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VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 31. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1904. SIXTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

France suggests that the United States, Great Britain and herself should stop war before Japan's influence grows too powerful.

Japanese take Golden Hills forts at Port Arthur, driving back defenders to their last stand.

Russians lose 1,450 men in desperate battle in valley of the Lan, one of the engagements incident to advance of Japanese armies on Liao-Yang.

Russian officers at Liao-Yang insist on having the American military attaches do a cakewalk.

Japan sends note to state department that Russian warships at Shanghai must disarm at once or she will take steps to capture them.

DOMESTIC.

Battleship Louisiana christened by a beautiful Creole.

Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, arrives in America.

President Roosevelt was assured that Indiana would give an increased Republican majority.

Archbishop of Canterbury upholds Bishop Potter's action in consecrating the Subway Inn.

Steel pools are to be reorganized.

Two men killed and four wounded in fight between villagers and trainmen in West Virginia.

LOCAL.

The Gazette's directory of summer resorts is invaluable to those contemplating summer trips.

Report that Director Bigelow will send his resignation from California.

Payroll of health bureau reduced by order of Controller Larkin.

Chairman Ford will confer with Senator Penrose about the opening of the Republican campaign in this county.

Druggists preparing amendment to Sunday "Blue Law" and have appointed attorneys to fight present crusade.

Wabash railroad's plans provide for large freight station at Fourth avenue.

Free weather information will be given to people in three states by P. & A. Telephone Company.

The "Black Hand" society is believed to be implicated in attack on man found with throat cut in old barn in Plum township.

Fourteen inches will be cut off the point of East End police station.

LEGAL.

Harry Moore files bill in equity to have lease of Chartiers Water Company set aside, alleging certain stocks are watered.

Daughters of the American Revolution file a bill to restrain Pennsylvania railroad improvements at the Point.

Judge Rodgers refused a detective license to a man who had imposed on the court three years ago in transfer of a liquor license.

FINANCIAL.

New York banks reported small decreases in loans, cash and surplus reserve. Stock market closed dull, but strong. See-saw market leaves wheat slightly in advance.

SPORTING.

It took the Pirates 13 innings to defeat the Brooklyn team, the final score being 6 to 5

The Futurity was won by Artful, an American bred horse, over the favorite, Sysonby, who was bred in England.

The New York Americans were beaten in two games and the American league race is very close.

Over 100 members of the local Matinee club will go to Cleveland to attend the gold cup races.

The Pittsburgh club has given Pitcher Roscoe Miller his unconditional release and his place will be taken by a new player.

The college football coaches have issued their call for players and practice will start this week in many of the big teams.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.
John Mitchell on Industrial Peace.
Would-Be Kings Find a Champion.
The Day of the Spell-Binder.
Ellen Glasgow's Work and Home.
How Curtin Was Nominated.
Our Iron and Steel Industries.
Pennsylvania Day at the World's Fair.
Mr. Dooley on the War.
John Kendrick Bangs' Genial Idiot.
Summer Amusements.
Financial Review.

COMIC SECTION—4 Pages.
Coon Hollow Folks Hold a Picnic.
Betsy Bouncer and the Upside Downs.
The Handy Man and Little Katie.
Buster Brown in Paris.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.
The Editors' Point of View, by Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.
The People Who Didn't Care, story by Gilbert Dayle.
Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh, No. 36, "Enthusiastic Essie and the Fatal Present."
Some Features of Vacation School Work, by H. A. Parris.
I Go A-Gossipping, by Mistress Pepys.
Behind the Rock, a Story by Thomas Foye.
Towels and Towel Making, by Sarah Graham Hay.
Foreshadowing of Fall Styles, by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household Topics.
Some Late Summer Fashions.
Wrinkles, Their Prevention and Removal, by Elizabeth Beveredge.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, August 27.

New York—St. Paul, Southampton: Celtic and Umbria, Liverpool.
Queenstown—Cedric and Etruria, New York.
Cherbourg—Philadelphia, Southampton for New York; Hamburg, New York.
Naples—Sardegna, New York.
Glasgow—Buenos Ayrean, Philadelphia.
Yokohama—America and China, San Francisco.

Sailed, August 27.

New York—Pretoria, Hamburg, via Dover; Lucania, Liverpool; Minnetonka, London; New York, Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Vaderland, Antwerp, via Dover; Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa; Astoria, Glasgow.
Southampton—Philadelphia, New York via Cherbourg.
Liverpool—Campania, New York.
Antwerp—Zeeland, New York.
Havre—La Savoie, New York.
Copenhagen—Halligolay, New York.
London—Minneapolis, New York.

Passed, August 27.

Gibraltar—Nord America, New York for Naples at Genoa.

ARMIES MOVE ON LIAO-YANG

Russians Lose 1,450 Men in Battle in Valley of the Lan.

HAD A CLOSE FIGHT

Gen. Kuropatkin's Cossacks Repulse Column Marching on Lian-Dian-Sian.

JAPANESE LOSE 32 GUNS

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from Liao-Yang, timed 5:30 p. m. today, says the engagement continued all day today east and south of the town. The Japanese directed a strong cannonade against the Russian positions, the firing lasting from daylight until 1 p. m. Hospital trains are being sent toward the front.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 27.—The action of August 26 at Tun-Sin-Pu, four miles southwest of Lian-Dian-Sian, continued half a day with varying success. The Japanese occupied the Russian position, but were subsequently forced to retire. The Japanese batteries opened the fight at dawn with a furious fire of shells, which destroyed Tun-Sin-Pu.

Believing, mistakenly, that the village concealed a large force of Russian reserves, the Japanese column advanced under cover of the bombardment, but was checked by the Buriat Cossacks, who were concealed in the fields of Chinese corn. The Buriats behaved splendidly, standing off the Japanese attack for three hours, but then were forced to retire in the face of strong Japanese reinforcements and the big shells thrown by the latter's howitzers.

The Russian batteries then opened fire for the first time, and the Russian infantry, supporting the Cossacks, swept forward and reoccupied the position, silencing the Japanese guns.

The Russian losses were two officers and 80 men wounded.

General Movement Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The first battle of what may be regarded as a general advance of the Japanese on Liao-Yang was fought on August 26, with the result that the Russians at the close of the fighting still held the positions, and had inflicted great loss on the Japanese, completely dismantling several batteries which attempted to bombard the main position at Lian-Dian-Sian. The Russian losses altogether were 1,450 killed or wounded.

The hottest fighting took place in the valley of the Lan, a small tributary of the Taitse, around Tse-Gow, a place between An-Ping and Lian-Dian-Sian. Gen. Kuroki's first aim apparently was to separate the two principal Russian positions. His army advanced in three strong columns, one northward along the valley of the Sindahla, a tributary of the Taitse, as far as Liao-Din-Tan, whence a portion of this force marched westward to Miao pass, threatening An-Shan-Shan; the other portion pushing up the stream to Tun-Sin-Pu, four miles southwest of Lian-Dian-Sian, where it was stopped by Gen. Kuropatkin's Cossacks. The second column marched along the high road and occupied Erdahe, whence the Japanese batteries shelled Lian-Dian-Sian, a couple of miles northwest, until the fire of the Russian guns silenced them. Several Japanese batteries were completely dismantled, and were abandoned by their gunners.

Fighting Is Desperate.

The fighting at Tse-Gow was of the most desperate description. The Japanese had the advantage of the mountainous country, advancing along a ridge extending from Tantziapatzy to Siaolindzy. The latter place is situated on the high road, 10 miles southeast of Liao-Yang. Possession of this point would render Lian-Dian-Sian and An-Ping untenable. It is not improbable that Gen. Kuroki will therefore repeat his attack in this direction.

The Japanese advance was characterized by the greatest boldness, and arouses the belief in military circles that either Gen. Kuroki has received considerable reinforcements or Gen. Kuropatkin has sent the greater portion of his army north, leaving only a couple of corps at Liao-Yang.

The absence of news of a Japanese movement along the Taitse river, in order to flank Liao-Yang, confirms the latter view, as it would expose the attackers to being cut off by Gen. Kuropatkin's main army from the north.

Gen. Sakharoff Reports.

The general staff has received a dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff on the fighting of August 26. He says the Japanese took the offensive along the whole front of the Manchurian army. At an early hour they occupied the railway at Hen-Chuan-Tza, To-Lang-Chai and Han-Chu-An-Pu, repulsing the Russians' advance posts. Towards noon the attack in that quarter ceased.

Before dawn the Japanese were concentrated against the Russian advance detachments of the An-Shan-Shan positions. The Japanese force consisted of a division and a half with artillery. The Russian advance guard retired on the main position. The Japanese attack there was not obstinate. The Russian losses on the southern front were 150 men.

A cannonade began southeastwards at 5:30 a. m. and an hour later a fusillade was maintained along the whole southeastern front by the Japanese infantry against the right flank of the Russian position. This attack was repulsed at 7 a. m. At 11 a. m. a Japanese battery of 24 guns on Tuh-Sin-Pu hill was silenced and put out of action by the Russian batteries, and the Russian cavalry dispersed the Japanese.

At 1 p. m. the Japanese made a hot attack against Kofyntza, and considerable Japanese forces were discovered in the neighborhood of Lao-Din-Tan. All the Japanese attacks were repulsed, and the Russian troops, taking the offensive,

Continued on Second Page, Fourth Column.

INCIDENT OF THE PORT ARTHUR CAMPAIGN

Refugees Sleeping in the Open, They Being Passengers on the Last Train Leaving the Russian Stronghold Before the Japanese Captured the Railway.

WARSHIPS MUST DISARM AT ONCE

Japan Sends an Incisive and Threatening Note to State Department.

MEANS BUSINESS AT SHANGHAI

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.

Japan has notified all the powers that if the Russian cruiser Askold and destroyer Grozovoi at Shanghai are not completely disarmed immediately, Japan will take necessary steps to capture them. This is Japan's first important international note on the critical situation at Shanghai.

Inasmuch as the Russian government has already announced its intention to disarm the warships, and the incident has been regarded as closed, this action by Japan is regarded as a move to strengthen China's position. Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, called on Mr. Adee, acting secretary of state, today. Later Mr. Takahira said:

"Japan has been informed by the Chinese government through the Japanese consul general at Shanghai that the Russian government has promised to disarm its warships at that port. Japan was recently obliged to use force to take a Russian warship from the harbor of Chefoo. It was necessary for Japan to exercise great vigilance at Chefoo, because it was so near the seat of war.

"Shanghai is a different place. There is a large foreign settlement, and a large part of the city is used in common by foreign interests. Hence Japan felt bound to notify the various powers of her intentions before taking action at Shanghai. It is hoped that the Russian promise to disarm the warships will be carried out in good faith, and that the ships will be completely disarmed to remain idle at Shanghai until the end of the war.

"Japan has, however, taken the precaution to notify the powers that if the Chinese government is not able to see that the ships are disarmed immediately, Japan will take proper steps to protect her interests against these ships."

The minister would not indicate the exact nature of the steps, but the inference was that Japanese ships would make an attack in Shanghai harbor. He said Japan had put no time limit on the disarming, but expected it forthwith.

The state department here regards the incident as fully closed, and it is expected that news of the complete disarming of the Askold and Grozovoi may come at any time.

CANADA ORDERS DUTY ON STEEL RAILS ENFORCED

Tariff Levy Was to Be Made When the Country Could Produce Enough to Supply Trade.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 27.—A proclamation was issued today bringing into force the act of 1903, imposing a duty of $7 per ton on steel rails. This duty was to take effect when satisfactory evidence was furnished to the government that rails of the best quality were being made in Canada in sufficient quantity to supply the ordinary demands.

A rail mill is now in successful operation at Sault Ste Marie and this part of the tariff act of 1903 is now in operation. The duty is subject to the deduction under the British preferential tariffs. The duty will not apply to any rails actually contracted for abroad prior to this date, but such rails must be imported into Canada not later than November 30, 1904, and must be laid on the track not later than February 28, 1905.

The British preference is 33 1-3 per cent in favor of Britain as against foreign countries.

POPE HAS THE EVIDENCE.

He Is Determining Guilt or Innocence of Bishop Accused of Robbing Monument Fund.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The Patria says that Bishop Le Nordez, of Dijon, is still kept in retreat here while waiting for a decision in his trial before the holy office, which has been suspended by the pope having asked that all the documents be submitted to him for personal examination.

It is asserted that the bishop has received from Dijon sufficient evidence to prove that the accusations that he abstracted money from the fund destined to erect monuments to Bossuet and Joan of Arc are false. His definite trial is expected to take place after the decision of the French parliament on the question of denouncing the concordat and the separation of church and state.

AERONAUTS BEGIN AIRSHIP CONTEST

Head Craft Towards Washington Monument, but Are Blown in Opposite Direction.

TWO CONTESTANTS IN RACE

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—With hardly a cloud in the sky, and against a light east wind, George C. Tomlinson of Syracuse, N. Y., and Prof. Carl Meyers of Frankfort, N. Y., the contestants for the $5,000 prize offered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the aeronaut who comes the nearest to reaching the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., made successful ascensions today from the plaza of New Orleans at 5 p. m.

The balloons gently inclined toward the west as they ascended and then, suddenly striking a heavy current of air sweeping from the east, they simultaneously headed due west at considerable speed. The vast concourse of spectators, which had cheered lustily when the ascent began, renewed the cheers when it was realized that the balloons were proceeding in exactly the opposite direction from the goal.

The balloons were visible for 30 minutes, and then disappeared from view in the western sky. Both were stocked with provisions sufficient for two days. Each balloonist carried with him carrier pigeons, which will be released periodically en route, and convey messages to the world's fair grounds.

MRS. MAYBRICK NOT OUT ON "TICKET OF LEAVE"

Her Attorney Also Denies the Charge of Trickery in Securing Release.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Samuel V. Hayden, attorney for Mrs. Maybrick, positively denied today that she had been released under conditions of "ticket-of-leave." He said that he was not at liberty to state the conditions surrounding her release any more in detail.

"The official published statement that Mrs. Maybrick is on ticket-of-leave from the English prison is untrue," said Mr. Hayden. "If she was she would be required to report at detective headquarters at Scotland Yards once every month, and this she does not have to do."

Mr. Hayden says that Mrs. Maybrick will make her home in Washington and will come here direct from the Catskills, where she is now recuperating.

Mr. Hayden emphatically denied the charge of trickery to secure Mrs. Maybrick's release, as alleged by D. W. Armstrong, who is being sued by Mrs. Maybrick for the recovery of her West Virginia and other property.

COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH DUE IN PITTSBURGH TODAY

Returned from England With Her Mother, Mrs. William Thaw, and Soon Started for Home.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburgh, accompanied by her daughter, the countess of Yarmouth, formerly Miss Alice Thaw, arrived today from England. They were passengers on the steamer Celtic from Liverpool. Both went to the Holland house. To a reporter whose card was sent to the countess she sent word asking to be excused as she had nothing to say.

On board the steamer it was rumored among the passengers that the countess had separated from her husband, the earl of Yarmouth. Mrs. Thaw, it was said, had heard reports which had caused her to visit her daughter at her home in England and induced her to return with her to America.

Mrs. Thaw refused to be questioned by reporters. She left tonight with the countess for her home in Pittsburgh.

GOV. HERRICK BREAKS A RECORD WITH HIS AUTO

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Myron T. Herrick, governor of Ohio, today proved himself to be an expert automobilist, breaking the record from Cleveland to this city. He covered the distance of 65 miles in three hours and 15 minutes. Gov. Herrick first held a short reception. He later visited the state experiment station, gave a short address at the Republican convention, then took an automobile ride to Smithville, where he delivered an address to the pioneers of the county.

STEEL QUARREL IS PATCHED UP

Report from Cleveland That the Structural Pool Will Be Reorganized.

STILL COMPLICATIONS IN WEST

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The most recent advices are that the steel interests have patched up their quarrel. The structural pool has been reorganized and the other pools, in which the buyers have been vitally interested, will be reorganized within a short time. As far as the east is concerned the trouble seems to be temporarily over. The only complications which may arise are threatened from the west, where a war of railroad rates, more than of prices of steel, is threatened.

The western rate situation has been on the point of demoralization for the last two or three months, but each time a disturbance was threatened it has been avoided by the skillful guidance of men of force in the traffic situation. In the main, it may be said that the ruling spirits in the traffic situation are employed by the big companies, which are pledged to the preservation of peace, guaranteed by the community of interests among the railroads.

That the steel situation in the east approached a crisis is now generally understood. That the crisis is past is equally well known in the trade. The steel men who are the most conversant with the situation make the suggestion that it was not the United States Steel Corporation from which danger to the preservation of peace arose, but from the mills which were outside.

It has long been known that the Steel corporation has not enjoyed a monopoly in the steel trade. Its supremacy to the market and the adherence to the policies which it brought into existence was due to the attitude of the more powerful of the independent concerns, such as Jones & Laughlins, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron and the Colorado Fuel and Iron companies, were too far out of the zone of the big steel consumption to have much of an influence upon market conditions.

The feeling of discontent at existing market prices did not arise from the big mills, which, like the Steel corporation, own all of the methods of conversion and their own ore supply. It came largely from the mills which owned only finishing plants or had perhaps only part of the facilities. The finishing mills, which depended upon the open market for their billets, objected to the pool price on that commodity.

They could not pay the association price for billets and still undersell the association mills on the finished product. The real danger to the stand of the Steel corporation lay in the possibility that some of its larger allies might have more raw steel than they needed and would be willing to part with it to one of the finishing mills or in some way enter a combination by which a part of their facilities might be idle even if all were not engaged.

TRUSTED CITY CLERK CONFESSES EMBEZZLEMENT

Had Held Position for Twenty-Three Years and Was Sunday School Superintendent.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—William F. Fuller, a Sunday school superintendent, an adjutant general in the Boys' brigade and a trusted clerk for 23 years in the employ of the Second National bank, was arrested today on the charge of embezzling $2,500 from that institution. Fuller admitted his guilt after arrest and signed a confession in which he detailed how he was tempted to take the money from the bank to meet some debts which he had incurred in the purchase of a home for himself and family.

Fuller says it was his intention to reimburse the bank, and his arrest came to him as a tremendous surprise, as he did not have the slightest intimation that he was under suspicion. However, Fuller took his arrest philosophically, and remarked that it was useless to make excuses and that as the bank would not allow him to make restitution he was ready and willing to take his punishment. He is being held in $5,000 bail for the action of the United States authorities.

PRIMATE IS FOR SUBWAY INN

Archbishop of Canterbury Upholds Tavern Blessed by Bishop Potter.

HE MAY VISIT IT

England's Premier Church Dignitary Arrives in New York on the Cedric.

LATER LEAVES FOR QUEBEC

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—His grace, the archbishop of Canterbury, approves the stand taken by Bishop Potter of New York in being present at the opening of the Subway tavern, and has no hesitation in saying so.

The primate of the English church, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., K. C. O. V., arrived today on the Cedric, and in less than an hour was hastening toward Quebec on a special train which J. Pierpont Morgan had furnished. With the archbishop were his wife, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, vicar of Windsor, and therefore chaplain to the king, and the Rev. Hyle Holden of the archbishop's palace. Mr. Morgan went along to Canada also. The party will reach Quebec early tomorrow morning.

It is the first time in American history that an English ecclesiastical dignitary such as the archbishop has set foot on her shores. Mr. Morgan realized fully the import of such an arrival. Before the White Star liner had left the English channel the financier had begun making arrangements for his coming. None of the settings to the advent of so popular a personage was lacking. Flowers were awaiting him; the carriages glistened, and even the horses appeared as if fresh from a Turkish bath.

The Cedric took her pier at 1 o'clock. Meantime Mr. Morgan, Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan J. Dix, rector of Trinity parish, had paced the wharf in expectancy. Mr. Morgan was on hand to represent the laity, Dr. Dix the priesthood and Bishop Potter the episcopacy.

From Washington had come orders that the distinguished party be accorded the very nicest civilities the customs officers here knew how to give. No one was to pester the archbishop with scrutinous searching of baggage; every facility must be given to show him that American hospitality was really something more than a feast.

Morgan Didn't Kiss His Hand.

The meeting between the New York committee and the archbishop's party took place on board the Cedric. Bishop Potter first kissed the archbishop's hand; Mr. Morgan was then shaking hands with the Rev. Mr. Ellison. When it came his time to salute the archbishop he pulled his hat high up in the air and bowed with the stiffness that characterizes a society man's ballroom introduction to a belle of the floor.

While coming up to her pier the Cedric was boarded by a number of reporters, who asked the archbishop as many questions as he would hear, and were unrewarded with any answer that had news in it. As soon as the questionings began, however, the Rev. Mr. Ellison appeared as a sort of official press agent for the party. At the pier one of the first things he said was that the archbishop heartily indorsed Bishop Potter's Subway inn. Bishop Potter was standing near, and when the sentence indorsing the saloon was finished he forgot his pleurisy pains and smiled and bowed most graciously. He got his brother of the cloth to repeat what he had said to the reporter, and this is it:

Indorses Subway Inn.

"The archbishop has read with peculiar interest all the secular and religious press of England has had to say of the inn; and, while it has been criticised, still the archbishop indorses it. As a matter of truth, the archbishop's wife, with his sanction and assistance, of course, conceived a similar plan a long time ago. It worked splendidly, and the older the inn grows the better the results follow. I should say that the archbishop would advise the American public to withhold its adverse opinion of the Subway inn until its effect has had time to be demonstrated."

"When the archbishop returns to New York, will he likely pay the Subway inn a visit?" the Rev. Mr. Ellison was asked.

"Now, now, you see—ah, possibly he may—but, you see, don't you know, that he will be very busy when he comes back to charming New York? But, if the good bishop desires him to go to his place, he may be induced—that is—"

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," spoke up the bishop, good humoredly.

His Grace's Itinerary.

The archbishop will preach in the cathedral in Quebec today, the occasion being the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the church. With his party he will also go to Montreal and Toronto.

Dr. Davidson is to receive an honorary degree from Toronto university. He will then visit friends on the coast of Maine, hoping for a much-needed rest while with them. After this he will pay his respects to President Roosevelt, and make various visits. On October 4 he expects to reach Boston for the sessions of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He will sail for England from New York, October 14.

The archbishop has a kindly face. His eyes are gray, his face smooth, his brow corrugated with wrinkles. He is slight of build, and his physical features show that he is one Englishman who does not walk 20 miles or so before breakfast.

Mrs. Davidson is of healthier looking type. Her hair is streaked with gray, but her cheeks were ruddy. She wore an alpine-shaped hat, trimmed with fantastic ribbons, and set on the side of her head. She says she is going to enjoy every minute of her stay on this side.

INDIANA SAFE FOR ROOSEVELT

Republican Majority Will Be Increased in Hoosier State.

ROOSEVELT ASSURED

German League of the United States Takes Greeting to Sagamore Hill.

FAIRBANKS INVADES THE EAST

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The president had as a visitor today Congressman C. B. Landis of Indiana. Mr. Landis got here on the noon train. He had come to inform the president of the political situation in Indiana.

So many conflicting reports regarding the present political sentiment in Indiana had come to the president's ears and eyes that he was desirous of getting accurate information concerning the situation. He was not, however, at all seriously concerned about the state.

Congressman Landis, upon his arrival, said that in his opinion, and in the opinion of all Republicans familiar with the situation in Indiana, there was not the slightest doubt that that state would roll up a big majority for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

"It was 20,000 majority last time; it will be 30,000, yes, more than that this election," said Mr. Landis. "It is true," he said, "that the campaign enthusiasm in Indiana is not white hot, but that is so," he declared, "because the Democrats haven't been able to warm things up sufficiently even to make it interesting for the Republicans."

Mr. Landis predicted that every state west of the Alleghenies and north of the Mason and Dixon line would go for Roosevelt.

"You people in the east," said the Indiana congressman, "have no idea of the president's strength out where I live and still further west."

On the same train with Congressman Landis came a delegation from the German Roosevelt league of the United States. The delegates were Joseph Winter, secretary of the league; Carl Hauser of New York, and Charles E. Hansell, the league's treasurer.

They came to assure the president of the hearty support of the league and of the good feeling toward him among Germans generally in the United States. This delegation is the first of a political character that the president has received at his home this summer. He made this exception, it is said, out of deference to Mr. Hansell, his fellow townsman, and with the understanding that the delegates should come merely as visitors to Sagamore Hill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana arrived in New York today on his way to Vermont. He left at midnight for Boston and on Monday afternoon he will speak at White River Junction, Vt. Senator Fairbanks will deliver only one speech in the east at this time, and will then go to Marion, Kas., where he will speak on September 1. He will also talk at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Fairbanks will make a speech in Maine before the close of the campaign in that state, and at Saratoga, September 14.

Senator Fairbanks had a long conference with Chairman Cortelyou and Senator Scott of the national executive committee today and gave them his views of the political situation in the west, and more especially in Indiana, where he has been for several weeks. The campaign managers seemed to derive a great deal of satisfaction from the statement of Senator Fairbanks, although they would not discuss the nature of the information received. Senator Fairbanks declined to talk of conditions in Indiana or elsewhere for publication. Such discussion from a candidate he considers an impropriety.

While here Senator Fairbanks arranged with Senator Scott to be present at the opening of the Republican campaign in West Virginia, at Parkersburg, on September 17. On that occasion both the senators, all the members of congress, all the state officers and Republican candidates for state offices of West Virginia are to be present.

Senator Elkins came to New York today from West Virginia and informed members of the Republican national committee that his state was as safe for the Republican ticket as Pennsylvania.

DECIDED ON BRICE.

Tammanyites Turn Down Congressman Sulzer for Son of Late Railroad Magnate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—It was reported at the Hoffman house today that Representative William Sulzer was to be turned down by Tammany hall and that Stewart M. Brice, son of Calvin Brice, would have the Democratic nomination for congress from the Tenth district. Mr. Brice was a member of the city council during the Van Wyck administration and went to Cuba during the war.

Mr. Sulzer, who is noted for his physical resemblance to Henry Clay, is said to have his eye on the gubernatorial nomination.

BRAVE PUPPY SAVES LIVES OF CHILDREN

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—A big mad dog dashed into a crowd of children at Plains, near here, last evening, but they were saved by a courageous little puppy with which they had been playing. As they ran, screaming, the puppy turned and barked at the mad dog. It was but a moment's resistance. The mad dog seized the pup and with one shake broke its back. Then it ran on, carrying the dead pup in its mouth, its attention distracted from the children. Two miles further on it was shot. It had previously bitten three Italian children and several dogs.

BROTHERS LOSE LIVES IN FIGHT

Four Other Men Wounded in Battle Between Villagers and Train Crew.

ONE FATALLY HURT ESCAPES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]
HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 27.—As a sequel to stone throwing several days ago two brothers were killed, one man fatally injured and three others seriously injured in a revolver and knife fight at North Fork this afternoon.

WILLIAM HODGES of North Fork; shot through the heart.
BERT HODGES of North Fork; disemboweled by a knife and almost instantly killed.
FRANK HUDSON, a Norfolk & Western brakeman.
HARRY M'INTYRE, a brakeman and companion of Hudson, fatally wounded.
SOLOMON DANGERFIELD, another member of the train crew.
FRANK WYSONG, of North Fork, a companion of the Hodges brothers.

A few days ago, it is alleged, the Hodges boys hurled stones at a passing freight train on the Norfolk & Western railroad at North Fork. Frank Hudson, a brakeman on the freight, was struck by a stone and fired at the Hodges boys as the train kept on through North Fork. This afternoon when the freight pulled into North Fork the two Hodges were at the station in company with some friends to "square" the matter.

Hudson was sighted by William Hodges first. Hodges dashed at Hudson, throwing a brick bat at the brakeman which felled him to the ground. The brakeman was stunned, but was game and, quickly rising to his knees, drew his revolver and fired. His first shot missed Hodges, but by this time Bert Hodges had run to his brother's assistance, accompanied by his friends. The fight became general. The two other brakemen reinforced their friend and attempted to restore him to consciousness, as he had fallen again after firing at Hodges.

When the brickbats were exhausted and all the shots in the men's revolvers had been fired, Dangerfield attempted to keep the men off Hudson by closing in on them with a long knife. He was encountered by Bert Hodges, and with a twisting slash almost completely disemboweled his victim. Will Hodges turned his attention from the other men to aid his brother and Hudson, who had been lying apparently prostrated on the ground, rolled over to his left side and pulled the trigger of his revolver, which still had three cartridges in it.

The cartridges exploded and Will Hodges dropped with the bullet through his breast. Dangerfield probably saved his life by dashing from his friends into the Hodges gang, as they were afraid to attempt to kill him for fear of injuring or killing Bert Hodges, with whom he fought at close quarters. When the fight ended the two Hodges were dead, Hudson was again unconscious, and Wysong and McIntyre were lying helpless from their revolver wounds and bruises. Dangerfield was the only man able to walk.

One Man Escapes.

The villagers had fled when the firing started, and after the five men were helpless they began swarming out to see the result of the battle. Dangerfield managed to make his way out of the crowd covered with blood and with his knife still clutched in his hand. He staggered out through the town and disappeared. He has not been seen since, although a search was instituted by railroaders when the result of the battle became known. It is thought he was attempting to hide from the villagers and concealed himself, dying from his injuries later.

Word was telegraphed to Welch of the fight and special men were sent out from that place to man the train and take it further on the road. At a late hour Dangerfield had not been found, and McIntyre, whose skull was fractured by a brick, was expected to die hourly.

BALTIC FLEET'S MAKE-UP.

Official List of Vessels Composing It Has Been Announced—Merchantmen Pressed Into Transport Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The official list of the Russian warships which sailed from Cronstadt August 25 is as follows:

Battleships: Souvaroff, Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship; Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III, and the Osliaba, Admiral Voelkersam's flagship; cruisers: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora and the Almaz, Admiral Enquist's flagship; torpedo boat destroyers: Bainy, Bystry, Boedovy, Bezupretshny, Bedry and Blestiashty.

An imperial order just issued enrolls in the navy for transport service four merchantmen now at Vladivostok, under the names of Oussouri, Sangari, Selonga and Mongougay. Some of them were purchased and some were confiscated by the prize court.

THE WEATHER

Fair.

Fair and warmer weather today and fair for tomorrow is the forecast of the Washington observer for Pittsburgh and vicinity. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 and the minimum 49 degrees. The sun rose foggy at 5:41 and set clear at 7:01 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.26	55	69	N.	Clear
8 p. m....	30.16	69	53	N.E.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for August 27:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum ..	75	69	Mean	62	66
Minimum ..	49	63	Precipitation .		.23

Nor. temp. 31 yrs.. 71 | Nor. precip. 31 yrs. 16
Dfcy. for day..... 8 | Dfcy. since Aug. 1. 61
Dfcy. since Aug 1. 46 | Exc. since Jan. 1.. .55
Dfcy. since Jan. 1.531 |

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday fair; light west winds.

West Virginia—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cairo	74 Clear	Cincinnati ..	74 Clear
Chicago	86 PtCldy	Oklahoma ...	86 Clear
El Paso....	88 Clear	Indianapolis .	74 Clear
Omaha	78 Clear	Kansas City.	76 Clear
St. Paul....	78 Clear	Washington .	62 PtCldy
Helena	82 Cloudy	Louisville ...	78 Clear
Huron	84 PtCldy	Vicksburg ...	80 Clear
Buffalo	68 Clear	Philadelphia	68 Clear
St. Louis...	74 Clear	New York...	68 Clear
Denver	66 Cloudy	New Orleans.	78 Rain
Salt Lake ..	76 Cloudy	Des Moines..	74 Clear

Piano Buyers, Investigate!

This week Hoffmann's offer the following special values in used Pianos, some of them, in every respect, good as new; all at a big saving in price and on terms of $15 to $25 down and $8 to $10 per month if desired.

$250 SCHULHOFF UPRIGHT, mahogany case, used four months.....$125
$400 DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT, ebonized, powerful tone, elastic action..$135
$500 RUDOLF UPRIGHT, San Domingo mahogany, particularly sweet tone, perfect condition $175
$400 BEHNING UPRIGHT, burl walnut, exceptionally fine tone quality and action, used at concerts only; established 48 years $285
$350 VOSE UPRIGHT, art style, a French effect in carved mahogany, demonstrating the harmony of musical quality and artistic design, finish slightly marred $345

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

AMERICAN WOMEN BORROW PICTURES

London Dealers Loan Them. Also Accommodate Impecunious Peers and Peeresses.

NOBLEMAN A FINE SALESMAN

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Truth this week says: "Great London dealers now lend pictures, tapestry, furniture and valuable china to fashionable American women, impecunious peers and peeresses and popular western men who receive a commission up to a certain sum on the sale of these and share the profits above a fixed price.

"'Lord ——,' the writer of the Truth article, was assured by a rich London dealer, 'is the finest salesman in the trade. There is scarcely a chair or ornament in his house in Belgravia that doesn't belong to me. He knows everybody, goes everywhere and makes the acquaintance of all rich men and women as soon as they come from the United States, rise to the top from the city or South Africa, or arrive in London from the provinces. He introduces them to the other members of his gang—for gang it unquestionably is—advises them to buy a house in Mayfair, on the sale of which he receives a commission; sells them furniture, pictures, prints and china at prices I could not even ask, and procures for them their automobiles, horses, wines and cigars.

"'It is all done, moreover, as a favor, and as he has been so obliging to them in all these matters, they are expected to show their gratitude by giving him thousands of pounds worth of fully paid shares whenever they launch a new company.

"'My customers often tell me they cannot imagine how I find the valuable treasures I have to sell. It is simple. Those fashionable agents of mine visit all the best country houses as guests. If they see in any of them a picture, or suites of furniture which are salable, they either let me know it is there and the pecuniary condition of the owner, or they instruct one of the gang to make an offer for it.'"

FRENCH DELEGATE GIVEN ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL

Monsieur Picard to Visit St. Louis Exposition and Cities of United States, Including Pittsburgh.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The sailing of M. Picard, delegate of the French government to the St. Louis exposition, on the Savoie today from Havre, brought out a notable demonstration. A number of leading officials were at the quay and the band of the Garde Republicaine, which sailed on the same steamer, was stationed on the upper deck and played the "Marseillaise," amid great enthusiasm.

The French government attaches unusual importance to M. Picard's mission, as he is one of the foremost figures of France. He declined to accept the position of commissioner general and then it was decided to confer on him the title of delegate of the French government. This makes M. Picard the personal representative of President Loubet and the government, giving him a rank similar to that of an ambassador. He will visit Oyster Bay and St. Louis, and then make a tour of Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Montreal, Boston and New York. As a member of the council of state, M. Picard practically controls the railway and tariff systems of France.

The band of the Garde Republicaine will remain two months at St. Louis. Besides its noted leader, M. Pares, the band includes prominent soloists: Goddard, cornet; Gottbonne, flute; Paradise, clarinet, Laforgue, bugle, and Barthelemy, trombone.

FLED BEFORE THE BULLETS.

Patrick Welsh, Accused of Beating Women, Captured After Long Chase.

Patrick Welsh of Forty-first and Willow streets, accused of having beaten Mary Brown and another woman, who live at the same house, gave Constable James Corey of Alderman Kirby's office an exciting chase yesterday. Welsh saw the constable approaching and ran down the Allegheny Valley tracks. The constable fired once in the air and then five times at the fugitive.

At Thirty-sixth street a ball game was in progress and some of the spectators delayed Welsh's progress until the constable caught up and cowed him by placing the revolver at his head.

VOTES TO ESTABLISH HOME FOR ORPHANS

FREMONT, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio and other states, in session in this city, today voted to establish an orphans' home at Mars, O., where orphans of the church can be cared for until provided with homes in Christian families. The synod also voted $3,000 to Capital university at Columbus, O., for the erection of a gymnasium and auditorium, and also to admit women to the teachers' seminary at Woodville, O., heretofore a school exclusively for men. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and other places in Pennsylvania were well represented at the synod.

JUST ROBBED THOSE WHO WATCHED THE ROBBERY

While the moving pictures showed "The Great Train Robbery" some pickpockets conducted a little easy money game of their own, during the street carnival at Braddock last evening. A number of complaints were made. Mrs. D. J. Mering says she lost a pocketbook containing $30 in cash, two checks amounting to $70 and a number of other papers.

FALL FROM PEACH TREE WAS FATAL TO BOY

His desire to get the ripest peach on the tree yesterday caused the death of Elmer McCaw, aged 7, at his home, 427 Parker street, McKeesport. The boy had climbed to the top of the tree, which stood in the rear yard, and, missing his footing, fell to the ground, dislocating his neck. He was taken to the McKeesport hospital, where he died.

Mule Breaks Man's Leg.

W. M. Barnhardt, a contractor employed by the South Penn Oil Company, returned to his home in Locust street, Emsworth, yesterday with a broken leg, the result of a mule's kick, in the Folsom district, W. Va.

INCIDENT OF HOOP MILL STRIKE

ENGINEER JOINS MEN AT GIRARD.

The Picture Shows Pickets on Duty at the American Steel Hoop Company's Mill, While the Man Facing Them Is the New Recruit.

LONG LOST BROTHER WALKED INTO HOUSE

Surprised Sister Who Thought He Was Killed During the Civil War.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

RUTLAND, VT., Aug. 27.—Alvin J. Cook, who was believed by his relatives to have been killed in the civil war during the year 1864, or to have perished in some one of the confederate prisons, surprised his sister, Mrs. William D. Sherman, of this city, today, by walking into her home.

Cook was born in this city and was a young man when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in a regiment which was formed in this city and served throughout the war. Nothing was heard from him by his relatives after the early part of the year 1864, and as he was in a regiment which saw many a hard battle, it was supposed that he must have been killed.

When he was mustered out, in 1865, Cook went to Ionia, Mich., where he has since resided. Cook attended the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Boston and stopped here on his way back to Michigan. He made no explanation of his long silence and it is believed that his sufferings during the war are responsible for his eccentricity in this respect.

MRS. BURDICK APPEALS.

Widow of Mysteriously Murdered Buffalonian Fights for the Guardianship of Her Children.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Papers were filed here today in the appellate division of the supreme court which recall the sensational murder of Edwin L. Burdick in his home at Buffalo on the night of February 27, 1903. The papers represent an appeal in the contest over Burdick's will, and were filed by Alice H. Burdick, the widow, who is the respondent. They state that the testator's estate was worth $1,000 and upwards, with no realty. As he was the president of E. L. Burdick & Co. and of the Buffalo Envelope Company, and lived and entertained in lavish style, his personal property is set at a large figure. He carried $25,000 life insurance, $10,000 of which was made payable to the widow. The will was drawn on December 8, 1902.

Although the instrument cut Mrs. Burdick off without mention, and left the bulk of the property to the children, she declares herself satisfied with its provisions, except that clause which designates Charles S. Parke and Risley Tucker as guardians. This provision, she claimed, violates her rights as a mother, and Surrogate Marcus in Buffalo pronounced it void and contrary to law.

HOMING PIGEONS CARRY CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Liberal arts day was today observed at the Exposition. The liberal arts building was opened with the ceremony of "parading the colors" by the United States marines. The feature of the day was the flight of 600 homing pigeons from the towers of the palace of liberal arts. The pigeons bore messages of congratulation to every part of America.

Coming to Parliamentary Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, which sails from here for New York today, takes among her passengers Count Albert Apponyi, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon and a score of members of parliament, including Sir Charles Howard Vincent, who will attend the international parliamentary congress at St. Louis.

City Chairman Is Deposed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—City Chairman H. D. McElroy of the Republican city committee has been deposed and David Tod, chairman of the county committee, has been given the added duties of attending to the city work. McElroy had allied himself with the Citizens movement against the profests of the Republican committee.

Schenley Mansion Looted.

Caretakers of the old Schenley mansion in Stanton avenue yesterday reported to John W. Herron, an executor of the Schenley estate, that some one had taken a number of artistic panels from doors in the house. It is believed that architects or designers took the panels.

Foreigner Fined for Cruelty.

For cruelty to a small dog John Presto, a Slav of Grant street, Braddock, was fined $10 and costs yesterday by Justice of the Peace Redman.

ARMIES MOVE ON LIAO-YANG

Continued from First Page.

drove the Japanese back towards the Nahikau valley. The Russian losses there were about 200.

In the eastern direction at dawn the Japanese took the offensive against the whole front on the Russian right. The troops retired from their advanced positions, thus hindering the action of the artillery. The engagement at that point was serious, and became a hand-to-hand fight. The Russians lost about 1,000 killed or wounded.

Kuroki and Oku Join Forces.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 27.—Gen. Kuroki has joined forces with Gen. Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line east of Liao-Yang.

The battle of August 25 raged along the eastern front. A strong Japanese force attacked the Russian positions at Miao pass, 11 miles east of Ar-Shan-Shan. Nine batteries of six guns each bombarded the Russian outposts. At this point the combat repeatedly developed into hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians stubbornly held the outposts the whole day, falling back on their main position at night.

The chief artillery engagement was in front of Lian-Dian-Sian, the Japanese concentrating the fire of 10 batteries and simultaneously advancing on Torintspu, four miles southwest of Lian-Dian-Sian, but they were arrested by Cossacks, who were afterward reinforced by infantry and artillery.

The Japanese resumed the bombardment early August 26, devoting most of their attention to Lian-Dian-Sian. The Russian field guns were very effective. They dismantled 32 Japanese guns, mostly mountain pieces.

TOKYO, Aug. 27.—It is reported here that Gen. Oku commenced the attack upon the Russians at An-Shan-Shan yesterday at the same time that Gen. Kuroki commenced to attack them at An-Ping. An-Shan-Shan is midway between Nai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, and An-Ping is 13 miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

Oyama Is at Hai-Cheng.

MUKDEN, Aug. 27.—The Associated Press correspondent here made the rounds of the Russian positions in front of Liao-Yang just before the Japanese began their advance. The Russians, the correspondent says, have a semi-circle of splendid positions from An-Shan-Shan to Mukden. Fresh troops and guns are arriving continuously, and the Russian force is stronger than it has been at any previous time since the commencement of the war.

It is reported that Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, arrived at Hai-Cheng August 23.

ANOTHER GREAT ARMY.

Russia Is Determined to Assemble It in Manchuria, Fixing Its Headquarters at Mukden.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says the Russian government is determined to assemble a second great army in Manchuria, consisting of three or four corps under the command of Gen. Baron Kaulbars, or Gen. Soukhomlinoff. Its headquarters will be at Mukden.

The object of this step is to meet the situation that will arise should Port Arthur fall, thus releasing the besieging army for operations northward. The Tageblatt's correspondent names the various commands out of which the new army will be formed, and says he believes that more rapid transportation of troops will be possible, owing to the approaching completion of the railroad around Lake Baikal.

EXPLOSION CAUSED PANIC.

Bursting of Automobile Steam Tube Resulted in Much Excitement.

The blowing up of a glass water tube on the steam automobile of John Hancock of California avenue, Allegheny, last night caused consternation in the crowds on East Ohio street. When the glass tube burst the report was like a gun and startled the throngs on the street. An instant later the hissing steam enveloped the automobile with its occupants, and its appearance indicated that the whole machine had exploded.

As soon as the excitement subsided Mr. Hancock, holding his wife, who was in the automobile with him, emerged from the clouds of steam. She was greatly excited, but soon recovered her composure. Mr. Hancock quickly made repairs.

LIVE WIRE CAUSED FIRE AND BLOCKED TRAIN

The home of Mrs. J. E. Post and the livery stable of P. M. Cray in Main street, Sharpsburg, were damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The blaze was started by a telephone wire falling across a trolley wire and becoming charged. The traction cars were all blocked and the Blairsville express on the West Penn railroad was held up till the wire could be removed.

Oddfellows Hold Lawn Fete.

A lawn fete, given by Clifton lodge No. 1066, I. O. O. F., was held yesterday afternoon and evening at Beilstein's grove in Emsworth. About 1,000 people attended.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Malcolm Love upright, like new.....$190
Sherwood upright, used, perfect..... 145
Hardman upright, like new..... 290
Chickering upright, used, perfect..... 310
Decker Bros. upright, used, perfect... 210
Steinway upright like new..... 280
Fischer upright, used, perfect..... 160
Chickering Baby Grand, used, just like new, now..... 568

Above instruments guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

W. F. FREDERICK,
633 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
G. & W. SCHROEDER, Mgrs.

Exclusive sale for genuine Chickering, Hardman, Strich & Zeidler, Kroeger, McPhail, Estey pianos, and the perfect piano player, Chase & Baker.

Thousands

of young men and women have been prepared for the requirements of the Business World at the IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Visit their magnificent apartments in

FOUR PERSONS BADLY INJURED AT FUNERAL

One May Not Recover—Fell from Porch on Which They Were Standing.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 27.—Four aged citizens were injured this afternoon, one probably fatally, while atending a funeral in this city.

The injured:

WILLIAM ALLEN, kiln foreman, at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery; hurt internally and may not recover.
M. O. FISHER, aged 70, a wealthy farmer; hurt about the head and shoulders.
GEORGE POTTER, dairyman, arm sprained.
R. L. M'KENTY, insurance agent; back and head injured.

The men were at the funeral of Mrs. James McBane. The house was so crowded that they were unable to enter it and were standing on a back porch leaning against a railing. The support suddenly gave way and they were precipitated backward 10 feet to the ground. Allen was unconscious when picked up.

MITCHELL AND DODDS RETURN FROM EUROPE

Miners' President Says There Are Not an Unusual Number of Strikes.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and William Dobbs, secretary of the Pittsburgh district, who went abroad to attend the international mining congress, held in Paris early in August, returned on the steamship St. Paul today.

Mr. Mitchell refused to discuss conditions here, as he said he had been away from the scene for some weeks. He was asked how he accounted for the many strikes at the present time, and to this question replied:

"I do not think there are any unusual number of strikes at the present time, but it would appear so from the fact that the papers are making much of the strikes there are. The strikes are simply the result of the state of transition from the individual to the collective contract. It will take time for affairs to adjust themselves to the new conditions."

The labor leaders were met by T. D. Nichols of the Scranton; John Fahey of the Shamokin, and William Detrey, of the Hazleton districts. They held a conference at the Ashland house this afternoon.

COUNCILMEN CIRCULATE SENSATIONAL REPORT

They Say Bigelow Is to Resign Soon and Will Live in California.

Reports that Director Bigelow intends to resign his position have been revived since Mr. Bigelow left on his vacation a few days ago. Coupled with this last night was the report, circulated by opposition members of select council, that the director had gone to California for the purpose of purchasing a home there and that he has laid his plans when he resigns to go there to live.

Councilmen responsible for this rumor say that Andrew Burk, now superintendent of the bureau of construction, is slated for Bigelow's job, and that Bigelow has a company formed to take the filtration contract. It is the general opinion that no work will begin on the filtration contract this year, and possibly not for some time to come, and in the meantime Bigelow will spend his time in California for the benefit of his health. The story goes that Bigelow will resign before he returns to Pittsburgh.

GOLD MINING COMPANY GAVE OPTION AND SUES

LISBON, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Golconda Mining Company of Baker county, Oregon, entered suit in court here today against Charles A. Smith of East Liverpool for $50,000 damages, alleging that in January, 1901, the defendant took an option on its mine and that during the year he worked it, damaged the property by taking the gold from the rich pockets, and appropriated a large amount of gold ore, bullion, assay certificates, etc.

Thrown from His Carriage.

George Lyle, partner in the firm of Lyle Brothers, was thrown from his carriage while driving in Dalzell avenue, Ben Avon, yesterday afternoon, receiving severe cuts and bruises. The runaway horse was captured after it had wrecked the carriage.

PIANO BARGAINS
UPRIGHTS, $125, $165, $190.

Among a lot of used pianos we have the following special bargains in good reliable makes. Must be sold at once to make room for early fall stock arriving at depot. Terms $10 down; $8 a month buys some; you can get a

$500 Chickering piano for.....$190
$500 Steinway piano for..... 125
$375 Vose piano for..... 165
$375 Carleton piano for..... 190
$400 Schiller piano for..... 215
$450 Knabe piano for..... 235
$600 Decker piano (like new)..... 325

Square pianos, in good order, for $10, $25, $50, $75. On your own terms.

Estey, Palace, Waterloo and other organs for $10, $20, $35, etc., on terms of $1 a week. Remember the place is

HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD.,
611-613 Smithfield st., near Sixth ave.
(Established 30 years.)

CREOLE CHRISTENS THE LOUISIANA

Most Powerful Fighting Vessel of the American Navy Slides Into the Water.

NEW BATTLESHIP DESCRIBED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 27.—Miss Juanita Lallande, member of a most distinguished Creole family of New Orleans, crashed a bottle of native wine on the prow of the Louisiana today and amid a storm of cheering, shrieking whistles and the music of a band, the great battleship, the most powerful fighting vessel in the American navy, went easily gliding from the dry dock of the Newport News Shipbuilding Dry Dock Company.

A special train bore Gov. W. W. Heard, Lieut.-Gov. Sanders, Miss Lallande and a party of prominent Louisianans to Newport News. Gov. A. J. Montague and his staff, Rear Admiral Harrington, commander of the Norfolk navy yard, a delegation of naval officers from Washington and a party of officers from Fort Monroe met the guests.

Miss Lallande is counted one of the most beautiful of southern girls—black-haired, black-eyed and slender. She wore a simple white, lace trimmed gown with a cluster of red roses at her bosom. She was admirably self-possessed. She raised the bottle slowly and brought it down with a sharp, emphatic crash on the new battleship's prow, as she said:

"I christen thee Louisiana."

The Louisiana is 450 feet long. Her normal displacement will be 16,000 tons, but with full bunkers and a war supply of ammunition aboard it will be 17,666. She will be driven with twin screws at a rate of 18 knots an hour. The turret armor will be 12-inch Krupized steel for the 12-inch guns and the barbette armor, protecting the eight-inch guns, will be 10-inch Krupized steel.

Her armament will be the most powerful yet placed on an American warship. She will have four 12-inch breech-loading rifles in two turrets, eight eight-inch guns in barbette turrets, 12 seven-inch rifles, 20 three-inch rapid fire rifles, 12 three-pounder semi-automatic rifles, eight one-pounder automatic rifles, two three-inch field guns and eight machine guns and four submerged torpedo tubes.

MURIATIC ACID ADDS HORROR TO ACCIDENT

Victims of Elevator's Fall Are Eaten by Deluge of the Burning Fluid.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Two men were killed and two others fatally injured today by the falling of an elevator at the Babbitt's soap factory on Washington street. On the elevator with the men when it fell were eight carboys of muriatic acid, each weighing 185 pounds. These broke open and all four men were badly burned. The dead are Thomas Prince and George Bennett and the injured Louis Heinman and R. Francisco.

The men were mixed up in a mass of broken glass and the flood of acid. Their screams as the fiery stuff burned their flesh were heartrending. Bennet, the elevator operator, and Prince died in a few moments. Francisco has a compound fracture of his left leg, both his eyes are burned out, his body is a mass of terrible burns and his right arm is broken. He will die. Heinman has a fracture of his thigh and is horribly burned. His recovery is doubtful.

The acid set fire to the floor of the engine room and the blaze was extinguished with difficulty.

Heavy Sentence on Saloon-Keeper.

LISBON, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—In probate court here today Judge J. A. Martin imposed the extreme penalty of $100 fine and costs and 30 days in the Canton workhouse upon William Henderson for furnishing liquor to habituals.

PERFECTION Chickering Pianos are acknowledged by the greatest experts—believed by the public—conceded by the honest rivals—to be the perfection of pianoforte construction as known even in this advanced day. It was the pioneer. Has ever been the standard—is and always will be the leader of American pianos, and that means the world. Catalogue free by mail. Exclusive sale for Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Strich & Zeidler, Kroeger, McPhail, Estey, Haines Bros., Price & Teeple. Kingsbury pianos, and the perfect piano player (Chase & Baker). It plays any piano. Remember above instruments are SOLD ONLY BY

FREDERICK RELIABLE PIANO DEALERS
G. & W. SCHROEDER Mgrs.
633 SMITHFIELD ST. PITTSBURGH
LARGEST STOCK BETWEEN N.Y. AND CHICAGO
EXCLUSIVE SALE FOR MORE HIGH GRADE PIANOS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN U. S.—

(Lowest prices. Easy terms, if wanted.)

We specially call your attention to the Chickering quarter grand. Occupies but a few inches more space than an upright and costs but little more.

No Delay

in keeping social or business engagements caused by nervous or sick headache, or other pains or aches by those who have learned the merits of Dr Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They simply take a tablet when the symptoms appear, and they are quickly dispelled. In fact

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

will prevent, and also cure, all pains of every nature, and are absolutely harmless. The soothing influence upon the nerves and muscles, quiet and refresh the irritated conditions.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills always cure my headache, and the beauty of it is, it costs such a trifle. I am glad there is such a remedy for people who must work, sick or well. Headaches never prevent me from keeping my engagements."—Mrs. G. N. GRIFFITH, Santa Ana, Cal.

The first package will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

W. M. Laird Co.

Crowded Stores Attest the

Great Values

of this store's daily Oxford Bargains for Men and Women.

NO LIMIT

placed on your purchases—Many are buying five or six pairs, as they see the extra values, and no wonder!

$2.00, $3.00 and some $4.00 grades on our big bargain tables for the mere bagatelle of

$1.00 a Pair

Tables replenished half dozen times a day.

$2.00 Gives You Your Choice

of our women's Russia Tan Oxfords, no matter about former prices, $3.00, $4.00 or $5.00.

And $3.00 for Your Choice

of our Men's $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Russia Tan Oxfords, all this week.

Big lots of samples at about half price.

We have positively ordered every pair of Oxfords out of the house, and they must go.

W. M. LAIRD CO.
404-406-408 Market Street.

THE FOLLOWING RETAIL DRUGGISTS HAVE ALL THE BELOW ADVERTISED ARTICLES AND WILL NOT OFFER A SUBSTITUTE.

Jos. Fleming & Son, No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 596 Market St., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
Crystal Pharmacy (Rosenbaum Co.)
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied BY THE George A. Kelly Co.

BEAUTY

TO look well take care of your complexion. Do not allow unsightly pimples, blackheads, tan, or freckles to blemish your skin.

Derma-Royale

will remove these like magic. Cures Eczema and Tetter. Used with DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or may be ordered direct.
Derma-Royale, $1 per bottle, express paid.
Derma-Royale Soap, 25 Cents, by mail.
Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.
Portraits and testimonials sent on request.
THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, O

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Is the Best for Repairing Broken Articles. Price 15 cents. Major's Rubber and Major's Leather Cement. Same price. Sold everywhere and by mail.
ALPHONSE MAJOR, Proprietor, N. Y. City.

FALL SUITS.

New patterns and weaves for fall and early winter are now ready—Prices always reasonable.

DICKSON, The Tailor, 420 Wood St.

EDUCATIONAL.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY,
Lewisburg, Pa.
John Howard Harris, LL. D., President.
A SCHOOL FOR ALL.

BUCKNELL COLLEGE—With seven courses leading to degrees in Arts, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Science, Chemistry, Biology and Civil Engineering. Large faculty; 12 modern buildings. Healthy community. Library contains 25,000 volumes. Fixed and working capital one million dollars.

BUCKNELL ACADEMY—A school for young men and boys, prepares for college and technical schools, separate buildings and teaching force.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN—Thomas A. Edwards, A. M., Dean; comprises full collegiate courses and an institute with literary and Classical Courses.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC—E. Aviragnet, director; courses open to both sexes. Diplomas awarded upon completion of courses.

For catalogue, etc., address:
WM. C. GRETZINGER, Registrar,
Lewisburg, Pa.

PARK INSTITUTE.

No. 8 North avenue, West, Allegheny, Pa. Autumn term opens September 5th. Full Business, Shorthand and English courses. Well managed school. Evening school begins October 3rd. Send for catalogue. Telephone Cedar 510-J.

Rowan and Hughes,
Managers.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ENJOY AMERICAN CAKEWALK

When Uncle Sam's Attaches Perform the Stunt, Czar's Admiring Soldiers Hilariously Toss the Performers in a Blanket.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A private letter just received from one of the American military attaches at Liao-Yang gives a graphic description of the situation and scenes at the Russian headquarters.

The Russian officers, including Gen. Alexieff (not the admiral), entertained the American officers. Gen. Alexieff, who is a gruff old soldier, jocularly remarked that he was too old to begin making friends of Americans.

The Russian officers showed no depression over the war reverses. They were even hilarious, and exchanged toasts, expressing the friendly feelings of Russia for the United States, and finally demanded that the American officers execute a cake walk. This was done so successfully that the Russians secured a blanket and tossed the cake walkers up in the air, despite the fact that they were in full dress.

The American officers accompanied a regiment of Russian infantry engaged in evolutions south of that town. It was a veritable mud march, the soldiers sinking above their knees. The troops showed great hardiness and endurance, though their shoulder packs were heavier than the American officers had ever seen before. They were so heavy that the soldiers would probably lose their packs during a fight. Their rifles, of the model of 1900, impressed the American attaches as being exceptionally powerful weapons.

LARKIN REDUCES HEALTH PAYROLL

Supt. Moore Discharges His Disinfectors at Command of the Controller.

MANY TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

Supt. G. W. Moore has been notified by Controller Larkin to reduce the payroll of the health bureau, and Supt. Moore has begun by cutting off two disinfectors who have been employed without authority of councils. Supt. Moore says he was notified by the controller that if they were on the August payroll when it was presented he would hold it up. For six years these disinfectors were carried on the roll without an ordinance of councils authorizing their employment.

To evade the law they were paid as sanitary policemen, although they performed none of the duties of sanitary policemen, but devoted their time exclusively to disinfecting houses infected with smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Three disinfectors have been employed and one still remains on the roll, Larkin consenting to this.

Supt. Moore said last evening that there was not a case of smallpox in Pittsburgh and few cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria, but that either disease was liable to break out at any time and one disinfector would not be enough. The reduction of the health payroll will not end with the discharge of the disinfectors. Larkin contemplates the laying off of all employes whose positions are not provided for by ordinance.

Supt. Moore said he had enough money in the appropriation to meet the August pay, but not enough to finish the year. This is the situation in many bureaus, notwithstanding the statement of Mayor Hays yesterday that there would be no deficit this year.

Director Bigelow has announced that 200 employes of the department of public works will be laid off on September 1. Many of the 200 will be taken from the bureau of highways and sewers. The notification of the dismissal of the street hands will be by foremen. The clerks and more important job holders will receive a letter next Saturday telling them that their services will be no longer required after September 1. Councilman A. V. Simon has been promised that the 27 men of the Sixteenth ward, who were discharged by Bigelow on July 1, will be taken back September 1, but there is yet no evidence that these men will get their places.

GREEKS ARE A PERIL.

Herded Together They Can Pay High Rents for Desirable Business Places.

Monopolize Good Stands.

East Pittsburgh borough has an invasion of what the residents of that community have termed the "Greek peril," owing to the number of Greeks who have opened restaurants and fruit stands in the borough during the past year.

Notwithstanding the fact that the business portion of the borough is but three squares long and two squares wide, there are 67 Greek merchants in this district, and their willingness to pay high rents for desirable business places has sent the rents skyward at an alarming rate. Nearly every other door in Braddock avenue opposite the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company is a restaurant or fruit stand, all but a few of which are owned by Greeks. Business houses that before the advent of the Greeks into East Pittsburgh rented for $30 per month now command $150 per month and others at proportionate advances.

There are hundreds of Greeks employed in the Turtle creek valley, all of whom make East Pittsburgh their headquarters, and by renting the upper floors of the business houses in which restaurants and fruit stands are conducted they secure cheap quarters.

LOCAL PACKERS WIN.

Chicago Concerns Want Old Patronage Back—Meat Is Lower Again.

Pittsburgh meat packers and slaughterers have won a vast amount of new patronage since the packers' strike in Chicago started. Chicago houses have been the losers. Local retailers have been buying their supply here lately, and many of them say they are satisfied to continue to purchase from the local handlers.

The effect of this situation has been to lower prices considerably. During the past week Chicago firms have quoted lower figures on carcass beef in order to get back their old trade. The Pittsburgh Provision Company is a big gainer and has demonstrated since the strike started that it is capable of furnishing more meat than it was given credit for.

There was a reduction in retail prices all along the line last week. Sirloin steaks are selling at 15 cents and leg lamb is bringing as low as 15 cents a pound. Lamb chops also may be bought as low as 15 cents. Meat business is likely to brighten up next month, but it has been very quiet during August.

PIT MULE IS PASSING.

Electric Locomotives Are Gradually Taking the Place of the Intelligent Picker of the Coal Mines.

The pit mule, once so prominent in the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania, is rapidly disappearing, his place being filled by electric locomotives and other modern devices. For years the mules were the only agencies used in hauling coal from the entries to the mouth of the pits, and hundreds of them were used throughout this district.

The mules from practice soon acquired as thorough a knowledge of the rooms, switches and turnouts in the mine in which they were employed as the drivers themselves and at every pit in which mules were employed stories are told of the remarkable intelligence of certain mules that had worked there at some time or other.

The stubbornness of the pit mules is proverbial and their ability to use both hind feet at one time and with remarkable force is never questioned by those familiar with the animals.

To Organize Marching Club.

F. D. Thomas, chairman of the Eleventh Ward Republican association, has issued a call for a meeting of the young Republicans of the ward to organize a Roosevelt and Fairbanks marching club. The meeting will be held at the Moorhead school, Granville street, tomorrow night. The Eleventh ward Republicans have always had a crack marching club in presidential campaigns. It may be made a permanent uniformed organization.

Junk Dealer Is Discharged.

Israel Cohen, a junk dealer of 254 Dinwiddie street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was given a hearing before Magistrate Vitchestain and discharged for lack of evidence.

Cases of Contagious Diseases.

Six cases of typhoid fever and two of scarlet fever were reported in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Niagara Falls
Round Trip Rate, $5.00.
Saturday, September 10th,
Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two fast trains leave Union Station, Pittsburgh, at 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time. Tickets good five days returning.

Standard day coaches and Pullman cars on both trains. Secure your Pullman space in advance.

Keep Away.

from Fake Schools that are conducted by unprincipled blatherskites.

Those anxious to secure a thorough business education for their sons and daughters should visit the IRON CITY COLLEGE, in the new BESSEMER BUILDING, Sixth street and Duquesne way.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED

A Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effects of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find it just the remedy you need.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50-cent and $1 sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, and a book that tells all about it and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing, be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A famous New York hatter makes

Oetting's Hats

Autumn Style No. 3089

Right now a soft hat is especially good.

Right here especially good soft hats can be seen now.

Real soft hats, brims that are mellow and soft and pliable as a piece of velvet.

No. 3089 is one of at least a dozen new styles that we are showing in all colors.

Fall style Court Derbies are here.

Likewise the Paragon and Acme hats.

Browns are fashionable.

Our best hats are $4 and $3, and $2.25 and $1.75 for the next best.

I don't want to show you next summer any straw hat that's here now. 50c for your choice.

OTTO OETTING,
Fifth and Wylie.
On Court House Hill.

Radium White Lead

a home product for this climate.

All Dealers.
Ask us for pamphlet.

W. W. LAWRENCE & COMPANY,

PAINT AND WHITE LEAD MAKERS

PITTSBURGH.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

W. H. KEECH CO.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY.

Last Week of the August Round-Up

Every Kind of Furniture at Prices That Will Make You Hold Your Pocketbook With Both Hands to Keep From Buying Too Liberally

There's more truth in that statement than you think, for there isn't an article mentioned here or in the sale that isn't more than your money's worth. It's a sale for thinkers—people who value an article for what it is, not for the high price paid for it.

Our customers know our statements are true to the letter, the difficulty is to make strangers believe that such unusual value-giving can be a fact and we'd give a good deal to have everyone who reads this advertisement, come to the store this week and learn that when this store advertises bargains, they are bargains in the true sense of the word. There are no shortcomings in design or quality. Every article is just as good as though you paid the full price. And, you can get these goods on terms of credit extending over several months, at these reduced prices, or we allow a discount of 10 per cent. if you pay cash with order or in 30 days; 7½ per cent. in 60 days; 5 per cent. if you pay all in 90 days.

Fine Bed Couches

$7.50 to $10 Underprice

This is the first time in a year that we've had Bed Couches to offer at underprices. Such bargain chances don't come often.

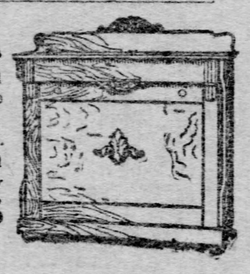
$20 Reduced from $28.50. Choice of two Bed Couches, in figured red or green velour, plain tops with roll edges. $18 Cash.

$22.50 from $32.50 for the Bed Couch illustrated or two other patterns. Box-tufted tops. Soft inside beds. Embossed velour coverings. $20.25 Cash.

$27.50 from $35—a very fine Bed Couch, with pillow head and foot. Green velour. $24.75 Cash.

Folding Beds—All Styles

Upright, Combination, Mantel and All Iron

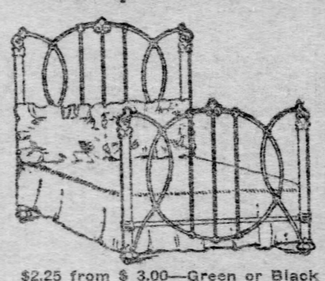


Here's a good Mantel Folding Bed at a very low price. In the first place it is rigidly framed—there are no binding points. Wood is selected. Cabinet work is good. Quartered golden oak panel front or mahogany finish. Complete with bed spring..... $15

$13.50 Cash.

The same Bed with mirror on top, $20.

This $5.50 Iron Bedstead



$4.00

$3.60 Cash

A pretty design, with fancy cast chills. Posts and angle iron side rails are heavy. Enameled white or dead black.

OTHER PATTERNS.

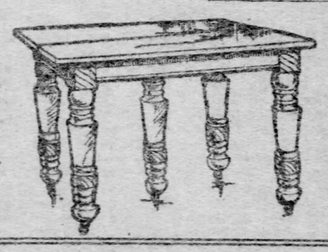
$2.25 from $ 3.00—Green or Black Enameled.
$3.75 from $ 4.75—Round Top. Brass Vases.
$7.50 from $12.50—Maroon and White Enamel.
$9.00 from $13.50—Black Enamel. Brass Scrolls.

Here's a Substantial Bedroom Suit

At a bargain price. The design is plain and rich. Carvings are heavy Dresser has bevel mirror, swell top and four drawers in base. The price was $30.. $22.50

$20.25 Cash.

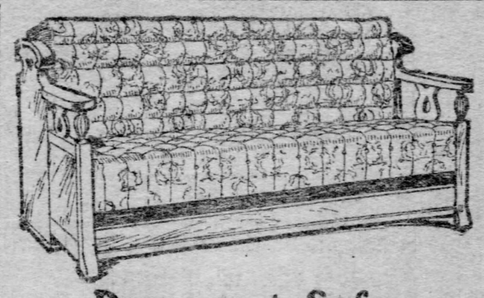
Several Suits at $25, $30 and $37.50, with fancy shape mirrors. They're worth a third more.



EXTENSION TABLES

Quite a lot of Extension Tables at savings of $1 to $6. This staunchly built table in golden, with good slides and extra boards, reduced from $6.50 to..... $5

$4.50 Cash or in 30 Days.



Davenport Sofas and Sofa Beds

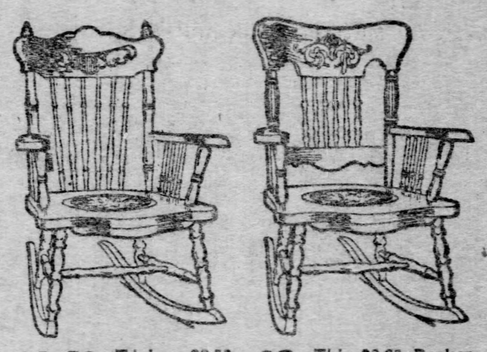
Even these handsome pieces of furniture can't escape the price-cutter's knife.

The Sofa Bed illustrated here has Antwerp oak frame. The back lowers, making a luxurious upholstered spring bed six feet long, four feet wide. Beneath the seat is a wardrobe box for bed clothes or clothing. A luxurious sofa or couch during the day, a perfect mattress and spring at night. It will add a new bedroom to your home. The value of this Sofa-Bed is $60, but as there is only the sample left it is now priced..... $45

$40.50 Cash or in 30 Days.

Three-piece Parlor Suit. Spring seats covered with Verona velour in a dark olive green color. Genuine mahogany veneered back panels. Light carvings. Value $35..... $20

$18 Cash or in 30 Days.



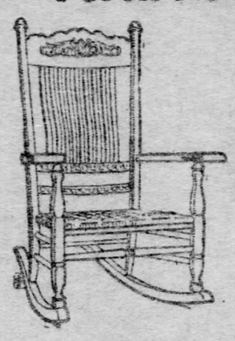
$1.50 This $2.50 Rocker with cobbler seat. Golden oak. Carved back.

$1.35 Cash.

$2 This $3.25 Rocker, with cobbler seat. High back. Golden oak.

$1.80 Cash.

Porch Rockers, 75c



Regular $1.25 Rockers, without arms. Hard maple frame. Woven Reed seat. 67c Cash.

$1.50 from $2.50

Big Roomy Porch Rockers with arms. Frames are maple in natural color or painted red. $1.35 Cash.

$2 from $3.25

Like illustration. An extra large rocker with woven reed seat, maple frame. Varnished on the wood. $1.80 Cash.

Lawn Benches, $1.00, $3.75, $4.75

Worth $1.50, $5.50 and $6.00. Such radical price reductions are unusual.

Reed Rockers and Suits

Pieces for every room. Suits for dens. Comfort Rockers for sitting-room or porch.

$3.25 from $4.50

Only a few more of these big Comfort Rockers. Roll edge. Varnished. Hard maple frame. $2.93 Cash.

$ 3.75 from $ 7.00, Fine Comfort Rockers.
$ 6.75 from $12.00, Choice of three Rockers.
$10.50 from $16.50, Handsome Reed Settee.
$10.00 from $15.00, Fine Reed Couch.
$30.00 from $50.00, Reed Veranda Suit.
$34.00 from $55.00, Reed Den Suit.

10 Per Cent. Discount for Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

New Refrigerator Prices

All are extra large size, large enough to use as a cupboard during the winter. The savings now run from $7.00 to $9.00.

$13.50 from $21.00

47 inches high, 34 inches wide, 21½ inches deep. Golden oak case.

$15.00 from $22.00

White enameled Provision Chamber. Removable ice tank. 47 inches high, 34 inches wide, 21½ inches deep.

$16.00 from $24.00

49 inches high. 34½ inches wide. Double doors. Capacity, 110 lbs. ice.

$17.50 from $26.00

The same Refrigerator with white enameled Provision Chamber.

10 Per Cent. Discount for Cash With Order or in 30 Days.

Sleeper Go-Carts

The most popular little vehicles ever made. Convenient to handle outdoors. Useful as a crib in the house and can be wheeled from room to room.

$12.50 Reduced from $27.50 and $29.50. Two fine Auto Carts. Reed bodies. Cloth or Fabrikoid cushions.

$11.25 Cash.

$15 Reduced from $23 and $25. Two patterns Sleeper Go-Carts, Velour or Corduroy cushions.

$13.50 Cash.

Other Patterns:

$20.00 from $32.00.
$22.50 from $34.00.
$25.00 from $37.00.

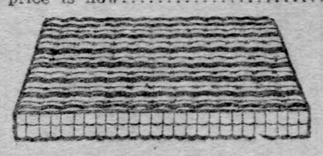
$25 from $40 for a fine Twin Carriage.

$19.75 from $32.00. Sleeper Go-Cart. Lace Parasol. Removable mattress cushions. Small wheels with round rubber tires.

$17.77 Cash.

Bedding of Every Kind

Tomorrow we will place on sale fifty White Cotton Mattresses. Nearly all full size. A few are single. Fancy stripe ticking. Bound and stitched; and instead of $8.00 the price is now..... $6.50



SOFT TOP MATTRESS..... $2.00

The best Mattress you've ever seen at such a low price. Full size or single.

Feather Pillows, $1.90 and $2.40.

Two special lots. Fancy ticking. Steam dressed feathers. Bolster same price as two pillows.

W. H. KEECH CO. Store Closes 5 O'Clock, Saturdays 10 P. M. KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

Joyous News To Thousands

THE EXPO

OPENS NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

—WITH—

CREATORE

in purple-white-and-gold Music Hall.

A complete change in exhibits.

These special attractions to afford amusement and entertainment for the millions: A Trip to the North Pole," with Moving Pictures, The Theatorium and High-Class Vaudeville Acts; Novelty Shooting Gallery; Live Ponies for Horseback Riding and in Connection With Go-Carts; Magnificent Collection of High-Colored Russian Paintings; the World's Fair at St. Louis in Miniature; Postal Card Photography; the Egyptian Temple of Mirth; a Seventy-foot Steel Ferris Wheel; Toboggan Slide and Flying Horses.

A Splendid Cafe on the Grounds.

Admission Unchanged at 25 Cents.

Street car transfers will take East Enders and Alleghenians to the very doors of the Exposition.

Studio Nixon

John B. Trapp, Prop.
Artistic Photography.
Posing and Lighting a Specialty.
Nixon Theater Building.
Bell 'Phone 2417 Sixth Avenue.

WHANN

ALKALINE LITHIA WATER

$1.00 for 12 Half Gallon Bottles.
Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

TRACTION PARKS TODAY All Week

CALHOUN, TODAY
14th REGT. BAND.
TWIN NICES, Vocalists.
HARRY BURGOYNE, Coster Singer.

OAKWOOD, TODAY
WESTINGHOUSE AIRBRAKE BAND.
ALLEN & DELMAIN, Vocalists.

SOUTHERN, TODAY
BRADDOCK LIBRARY BAND.
IRON CITY QUARTET, Vocalists.

KENNYWOOD (TODAY) American Military Band

VAUDEVILLE—SOUTHERN—ALL WEEK

McCREA & POOLE, Sensational Short-Range Rifle Shooting.
FRANK PARISH, Singing Ventriloquist.
JAMES AND BONNIE FARLEY "The Messenger Boy."
CRAWFORD & FINNING, Comedy Musical Sketch.
KITTY STEVENS, Characteristic Dancer.

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS NOT AS BRISK AS YOU WOULD WISH ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.

RAILROADS.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY

Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.
City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Ave.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis...	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Kans. City..	11:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Chicago & St. Louis....	7:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.10 am	* 1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 2.15 am	* 2.15 am
Toledo and Toledo	* 8.15 pm	* 8.50 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.50 am	* 5.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 8.00 am	* 3.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	† 4.56 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 5.00 am	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	† 5.05 am	* 5.50 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 5.50 am	* 10.55 am
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.45 am	* 3.40 pm
Salem and Alliance	† 7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.20 am	* 3.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 4.56 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 6.56 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.45 am	†10.05 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.45 am	† 1.20 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.45 am	* 8.35 pm
The Forest City Special	* 8.00 am	* 8.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Expo Train, Ft Wayne, St Louis	* 8.20 am	* 6.50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 8.30 am	* 6.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 8.40 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamestn	†12.01 pm	† 5.52 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula	†12.05 pm	†10.45 pm
The World's Fair Special	* 1.00 pm	* 8.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.05 pm	* 2.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	† 4.50 pm	† 2.50 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 4.50 pm	† 2.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.50 pm	† 8.25 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 4.20 pm	* 2.20 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 4.55 pm	†10.40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6.10 pm	† 2.10 am
The Chicago Special	* 6.10 pm	* 7.45 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 6.10 pm	* 5.40 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.10 pm	* 5.55 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	* 8.20 pm	* 6.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.45 pm	† 6.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	* 6.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., 16.00 am, 11.30 am, 1.00, 4.30 pm, 6.15 pm, 11.59 pm. Arrive from Washington, Pa., 8.45 am, 11.30 pm, 12.10 pm, 4.10 pm, 6.15 pm, 12.30 pm, 12.30 pm, 12.50 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, 16.45 am, *8.20 am, †11.50 am, 12.30 pm, *2.00 pm. Arrive from Wheeling, 8.40 am, 12.55 pm, *4.05 pm, 6.25 pm, †10.55 pm, 11.45 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, *2.20 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, 12.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

RIVERS CLAIM THREE VICTIMS

Robert E. Lyon, Son of Ex-Mayor Lyon, Loses His Life in the Cheat Stream.

BOY AND NEGRO DROWNED

Robert E. Lyon, aged 27, a son of Robert W. Lyon, former mayor of Pittsburgh, was drowned while bathing in the Cheat river in West Virginia yesterday morning. Word of Mr. Lyon's death was received in the afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dr. W. M. Campbell, 320 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. The family had not received information of the recovery of Mr. Lyon's body up to late last night. Dr. Campbell left immediately after the telegram was received for Mt. Chateau, W. Va., and will conduct the search for Mr. Lyon's body.

Mr. Lyon in company with Attorney A. D. Rodgers and Frank Booth of Booth Bros., contracting plasterers of McKees Rocks, went to Mt. Chateau last Wednesday to spend his vacation. The information received by his relatives was that Mr. Lyon was seized with cramps while bathing and sank before help could reach him.

Mr. Lyon was a native of this city and since last April had been a resident of McKees Rocks. He was employed by Heyl & Patterson at their Water street headquarters in this city. Previous to last April he was connected with the firm's headquarters in Johnstown, Pa. He attended the Presbyterian church and was a member of Franklin lodge No. 221, F. and A. M., of Pittsburgh. He is survived by two brothers, Frank W. and J. C. Lyon, both of McKees Rocks, and four sisters, Mrs. W. M. Campbell and Mrs. J. H. Messick of McKees Rocks, and Mrs. Frank M. Meyers and Miss Ella Lyon of Edgewood.

When the remains are recovered they will be brought here and interred at McKees Rocks.

Disobeying his parents' warning not to bathe in the river, John Riffney, aged 14, son of Simon Riffney, a Pittsburgh & Western railroad freight conductor, was drowned in the Allegheny river yesterday afternoon. Patrick Curens, one of Riffney's companions, was nearly drowned in attempting to save him. Albert Behan, aged 21, recovered the boy's body shortly after the accident. Riffney lived at 216 Tenth street, Sharpsburg.

In trying to evade Policeman Samuel Free, who raided a crap game in the Baltimore & Ohio railroads yards yesterday morning, an unknown negro jumped into the Monongahela river and was drowned near the South Tenth street bridge. John Spratt and John Dummbaker were arrested, while two other men who had been playing escaped. The negro's body has not yet been recovered.

Picnic for City Farm Inmates.

The annual picnic for the women at the city farm took place yesterday in a grove near Marshalsea. The affair passed off pleasantly. Over 200 women were there. They came from the home, the hospital and the insane departments.

Recent Deaths.

John Windstine.

John Windstine, aged 35, who became a famous football player as a member of the D. C. and A. C. team, and who was later a member of the Homestead and All-Star teams, died yesterday morning at the Allegheny General hospital of injuries received while going to a fire. Windstine was a member of the Allegheny fire bureau and while driving the hose carriage of Engine Company No. 3 on July 7 he was struck in the back by the pole of the engine and had his spine hurt. Windstine was born on the South Side and received his schooling at St. Michael's parochial schools in Pius street. He played with scrub football teams on the South Side till 1895, when W. C. Temple consented to try him on the D. C. and A. C. team. Windstine was 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighed over 200 pounds. He made himself famous in one game and soon became known to the followers of the game as "Winnie." No football player in the country could ever stop "Winnie" in his plunges in the guards-back play. It was often said that had Windstine been a college man he would have been the greatest player the country had ever produced. He played during his career against every college star in the country. He remained with the D. C. and A. C. team till it disbanded in 1900 and was the only member of the team who was not a college graduate, and among the players he was known as the "Woods Run graduate." He was formerly employed as foreman of a gang of hydraulic tressmen at the Woods Run plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Windstine's last appearance professionally was as a member of the Pittsburgh All-Star team, when it played the Philadelphia professionals at the Allegheny Coliseum in 1902. Windstine is survived by a 4-year-old son, his mother, Mrs. Catherine Windstine; one brother, Adam, and four sisters, Mrs. Margaret Sauers, Mrs. Catherine Roeber, Mrs. William Smith and Mrs. Mamie Lithaus. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister, Mrs. Sauers, 909 Sherman avenue, Allegheny. Interment will be in St. Michael's cemetery, South Side, after requiem high mass is offered over the remains in St. Peter's Catholic church, Ohio street and Sherman avenue, Allegheny.

James A. Marshall.

James A. Marshall, aged 53, treasurer of the Duster Contracting Company, died of typhoid fever Friday morning at his home, 227 Wood street, Tarentum. Mr. Marshall in 1874 married Miss Anna Johnston of Tarentum. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, Tarentum; Pollock Lodge No. 502, F. and A. M.; Lodge No. 844, B. P. O. E.; the Septasophs and of the Irishmen's lodge at Hite, Pa. He is survived by his widow, three sons, Robert B., Walter W., John K., and a daughter, Estella Marshall. His mother, two sisters and three brothers also survive. The funeral will take place from his late residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The lodges of which he was a member will attend in a body. Interment will be made in Prospect cemetery.

Dean Reynolds Hole.

The Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, dean of Rochester, England, died yesterday of heart trouble, passing away while asleep. He was born in 1819. Dean Hole was one of the most noted churchmen of England. He visited the United States and lectured in a number of the larger cities some years ago. He was a famous rosarian and was the leading English authority on the growing of roses. He was chaplain to the late archbishop of Canterbury, and was chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was select preacher of the University of Oxford from 1888 to 1886.

William Carson.

William Carson, aged 68, for 40 years a resident of the Manchester district, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at his home, 1326 Rebecca street, Allegheny. He conducted a grocery store for many years. He was a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, and is survived by his widow, who is spending her summer vacation at Lake Brady, O., one sister, Mrs. Anna Kennedy of Allegheny, and three brothers, Alexander, Joseph and James Carson.

Mrs. Mary T. Dryer.

Mrs. Mary T. Dryer, aged 75, died last night at her home, 222 West Ninth avenue, Tarentum. She is survived by one daughter and two sons. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 8:30 a. m. from the Sacred Heart Catholic church, Tarentum. The interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery, Allegheny.

Obituary Notes.

Faitin Latur, a prominent painter and companion of Carol Millet and Whistler, died suddenly yesterday in Paris.

Elias Ogle of New Kensington, Pa., aged 67 years, a veteran of the union army, died Friday night. He had the distinction of being the first to enlist in Company J, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania reserves. He was one of New Kensington's pioneer residents.

Col. A. A. Adams, one of the best known citizens of Warren, O., is dead aged 87. He was colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war and was elected colonel of a regiment for the civil war, but did not serve, having been chosen recorder of this county.

Mrs. Joseph McDevitt of New Castle, Pa., died yesterday, aged 30. She was born at Leetonia, O. She is survived by a husband and three children. She also leaves her father, Patrick Neeley, of New Castle, and two brothers and a sister, Miss Elizabeth, Hugh and John, all of New Castle.

HOSE RUNNERS OF M'KEES ROCKS AND CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD

The illustration shows the racing team of the McKees Rocks fire department, which has just won the championship of the world at the St. Louis exposition. They defeated 34 competing teams and made a world's record in the hose race, running 250 yards in 34 seconds flat. The members of the team, reading from left to right, are: Back Row—Edward Clouse, F. G. Calvert, H. W. Calvert, Edward Spath, James McKernan, George Brady, manager; F. F. Burkhardt, captain; J. Davis, William Leonard, Elmer Ramsey. Bottom Row—James Lyons, David Shannon, Sylvester Buckley and Frank Ramsey.

FORD WILL TALK WITH PENROSE

County and State Chairmen to Have Conference in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

KNOX MAY SPEAK HERE

Chairman Ford, of the Republican county committee, will confer with State Chairman Penrose in Philadelphia next Tuesday. The purpose of the meeting is to learn what speakers the state organization will send here during the campaign.

Chairman Ford would like to have Senator Knox make a speech in Pittsburgh. The senator is willing to comply with the request, but as he has placed his services at the disposal of the state and national committees, these organizations will have to be consulted. No time has been fixed for the opening of the local campaign, but the start will probably be made about September 15.

Delinquent Tax Collector Fulton yesterday talked with Mayor Hays about the mayoralty campaign. Fulton said that he would not do anything which would embarrass the mayor. The collector was told that the Citizens did not know what policy they would pursue, but when the time came he would be consulted. After the conference Fulton said: "I announced my candidacy as a Republican candidate for mayor as the Citizens party is dead and we should all get back into the Republican ranks."

Mayor Hays is credited with announcing that William McConway is to be the candidate of the Republicans for mayor. Republicans generally are of the opinion that if Mr. McConway has decided to enter the race he would not select Mr. Hays to make his announcement. The mayoralty election is not held until February, 1906, and it is early to talk of slates.

In quarter sessions court yesterday Charles Miles was appointed constable of Edgeworth, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry G. Summ. Nathan McGrew was appointed to a like position in the Second ward, McKeesport. The vacancy was caused by the court declaring the elected constable, Samuel Collins, insane.

The office of collector of school taxes of Hampton township was filled by the court appointing Dr. Joseph H. Price. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of James B. McCurdy.

TWO BIG MASS MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY TIGHE

National Leaders of Amalgamated Flocking to Youngstown—Arbitrators Are to Settle Bar Iron Scale.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 27.—Two big mass meetings of the strikers at the Girard and two Youngstown plants of the American Steel Hoop Company were held this afternoon, one in Girard and the other in Youngstown. They were addressed by M. F. Tighe, assistant secretary, and by local leaders of the Amalgamated Association. The purpose of the meetings was to urge the strikers to stand by the association in the present strike, which means the life or death of the association. They were urged to refrain from violence.

Outside of the meetings there has been almost no new developments in the situation. One man was induced to come out at the Girard plant and one man attempted to get into the plant but failed. The latter was an engineer, much needed at the plant, but the pickets for the strikers kept him away. The strikers admit that five mills are running at the upper plant and two at the Girard plant, but assert that the iron turned out cannot be used, and that the operations are simply a bluff.

Headquarters have been opened by the association in the Colonial hotel building in this city. The strike leaders expect to be reinforced next week by the arrival of Vice President Richard Fitzgerald, National Trustee Elias Jenkins, and others from the Chicago conference. National Organizer John Pierce went home to Pittsburgh tonight to visit his family, but will return to the city tomorrow night.

The settlement of the bar iron scale for the Republic Iron and Steel Company with the Amalgamated Association will be made by the board of conciliation. The conferees finally disagreed this afternoon at Chicago, and referred the subject to the board. Two members have already been appointed—H. W. Heedy of this city by the company, and Benjamin Davis of Birmingham, Ala., by the association. They will meet on Monday and select a third man who will make up the board.

WARREN, O., Aug. 27.—It is reported here that Company D, which figured in the riot at Athens, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to go to Girard in case of an outbreak on the part of the strikers there.

CAPTURED SAMUEL SHUGIN.

Police Say He Is an Expert Housebreaker and Has Been in Sing Sing.

Samuel Shugin, declared by the police to be an expert housebreaker, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Riley and Kelly, after a search covering four months.

Last spring Shugin was released from Sing Sing after having served an eight-months' sentence for shooting a man at the Five Points in New York. He was compelled to leave New York, and on May 12 Superintendent McQuaide received a letter, informing him that the man was coming to Pittsburgh. He was located at a boarding house in Washington street. When the detectives went there they were told that the visitor had just left for the east. When found yesterday he was sitting in a doorway in High street, having his shoes polished.

Claims He Was Stabbed.

Marcel Runowicz of Spring alley was committed to jail last night for court, in default of $500 bail, by Alderman Kerr on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Stankewicz of Phebe avenue. The prosecutor alleged that on the night of August 14 the defendant attacked him on the Twenty-eighth street bridge and stabbed him several times in the face.

EXPOSITION IS READY TO OPEN

Creatore Will Be the First Musical Attraction, Beginning on Wednesday Evening.

A BIG ART COLLECTION

After many weeks of preparatory work the time is almost at hand for a new season of the Western Pennsylvania exposition. The music hall has been decorated in purple, white and gold. Hundreds of workmen are putting finishing touches upon 100 and more displays. Thousands of electric lights are ready to be turned on, and in three days more, Wednesday, August 31, the doors will be open.

The musical attraction is Creatore, the brilliant Italian conductor, and his famous Italian band of 50 pieces. The first number of the program will be rendered at 7:30 o'clock and will be followed by a fine selection of numbers, as follows:

March, "Columbus".....Creatore
Overture, "Der Freischultz".....Weber
(a) Lola Du Ball.....Jllett
(b) Gavotte from "Mignon".....Thomas
Aet from "Aida".....Verdi
Solos by Signori Pierno, Croce, Sarno and Glove.
"Albumblatt".....Wagner
Waltz, "Tres Jolie".....Waldteufel
Harp solo.....Thomas
Sig. C. Sodero.
Grand selection from "Carmen".....Bizet
Solos by Signori Pierno, Croce and Raho.

In response to repeated requests the beautiful "La Paloma" will be inserted as an encore. It is almost needless to direct attention to the peculiarly thrilling quality of all music presented under Creatore's baton.

While music, the finest that is obtainable, has always been a star feature at the new exposition, decidedly more attention has been paid to the exhibit section in recent years, with results entirely gratifying. In the main building there will be one of exceptional attractiveness. This is nothing less than a fac-simile in fine table napkins of the Stevenson monument donated by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Allegheny. The firm planning this novelty has been most accurate in its detail, and in their working out has made use of more than 250 dozen of napkins.

In the art gallery room, immediately over the lobby that leads into the main building, there is now being placed a collection of Russian paintings which represents a valuation of not less than $500,000, and is the prized property of the Schumann Sons of New York city. The principal painting in this collection is called "Russian Wedding Feast," and is a wonder of oriental gorgeousness and coloring. Its owner has been offered $100,000 for this masterpiece.

In addition to the instruction that will be offered in every nook and cranny, abundant provision has been made for the wholesome and innocent amusement and entertainment of the thousands who are sure to throng the buildings. The attractions selected for this purpose are called "Special," and number a full dozen. At the head of the list is "A Trip to the North Pole," wonderfully realistic and giving patrons a taste of what transportation will be in an airship. Next comes the theatorium, with its moving pictures and high-class vaudeville acts; the novelty shooting gallery; live ponies; Egyptian temple of mirth; giant steel Ferris wheel, the toboggan slide; flying horses; postal card photography, and the world's fair at St. Louis in perfect miniature.

East Enders and Alleghenians need not walk, as street car transfers will take them to the doors of the exposition.

POLICE ARREST YOUTHS FOR OBSTRUCTING SIDEWALK

Five Well Dressed Young Men Taken on Sixth Street, Charged With Violating City Ordinance.

Young men who get their hair trimmed and go on parade with a new necktie, pronounced creases in their trousers and a fresh package of cigarettes, and who stand on the curbstone and ogle every woman who passes, will be arrested by the police. The word was passed to the patrolmen last night and as a result five youths were arrested on the sidewalk at the entrance of the Hotel Anderson. The raids will be continued until the streets have been cleared.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night Policemen McCready and Williamson spied a crowd of young men lined up in front of the Anderson in Sixth street.

"Who are you?" asked McCready.

"We're clerks," replied the crowd in one voice.

"You're a pack of dudes. Move on," said McCready.

"We'll do nothing of the sort," replied one of the crowd. "We are genteel young men and you have no right to address us in this rude manner."

"G'wan, you loafers."

"Loafers! We're clerks."

Suddenly the crowd was swept along as if a cyclone had struck it. Dapper straw hats were crushed, cigarettes were scattered, shirt bosoms were badly wrinkled and the young men were unceremoniously marched across the street to the patrol box. They made a sorry looking party as they were dragged off in the patrol wagon and taken to Central station. They were held for a hearing, charged with violating a city ordinance.

They gave their names as Hugh and John Caughey, of Avalon; Frank and William James, of Wilkinsburg, and Henry Pronson of Ben Avon.

DIED IN THE LOCKUP.

Sad End of a Well-Known Young Pittsburgher in Homestead Police Station.

Joseph Dabbs, aged 35 years, a son of the late B. L. H. Dabbs, a former well-known photographer of Pittsburgh, died yesterday morning in the Homestead borough lockup, where he was being detained on a charge of drunkenness.

Dabbs was picked up on Seventh avenue, Homestead, about 10 o'clock on Friday night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying prostrate on the floor of his cell. Dr. Mark Baldwin was called and pronounced the man dead, saying that alcoholism was probably the cause. Dabbs resided in Hazelwood avenue, Hazelwood, and had been in ill health for some time.

CHURCHMEN ARE UNDER SUSPICION

Must Testify to Theft of Famous Relic Bought by Pierpont Morgan.

PARISH PRIEST IS ACCUSED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ASCOLI, ITALY, Aug. 27.—A sensation has been caused here by the fact that Mgr. Santarelli, the rector; Father Lucidi, a professor; Father Dangelo, administrator of the seminary, and Father Ortolani, the parish priest of Ancarano, have been summoned to appear before the court which is investigating the theft of the ancient cope stolen in 1892 from the cathedral of Ascoli and sold to J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is now reported that Father Raffaelli Castelli, the parish priest of Offida, who was arrested August 20 in connection with the case, may have been only suspected of being an accomplice of the thief, and it is believed that all the inquiries hitherto made in this connection have been favorable to the priest.

It is asserted that J. Pierpont Morgan, when he bought the cope, insisted on having a photograph of the seller, with his autograph on it, to relieve him of responsibility in case of trouble. It is now said that if this is true, and Mr. Morgan could be prevailed upon to produce the photograph, the matter would soon be settled, though it is also asked who can testify that the photograph is really that of the man who sold the cope?

Rocchigiani, the photographer, who was arrested August 17 on suspicion of being concerned in the theft, issued an illustrated postcard of the famous relic, which caused suspicion to fall upon him. But it has now been discovered that the illustrations on the postcard is not a reproduction of any photograph taken before the theft of the cope. Consequently Rocchiggiani will be obliged to prove how he obtained the photograph from which the reproductions were made.

Father Castelli later was released without bail. During the search of Rocchigiani's house the authorities found the sum of $3,000, which, it is claimed, increases the seriousness of the case against him, as a comparatively short time ago he was very poor.

Girl Hurt in Auto Wreck.

The axle of an automobile occupied by P. W. Metzgar of 730 Bellefonte street, and his daughter Mary, broke while they were crossing the street at Ellsworth and Amberson avenues, yesterday afternoon. Metzgar escaped without injury, but his daughter was thrown into the street and her head was hurt.

Baltimore Sails for China.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 27.—The cruiser Baltimore of the United States European squadron will sail for China as soon as she has coaled.

PERSONALS

"Port Arthur is doomed." This significant statement was made last evening by Major General Nelson A. Miles, retired, who spent a few hours in Pittsburgh yesterday, and left last night for his home in Washington. "The Russians may hold the city a few days longer," he continued, "but eventually it will fall into the hands of the Japanese. This victory will have little bearing on the war, as it has cost Japan as many lives and as much money in taking the city as Rusia has suffered in trying to hold it. I look for few very large battles during the winter. It is hard to predict which country will win the conflict. It is probable that the matter may yet be settled diplomatically."

Four Japanese from Kobe arrived in the city yesterday and are staying at the Lincoln. They are P. Murotani, a member of the chamber of commerce of Kobe; his son, P. Murotani, Jr., Alfred Soualle, and P. Mouri. "On account of the war," said Mr. Murotani, "business is very dull in our country and we decided to make a tour of the United States. We visited the Jones & Laughlin plant today and probably we will go to Homestead Monday. We feel confident of winning the war with Russia, although we realize we have a difficult task to perform."

John M. Wiley of Philadelphia, chief engineer for the La Luz Drainage and Transportation Company, passed through the city last evening over the Pennsylvania from New Mexico, where he inspected the property of the company. The property is in Guanajuate. La Luz is located on the southwest slope of the Sierra Madre mountains, 7,000 feet above sea level. It is 258 miles from the City of Mexico. The town was formerly populated by 64,000 people, but is now submerged. Near the town are large ore mines and to get out the deposit the company is building a tunnel 12,000 feet long to drain away the water. Over half the distance has been completed.

John Murphy, general superintendent of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, leaves Tuesday for St. Louis to act as one of the judges of exhibits at the world's fair. Some weeks ago he received a letter of inquiry as to whether he would serve as a member of the International jury of awards on transportation department exhibits. Mr. Murphy was loath to spend that much time from his duties, but after consultation with President James D. Callery, it was decided the honor was one that the company should accept. Mr. Murphy is the only Pittsburgh railway official to be thus honored. "The honor belongs to the company," said he yesterday when asked about it.

Joe Gans, the well-known prize fighter, passed through the city last evening over the Baltimore & Ohio, in company with his trainer, Jim Gardner. They were on their way to San Francisco, where Gans will go into training for the fight with Kid Sullivan, which will take place September 30.

E. P. Remington, the advertising writer, left last night for Chicago. He said his business has suffered greatly from the depression, but that the outlook is very encouraging.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Residents of nearby towns at the local hotels last night were:

Lincoln—R. L. Morrell, Dayton; H. T. MacKenzie, East Liverpool.

Duquesne—W. C. Mechen, New Castle; H. T. Irwin, Johnstown.

Griswold—R. C. Miller, New Castle; E. C. Howe, Meadville.

Monongahela House—R. L. Crowthers, Coal Center; N. T. McMillan, Meyersdale; E. King, New Castle.

Henry—J. C. King, East Liverpool; H. P. Hall, Warren; J. B. Reed, Crafton.

Seventh Avenue—R. E. Engle, Marietta; J. S. Graham, Uniontown; F. R. Kendall, Waynesburg.

Newell's—F. H. Henry, New Castle.

WEE BIT MUST COME OFF EAST END POLICE STATION

Widening of Frankstown Avenue Necessitates It. Inconvenient for Policemen—Protests from Citizens Has Hurried the Work.

A strip of 14 inches is to be cut off the front of the East End police station. The building has been marked and the contract for the work was let yesterday. The change is necessary on account of the widening of Frankstown avenue where the station is located. The structure lacks one foot and two inches of being 10 feet back from the curb, and that is the legal reason for the alteration.

There is another reason, however. It was rumored about the East Liberty district that No. 6 house would remain intact, although other buildings would be compelled to comply with the new city ordinance. A storm of protests arose. Business men and residents in that vicinity swarmed about Director Bigelow and explained that in case the station was not moved back their structures would stay where they are.

Owners of property on the opposite side of the street also objected, and they contended that the building should be cut off with the rest since they, as taxpayers, were being forced to put up a part of the money for the cost of widening the whole street.

Word was evidently handed down last week that under no circumstances could the city property be an exception and that city employes there must undergo inconveniences, the same as other people, while the street was being made wider. The first news of this decision became known yesterday, when the contractor put his marks on the walls of the station, indicating the part that would be removed.

While the alteration is going on wagonmen will be put to considerable trouble driving in and out. The front office will suffer slightly and the front hallway will be reduced in size. The front of the building is a piece of handsome architecture and it is explained that this part will be taken off intact, saved and put up again. The 14 inches will be taken out immediately back of these stone trimmings that add so much in the way of elegance.

The avenue is now widened all the way down from Penn avenue, with the exception of this structure, and work on it is to be commenced immediately. One glance would not detect that the station stands out any further than the buildings next to it, but such is the case, much to the regret of the administration and the East End police.

Gen. Beaver Much Improved.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The condition of General Beaver today is much improved. His physicians feel that he is out of danger.

10
PIANO BARGAINS.

1 Upright Piano,	$ 85
1 Barmore Piano,	$125
1 Barmore Piano,	$150
1 Fischer Piano,	$175
1 Weser Bros. Piano,	$190
1 Ricca Piano,	$215
1 Richmond Piano,	$225
1 Richmond Piano,	$235
1 Starr Piano,	$295
1 Kranich & Bach Piano,	$300

Some Like New.
Beginning Monday, Aug. 29
Lechner & Schoenberger,
340-2 Fifth Ave.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS.

Ask Friend About It FRIEND Get the Goods Now
810 to 814 PENN AVENUE.

PAY NOTHING DOWN; ORDER WHAT YOU WANT!

Friend's offer to sell anything in the line of furniture and carpets without requiring the payment of even a single dollar down has caused a sensation. Any responsible person or anyone furnishing satisfactory references can secure anything in Friend's immense establishment without paying a cent. This wonderful offer is good for only a short time. So come at once.

COMPLETE BEDROOM FURNISHMENT NOW FOR $37.50. Remember this is a regular $50 outfit. Consists of Bedroom Suit, one Rocker, two Chairs, Elastic Spring, Mattress, one pair of Pillows or Bolster and 20 yards of Carpet or Matting.

$37.50

Friend Will Furnish Your Parlor Completely for . . $42.50

Come to Friend's and select the articles for your parlor right away. It's easy to do so. Friend will wait for the money.

GET CARPETS WHERE PRICES ARE LOWEST.

All Carpets Made, Laid and Lined FREE.

Good Heavy Ingrains, pretty new designs	48c
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest patterns	65c
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c
Very Best Quality Brussels	$1.10
Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings	$1.10
Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns	$1.35

GO-CARTS ONE-HALF PRICE.

PRICES BEGIN AT $3 plies to every Go-Cart in stock. Get one for your baby.

PRICES BEGIN AT $3. BUY NOW AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THE HALF OFF.

RUGS

SEE FRIEND'S SPLENDID LINE. LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet	$ 7.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet	$15.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet	$32.50

Straw Matting, 10c and up.

FRIEND 810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE. The Store That Makes Friends. FRIEND

35th ANNIVERSARY SALE

A SOLID GOLD PEN FREE

We are celebrating the 35th anniversary of our business career, and in so doing, we present to each purchaser of $5 or more, a beautiful Solid Gold Pen, with pearl handle, in a plush lined box; it makes no difference whether you buy for cash or get the good on credit. Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry are being sold at prices lower than ever. Call and examine our extensive lines whether you desire to purchase or not. Our catalogs are free—ask for one.

$22

Among the numerous bargains offered during this sale are GENUINE DIAMOND RINGS, which we are offering at $22. They are fine white stones, beautifully cut, and mounted in 14-carat Solid Gold. Hundreds of different styles of mountings for either ladies or gentlemen. Retail jewelers sell the same ring for $35. We being Wholesale jewelers, are enabled to offer it for $22. And if you wish you can get one at the rate of A DOLLAR A WEEK. Your Credit is Good, no Security is Required, and we have no collectors to annoy you.

ISAACS 404 Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
LARGEST CREDIT JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE STATE.
CREDIT EXTENDED TO PEOPLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOG.

WILL OFFER BLUE LAW AMENDMENT

Druggists Going to Harrisburg to Have the Old Statute Modified.

HAVE APPOINTED ATTORNEYS

An amendment will be offered at the next session of the legislature to modify the Sunday or "Blue Law" to allow druggists of Pennsylvania more scope in selling their wares on Sunday. The legislative committee of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' association met at association headquarters yesterday afternoon and discussed a proposed amendment to the present antique law wherein practical necessities which are now termed necessary, technically, will be legally salable on Sunday.

The committee, of which Henry J. Stagfried is chairman, will meet again next Wednesday. It is contended by the druggists that they are obliged to keep their stores open on Sunday for public needs, but that the long established law which the Allegheny County Sabbath association is so vigorously applying does not make it profitable. Application will be made through the proposed amendment for the sale of combs, brushes, toothbrushes, talcum powders, soaps and hundreds of other so-called "fancy drugs" which it is not now permissible to sell under the construction of the law. Financial aid has been promised to prepare the amendment and push it to final accomplishment.

Nearly All Will Close.

The committee on ways and means of the association also met yesterday afternoon and appointed the law firm of Langfitt & McIntosh to represent the druggists in their co-operative fight against the Allegheny County Sabbath association. The committee waited upon Mr. McIntosh after the meeting and arranged for the defense of any druggists in the association in any action that might be brought against them for alleged violation of the Sunday law.

Nearly all the druggists in the two cities will refrain from selling soda water or tobacco in any form today. However, several of the stores which have been doing a large business in this will remain open. The closing of the majority of the stores today is due to a notice sent out by the druggists' association yesterday as follows: "It is the advice of this association that you refrain from selling soda water, cigars or candies on Sunday, August 28, for reasons which will be made known to you later. Use your own judgment about this."

One of the druggists in a position to know the purpose of the order stated yesterday that the reason in asking druggists not to sell "unnecessaries" today is because the co-operative assessment scheme for mutual defense is not yet in operation. No moneys have as yet been collected for this purpose and the scheme will not take official scope until after a special meeting next Wednesday afternoon. Druggists who may be informed against today will therefore be compelled to meet their own expenses and fines and it is for the purpose of depriving the enemy of financial strength in obtaining half the fines collected that the majority of the druggists will not lay themselves open to conviction.

Where the Money Goes.

Supt. Alexander Wallace of the Pittsburgh police has issued orders to arrest all venders of ice today. "I do not believe in having ice wagons hauled through the streets or hawking ice on Sunday," declared the superintendent. However, there has been no restriction placed upon milk dealers by the local police. "I issued an order some time ago," said Supt. Wallace, "that all stores must close at 9 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, but I suppose the Sabbath association will knock that out and not allow them to keep open at all."

Allegheny druggists, almost without exception, will refrain from dealing in the "unnecessaries" and today promises to be a quiet one on the North Side.

A contention which was brought up during the Wilkinsburg crusade last year, and which was never legally determined, is whether the county or the state would receive the fines collected, or rather half the fines, as 50 per cent goes to the informer. Attorney H. E. Carmack fought the issue for the state last year, but as all the fines were remitted at the conclusion of the crusade there was no occasion for a division of the spoils. This contention has already arisen in the present fight.

Going to Higher Courts.

The mutual protection fund of the druggists, which is to be raised by a $5 assessment upon each of the 160 members comprising the association, will be applied to carrying all cases to the higher courts. The expense of aldermen's fees will have to be sustained by the individual druggists. While the present plan is to assess each druggist in the association $5 it is thought that if necessary other equal sized assessments will be called for.

A Smithfield street druggist stated yesterday afternoon that he would be willing to stand an assessment of $5 a week the year round to fight the issue and believed every druggist in the association would do likewise.

Raspberry soda water will be dispensed free at the Central Y. M. C. A. building this afternoon during the weekly young men's Sabbath meeting. Local druggists declared yesterday afternoon that if giving away soda water on Sunday was legal the druggists might find relief in selling one ounce of filtered "acqua" for five cents and throwing in a soda water as a trade inducement.

Regardless of the notices sent by the Allegheny County Sunday Observance association the druggists of Homestead will dispense soda water as usual today. The druggists declare if they are compelled to quit selling soda water they will not fill prescriptions.

MANY PITTSBURGHERS WILL ATTEND THE MEET

Hundred Members of Matinee Club Will Go to Cleveland and Expect to Bring Cups Back.

Tomorrow night something like 100 members of the Matinee club of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will leave over the Pennsylvania road for Cleveland to attend the inter-city matinee there on Tuesday and Wednesday. This promises to be the greatest race meeting ever held in this country by amateurs. Such stables as that of C. K. G. Billings, E. E. Smathers, Senator Horace K. White and Brayton Ives have entered their flyers. Pittsburgh will be represented by 25 and expects to bring home some of the cups.

The Pittsburghers will stop in Cleveland at the Hollenden. So many have expressed intention of going to Cleveland that the railroad reduced the rate to $4 25 for the round trip. Secretary of the Matinee Club George F. Fisher will go in advance and have the badges ready for distribution. The ladies will get separate pins. All the Pittsburghers having badges are invited guests of the Cleveland club at its banquet under the grandstand Wednesday night.

The Cleveland meet is the forerunner of the one to be given by the Matinee club here September 13, 14 and 15. All the racers entered at Cleveland will come here, and besides there will be many additional entries. President Bennett of the local club has a small army of mechanics at Brunots island getting the place ready for the coming meeting there. Bleachers are being built in front of the grandstand which will hold 1,800 people, doubling the seating capacity.

To Make You Feel Right

Take a delightful Sunday outing up the beautiful Monongahela valley. Sidewheel steamers Columbia and Woodward leave foot of Smithfield street Sundays at 8:30 a. m. to meet down boat. Fare $1.50. Meals on boat. Fare to Morgantown and return, including meals and berth, $5. Telephone, Bell Court 2258; P. & A., Main 955.

FREIGHT STATION PLANS OF WABASH

Terminal at Liberty and Ferry Will Be a Thoroughly Modern One.

WILL WIDEN REDOUBT ALLEY

Plans just completed for the city freight station of the Wabash provide for one of the most convenient terminals that the city possesses. It has the advantage of being more centrally located than any other station, as it is to adjoin the new passenger station, Liberty avenue and Ferry street.

As announced in The Gazette last week, the contract has already been let for the excavation and foundations of the building, James Corcoran of Pittsburgh, being the successful bidder. The contract price for this alone is $75,000. Work is to be rushed in order that the station may be completed by January 1.

The big new freight terminal is to extend from Fourth avenue to First avenue and from the present elevated passenger tracks to Redoubt alley. In order to give plenty of room for the handling of teams the railroad company is giving up considerable of its private property to the creation of broader streets.

The new freight station will load and unload cargoes from the second floor. At Fourth avenue the plans provide for the construction of six elevators, 10 by 16 feet, for the transfer of freight from one floor to the other. From the end of the bridge across the Monongahela, tracks having a capacity of 55 cars will be built which will lead to terminal tracks at the station.

Between the present passenger station train shed and the new freight shed there will be built a roadway 30 feet wide, in which freight can be delivered or received. On the other side, Redoubt alley, which is now 20 feet wide, will be made 30 feet wider, making it a street of 50 feet width, which will serve to accommodate the wagons.

It had not been definitely decided prior to the visit here of George J. Gould last spring that there would be a station of the kind near the new passenger station. Mr. Gould quickly settled the matter, however, by giving his approval to the plan. The station will serve for the Wabash the same purpose as does the Duquesne freight station at the Point for the Pennsylvania. For other freight line facilities are to be provided at South First street. The plans for this, as well as those for the extension of Wabash lines to the different plans, are now well advanced and much of the material needed is under contract.

TWO HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC MOTORS ARE NOW ADOPTED

Westinghouse Single-Phase Alternating Current System Is to Be Tried in Indiana and Ohio.

High speed electric railroading, the dream of electric railroad engineers for many years, is to be tried on two big interurban lines in Ohio and Indiana. The lines are to be equipped with the Westinghouse single-phase, alternating current system, of which much is expected. Engineers have agreed that if the steam locomotive is to be superseded by the electric motor, it will be a motor designed along the lines of this one.

It is claimed that the single-phase, alternating current system has been made a commercial success, as a result of the inventions brought about by long tests under the skilled engineers at East Pittsburgh.

Of the two railroads, one is to be built from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Springfield O., by the Fort Wayne, Decatur & Springfield Electric Railway Company. The distance covered is about 110 miles. The other will be between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The motors will develop a speed of about 50 miles an hour on the level. The consulting engineers have estimated that the adoption of the Westinghouse single-phase system in place of the direct current system, will result in the saving of $750,000. The cars to be operated on these railroads will be equipped with Westinghouse single-phase motors of 75-horse power each.

KNIGHTS WILL DEDICATE.

Pythian Home Farm at Harmony Will Be Formally Opened This Week With Ceremonial.

Arrangements have been completed for the dedication of the Pythian Home farm at Harmony, Butler county, next Wednesday. Delegations from every county in the western end of the state will be present, and it is expected that 20,000 members of the order and their friends will be on the ground.

The officers of the grand lodge will be present, Grand Chancellor W. E. Foltz of Philadelphia making the principal address. Supreme Representative R. H. Jackson of Pittsburgh will deliver the address of welcome. Past Supreme Chancellor Thomas G. Sample will also be among the speakers.

The farm contains 120 acres and it is expected that a home for aged knights and their wives will be erected during the next year. Seventy lodges have taken membership in the Home association, representing about 8,000 knights. Besides the dedication the program for the day includes music, dancing and sports.

Church to Be Dedicated.

The dedication of St. Joseph's German Catholic church at West Grant avenue and Aurilles street, Duquesne, will take place today. A musical service will open the ceremonies at solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, coadjutor bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese, is expected to officiate.

Pittsburghers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The following Pittsburgh people are registered at the leading St. Louis hotels: Washington—W. Jones, Mrs. Jones. Southern—W. J. Kelly, J. M. McClelland, Mrs. McClelland, Miss Calhoun. Epworth—F. A. Porter, Mrs. Porter. Christian Endeavor—N. D. Webb, Mrs. L. Grop. Grandview—H. F. Thompson.

A New Order

of things in

China & Japan Mattings

Every roll in the house marked at a reduction of fully

33%

From regular prices. This notwithstanding greatly advanced prices in foreign market, owing to scarcity on account of the war. Economy would suggest buying now for another season's use.

Groetzinger Carpet Company

627-629 Penn Ave.

JUDGE RODGERS HAD GOOD MEMORY

Refused Detective License to a Man Who Imposed on the Court in 1901.

COURT SERVED ITS OWN ORDER

Judge Elliott Rodgers refused a license to a detective yesterday under rather unusual circumstances. The following order made by the court explains the refusal of the license to George L. Harger, which was written as soon as the court recognized the applicant:

And now to-wit: August 27, 1904 the within application of George L. Harger, for a license as a detective is refused for the reason that said applicant was a party to a fraud practiced upon this court on or about September 24, 1901. Upon said date said Harger, who held a license to sell liquor at retail in the borough of McKees Rocks, in this county, presumably entered into partnership in said business, theretofore conducted by him, with one Valentine Koffler, transfer being duly made and apparently regular. Subsequently it developed that at the time said Harger sold to Koffler his entire interest in said business and retired absolutely therefrom, however, permitting his name to remain upon the building where the business was conducted. By the perpetration of this fraud and deception, the closing of the business for a period of 10 days was avoided, and illegal sale of liquors was carried on for more than seven months, when license was refused.

PER CURIAM.

Harger appeared before the court during the morning and Judge Rodgers was just about to sign the order granting the detective license when he stopped short and took a good look at the applicant. He taxed his memory for a few moments then spoke to the applicant.

"Aren't you a river man?" he asked, and Harger replied that he was not, but used to be.

"Didn't you hold a liquor license in McKees Rocks?" asked the court, and he received an affirmative answer.

The court then remembered his man and the circumstances as are set forth in the order. He openly accused Harger of the fraud and it was admitted, the applicant saying it had been perpetrated to help Koffler along in his business.

"The license as a detective is refused," said the court.

Without a word Harger turned and left the court room. Applicants in the future should think twice about the memory of the court.

Rather than leave a man lie in jail over Sunday, Judge Rodgers yesterday afternoon personally served the mandate of the court on the jail officials and secured the release of Harry R. Pearson, who had been imprisoned by Alderman Charles C. McGovern on a civil proceeding.

Pearson is a salesman and had secured on credit jewelry to the amount of $85 from a downtown jeweler. A balance of $37 was due on the sale and judgment against Pearson for this amount was given by the alderman. An execution was issued on the judgment and upon it being returned marked "no goods found" Pearson was committed to jail.

The petition for his release on habeas corpus proceedings was presented by his attorney to Judge Rodgers yesterday morning. A couple of hours later Judge Rodgers made the order for Pearson's discharge. As Saturday is a half holiday in the courts no one was around to take the order and the judge went to the jail himself and delivered it. Pearson was discharged immediately.

Sue for $30,000 Damages.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Damages in the sum of $30,000 are asked by Mrs. Eva Achre and Arthur G. McClure in suits filed today against the National Concrete and Fireproofing Company of Cleveland, as the result of an accident February 6, 1903, at the Lawrence Savings and Trust Company building here. Mrs. Achre asks $20,000 for the death of her husband, and McClure asks $10,000 for personal injuries he sustained in a fall from the seventh floor.

Knights Made Snowballs.

Undertaker Edward Lowrie of Beaver avenue, Allegheny, yesterday received a telegram from his brother, Harry W. Lowrie, commander-in-chief of Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar, of Allegheny, that the party stopped at Pike's Peak yesterday morning and had a snowball fight above the clouds. The party continued on its way to San Francisco in the afternoon.

REAL PIANO BARGAINS

Starr upright, thoroughly repaired	$ 92
Chickering upright, rosewood case	95
Hardman upright, good condition	98
Kranich & Bach, upright, very nice	110
Steinway upright, almost like new	225
Kimball upright, used for concerts	260
One fine square, carved legs	40

$5.00 per month on some of these.

These are not cheap new pianos, makes that no one ever heard of, but good, reliable standard makes, every one of them, only they are second-hand and we are closing them out to make room for new stock.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield St.

DIED.

FORSYTH—On Saturday, August 20, 1904, at Ann Arbor, Mich., ANNA MUNSON FORSYTH, daughter of Anna S. Forsyth and the late William R. Forsyth.

HENRY—On Thursday, August 25, 1904, at 12 p. m., ADA LEWIS, beloved wife of Albert A. Henry, in her 26th year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1423 Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Services at Brown's chapel, corner Boyle and Hemlock streets, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUDDELSTON—On Thursday, August 25, 1904, at 10:10 p. m., CLARA SHAFFER, relict of R. H. Huddelston, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, California avenue, Ben Avon, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LYON—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 27, 1904, at Mt. Chateau, W. Va., ROBERT EDWIN LYON, son of ex-Mayor Robert W. Lyon, aged 27 years and 20 days.

Notice of funeral later.

MORRIS—On Thursday, August 25, 1904, at 8 a. m., CARRIE A. E. MORRIS, of Berlin, Md., formerly of Allegheny City, second daughter of George and the late Agnes H. Douglas Morris.

Funeral services at the residence of Miss Logan, No. 508 Arch street, Allegheny, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

TOMER—On Saturday, August 27, 1904, at 8:30 p. m., MARY P. TRUXALL, wife of William J. Tomer, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. C. Tomer, 45 Mayflower street, East End, on Monday, August 29, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

WINDSTEIN—On Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at 5:45 a. m., at the Allegheny General hospital, JOHN WINDSTEIN, in his 39th year.

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Sauers, 900 Sherman ave., Allegheny, on Monday, August 29th, at 8:30 a. m. High mass of requiem at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church at 9 a. m. Interment private.

HARRY A. WRAY
Funeral Director and Embalmer
523 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 2445 Grant.

PHONE TO TELL WEATHER FACTS

New System of Disseminating the Official Forecasts Goes Into Effect Tomorrow.

N. W. BROOKER TELLS PLAN

By the co-operation of the Pittsburgh station of the United States weather bureau and the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, some 250,000 people residing in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio will be given daily official information regarding the weather. A system of disseminaton of this information never before equaled has been so far completed that it will be put into effect tomorrow. The plan is one that involves much expense and work, but no charge is being made for it.

"The plan is designed as a convenience to the subscribers of the P. & A. and its allied companies," said N. W. Brooker, contract agent of the telephone company yesterday. "Col. Frank Ridgway, observer at Pittsburgh, has set aside a special clerk to keep us informed on meteorological conditions. Each morning we shall receive the report. Our long distance operators then will call up each of the principal exchanges on our long-distance lines, such as Youngstown, New Castle, Sharon, South Sharon, Erie, Wheeling, Uniontown, Butler, Johnstown, etc. To these principal exchanges the Pittsburgh operators will repeat the weather indications for the day. From these exchanges the information will be given to the branch exchanges. Every section of the western part of this state, of northern West Virginia and of Ohio will be completely served. The exchanges to be served in this way include not only those of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but the United States Telephone Company, the Pittsburgh and Johnstown Telephone Company, the Union Telephone Company, the Chartiers Telephone Company, the West Penn Telephone Company and the Federal Long Distance Telephone Company of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

"Take, for instance, some of the smaller lines throughout Ohio, and the value of the service will be shown. At a certain time in the early morning the weather ring will be given and all of the farmers and business men along the line will come to the 'phone. The operator will give the official forecast. It may be at this time of the year that a heavy rain is coming. The farmer can act accordingly. In the fall there will be frosts that must be watched. In the winter there are snow storms. Advance information of such a character is of the greatest value.

"Not only will such information be given at regular times, but the detailed information will be kept on file at our exchanges. In times of floods in the Pittsburgh rivers there are hundreds of telephone calls at the office of Col. Ridgway asking for the stage of the rivers and the outlook. If the stage is 28 feet and rising a foot an hour, our operators will be supplied with the information, so that a subscriber by asking the P. & A. operator can obtain complete information. The information will be kept up to the minute by bulletins at short intervals from the weather office to our exchanges.

"Col. Ridgway has tried the plan before at Harrisburg on a smaller scale and found it successful far beyond his expectations. It is in line with his design of making the weather reports reach as many people as possible, in order that the benefits of the expert work be fully enjoyed."

HOMESTEAD MILLS ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION

The converting mill of the Homestead steel works, which has been shut down for the past two weeks, and the 84-inch plate mill, which was formerly the 119-inch mill at the same plant, which has been idle for more than four months, will resume this evening. The resumption at the two mills will put the entire plant in full operation, with the exception of the 98-inch mill, which is to be repaired during the coming week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Bernard Snavel, Jr.	Millvale
Aida Tencate	Pittsburgh
Wilber R. Painter	Wilkinsburg
Alice Cadman	Wilkinsburg
Michael J. Port	Pittsburgh
Caroline Biehl	Verona
Clarence Rhoades	Altoona
Mary A. Charlton	West Brownsville
Robert O. Robinson	Pittsburgh
Stella Stitsel	Allegheny
Joseph M. Lindberg	West Homestead
Hilda W. Palm	Wilkinsburg
Justin Z. Thieband	Pittsburgh
Ethel C. Garden	Cleveland, O.
Amos W. Leonard	Wilkinsburg
Pricilla A. Reinecke	Pittsburgh

HALF A MILLION PAID IN GOLD TO WORKINGMEN

Monongahela Valley Plants Distributed a Fortune in Wages on Friday and Saturday.

Half a million dollars in gold was paid yesterday and Friday to employes at the mills in Homestead, Braddock and surrounding towns, and the business outlook in that part of the Monongahela valley is bright. At the Homestead steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company more than $100,000 was distributed. At the Howard axle works of the Carnegie company two weeks pay was given, and at the Mesta Machine Company, which employs more than 1,000 men, one of the largest pays of the year was made. The Harbison-Walker brick works, Homestead Machine Company, Bryce-Higbee glass works, and two other smaller works paid their men for two weeks.

At Braddock the Edgar Thomson works distributed to their 5,000 employes about $100,000 and at the Carrie furnaces at Rankin large amounts of money were distributed. The McVey and Walker foundries, the Rankin wire mill and the Ninth street wire mills of the American Steel and Wire Company paid their men.

Burglars Played a Joke.

Burglars entered the home of Robert Thorp, in Eleventh avenue, Homestead, early yesterday, and after ransacking the lower rooms of the home and finding nothing of value, they took a frame containing the motto "Welcome" from the dining room wall and hung it on a chair near an open window, through which they had entered.

BEAUTIFUL CLEARVIEW

Possesses Every Advantage That Goes to Make an Ideal Residence Locality.

Clearview is located five miles south of the Pittsburgh postoffice, in the heart of the Mt. Lebanon district, and is surrounded by beautiful homes. Upon completion of the Mt. Washington tunnel line (which is practically completed) it will take just 15 minutes to reach Clearview from the postoffice. Clearview is an ideal residence locality, healthful, convenient and picturesque, with all improvements—high-pressure water supply, sewers, gas, telephone, schools and churches. Clearview appeals to those who wish to own a permanent home in a refined community free from smoke, dirt and fog. Modern houses with all conveniences and large lots (none less than 50x135) for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A visit to Clearview will convince you of its desirability. To reach Clearview at present, take Mt. Lebanon or Castle Shannon car on Liberty Ave. or Smithfield St.

MT. LEBANON LAND & TRUST COMPANY,
421 Wood Street.

SORRY

You put it off so long—perhaps not too long. Dentistry at Urling Bros. is different from most places. Just have us look them over before you play dentist yourself and decide that your teeth must all come out. Remember, you will never grow another set.

Born here and established 18 years.

Arrange for night appointments.

Corrugated Suction Teeth (With Extracting, made only by us) $10 Per Set

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (22k) $5 Per Tooth

Filling, 50c up.
Our Powder, 25c.

Extracting Painless by Air, Gas or by an Application to the Gums.

DENTISTS,
204 SIXTH ST.,
Corner Penn Avenue.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.

East End Office,
6125 PENN AVE.,
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

A WEEK OF WONDERFUL ODDS & ENDS BARGAINS!

After four weeks of the most sensational selling ever known in the months of July and August—during which our celebrated $19,163.00 Cincinnati Furniture Purchase was cleared out at a record rate—we announce a 6-days' sale of the grandest variety of Odds and Ends we have ever presented. As is not unusual during the excitement of a sale, many of the choicest pieces were overlooked, these, of course, now being included in the Odds and Ends.

40 per cent off regular prices is the grand reduction we have named to sweep out the entire remaining Cincinnati stocks in 6 days. You should come even though you are not just ready to purchase furniture. You can get advantage of the nearly half saving—buy nearly twice as much furniture now for the price you pay ordinarily!—and we will store your purchase free until you want it delivered. Come even from 150 miles distance, and you are still saving wonderfully! Credit is cheerfully extended to all.

Bedroom Suits worth $155,900, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$93.00**

Bedroom Suits worth $63.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$37.80**

Bedroom Suits worth $30.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$18.00**

Brass Suits worth $55.00, now at 60c one the dollar, or..... **$33.00**

Iron Beds worth $12.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$7.20**

Iron Beds worth $5.75, now 40 per cent off, or..... **$3.45**

Chiffoniers worth $8.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$4.80**

5-piece Parlor Suits, worth $60.00, at 40 per cent off, or..... **$36.00**

3-piece Parlor Suits, worth $36.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$21.60**

Sideboards worth $36.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$21.60**

Buffets worth $32.00, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$19.20**

Pillar Extension Tables worth $35, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **$21.00**

Extension Tables worth $8.50, now 40 per cent off, or..... **$5.10**

Leather Dining Room Chairs, worth $4.00, now at 40 per cent off, or... **$2.40**

Oak Dining Room Chairs, worth $1.60, now at 40 per cent off, or..... **96c**

$26.00 Wardrobes, now..... **$15.60**

$22.00 Dressers, now..... **$13.20**

$32.00 Folding Beds, now..... **$19.80**

Genuine Leather Couches..... **$22.80**

And hundreds of the bargains, every one equally as great.

We Can Show You the Grandest Line of FALL CARPETS and RUGS Ever Brought to Western Pennsylvania!

And we can show you more than that! We can show you where we can save you 20 to 33 cents on every yard of carpet we sell you! Figure how that amounts up.

$4,500 HOUSE FREE! READ!!

Have you ever let the full significance of White's grand free offer enter into your mind?—THAT YOU, YOU YOURSELF, MIGHT BE THE WINNER OF THE BEAUTIFUL $4,500 HOUSE! If you haven't tried, may we take the liberty to ask you "Why not?" Especially "why not" when trading at White's is such a wonderful advantage in itself! "Why not," when you can choose from the grandest stocks in Western Pennsylvania—in one of the largest stores in the country! "Why not," when you save so marvelously—20 to 35 per cent, positively, from any other store's prices! Yes, "Why not!"

You get one chance to win with every $25 worth you buy between now and November 8th, this year. The gift house is situated at Keating West View.

CREDIT FREE TO ALL

B. WHITE
THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

200 TO 210 Ohio St.
Cor. Sandusky
Allegheny

"Check Accounts Ought to Bear Interest."

Real Estate Trust Company

Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 15th 1904 No. 126

Pay to the order of Cash $500 XX/100

Five Hundred No/100 Dollars

Father Pitt

ON CHECK ACCTS.

$4,000,000 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

The BEST HOT WEATHER MEDICINE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c, 25c, 50c. All Druggists 634

PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

Only good at

THE WHITE FRONT SHOE STORES.

Cut this out.

$10 worth of Green or Niagara Stamps FREE with each $2 purchase of shoes. Shoes at all prices.

M. A. SOLOMON. 531 East Ohio St., Allegheny. 1408 Carson St., South Side.

$50,000 BANKRUPT SALE

CONSISTING OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Japanese Art Goods, Etc.

PURCHASED FROM THE

COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO.

NOW BEING SOLD

At Public Auction

Sale every day until entire stock is disposed of at

510 SMITHFIELD STREET

Fix the boy up for school

SCHOOL opens Monday, September 5, and thousands of boys and girls will have to make ready with new apparel, etc., for the new term of learning. Never before have we gathered such a broad stock of boys' school suits—it is fully three times as big as any other in town.

At 1.00 You can buy the boy a good, stylish, dependable school suit—made of well-wearing dark colored cheviots; in double-breasted and Norfolk styles—a suit for which you'd have to pay $1.50 or $1.75 elsewhere.

At 3.00 You can buy the boy a new fall suit which will wear as well or better than most of the suits shown elsewhere at $5.00. Made of the famous "Dickey cloth"—in the new Norfolk and double-breasted styles.

At 5.00 You can buy the boy as fine a suit as you or he could wish for. You can please yourself as to style and material—everything that's new and fashionable will be found in this grand line. We'll gladly place these suits in comparison with the best you can obtain elsewhere for $7.50.

Extra!! Boys' $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 suits go for 2.00

Practically our entire stock of boys' light colored short pants suits is embraced in this offer. Fancy novelty suits as well as Norfolk suits with regular or knickerbocker trousers, single-breasted suits and double-breasteds. Of course, the sizes are somewhat broken, but your boy can be perfectly fitted in some style or other.

1,500 pairs of boys' knee pants—made of soft English corduroys; splendid for school wear—special tomorrow at, pair, **25c**

Boys' all-wool pants—made of heavy fancy cheviots, or blues and blacks; some with double cloth seat and knees—special Monday at **50c**

Boys' long trousers—made of dark striped cheviots, blues and blacks; sizes 27-27 to 32-32; a good $1.25 value at **75c**

Boys' blue reefers—just the thing for these cool mornings and evenings—mostly small sizes—the regular $1 garments, Monday at **39c**

Our September Furniture Sale Begins Tomorrow

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Sweeping dress goods clearance

THE closing days of August are the days of final adjustment of the dress goods stocks. A new revision of prices has just taken place—in your favor, of course. And many of the lines are classified as staple weaves—just the fabrics wanted for fall wear. Note this sextette of specials:

All-wool colored dress goods—including cheviot, granite, albatross, henrietta, armure, zibeline, shepherd checks and mohair; also 54 in. repellant suiting in navy blue and black—reduced from 50c and 69c to, yd., **39c**

$1.25 French broadcloths and cheviots—52 inches wide, in all the new shades for fall wear, also black—tomorrow the price is only **69c**

$1 and $1.25 all-wool black dress goods—such as voiles, crepe de Paris, prunellas, whipcords, panamas, Venetians, serges and cheviots—reduced to **75c**

42 in. French crepe de Paris—beautiful silk and wool fabric of the soft clinging kind, in all the new fall shades for street and evening wear—worth up to $1.50, tomorrow **89c**

A superb collection of handsome novelty dress goods and plain tweed effects—also neat designs in English suitings and checks—$1.25 to $1.50 fabrics at **95c**

Imported suitings—50 to 54 inches wide pure worsted two and three-tone fancy yarn fabrics, in exceedingly attractive color combinations for fall—imported to sell for $1.75 yard, at **1.25**

A great shoe sale

STARTS here tomorrow. Embraced are the entire sample lines of two prominent makers of men's shoes and one of women's. Being "samples," these shoes are naturally the maker's "Best"—the most pains-taking care was exercised to have every detail in their making absolutely perfect. They're made from the finest grades of leathers—all with hand-sewed welts. The duplicates of these shoes will sell for $4 and $5. These "sample" pairs go on sale tomorrow at $2.20.

The men's shoes are the product of a famous Weymouth and a Brockton, Mass., shoe concern. All are high shoes, made of French patent leather, finest kid and box calf—and have both light and heavy soles—10 different styles of lasts. All $4 and $5 shoes—choice 2.20 pair.

Choice 2.20

The women's shoes were made by the F. S. Todd Shoe Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and retail everywhere for $4. They come in corona colt patent leather and French kid—lace, button and blucher styles — all hand-made—turn and welt sewed—opera and Cuban heels. Any pair in the lot for 2.20.

Women's sample high shoes—in fine kid and patent leather; lace and button; welt soles and opera heels; sizes 2½ to 5 only—regular $2.50 shoes tomorrow at **1.75**

Boys' and youths' solid calf school shoes—made with solid oak soles; sizes 1 to 5½—our regular $1.40 shoes, special for Monday at **95c**

Misses' and children's fine kid lace shoes—with heavy double soles; patent leather tips; low and spring heels; splendid school shoes—real value $1.25 and $1.50, at **75c and 95c**

Infants' vici kid lace shoes—patent leather tipped and plain toes; spring heels; sizes 4 to 8—our regular $1 shoes reduced to only **68c**

Special offers from our merchant tailoring dep't

In order to keep our merchant tailoring force intact these latter August days—we forego our entire profit—and accordingly will make to your order a suit of clothes for $20, $25 or $30—such as usually brings us from $27.50 to $42.50. This is a snug saving. In nowise will the finished garments differ from those that command their full value prices—as we never deviate from our high standard of custom work.

Pushing out all Summer silks at cost and less

TABLEFUL of novelty silks—including this season's shirtwaist suit taffetas, 24 in. satin foulards, checked and striped silks and plain taffetas—worth 75c and 85c a yard, Monday at **39c**

36 in. peau de soie—rich full-faced black silk for coats, entire suits, waists and skirts, perfectly free from weighting and dressing of any kind—always sold at $1.25 yard, Monday at **87½c**

27 in. $1.25 taffeta silk, 49c yd.—this is the opportunity of the year to secure a staple $1.25 colored dress taffeta—comes in shades of tan, castor, old rose, pink, green, brown, etc., at only, yard, **49c**

New fall chiffon taffeta—in a lustrous fast Lyons dyed black, will sell later in the season for 85c; introductory price, yard, **47½c**

The half-off sale of men's clothing

IF you've taken advantage of it, you know you've done well; if you have not, you can't realize what you are missing until you come and look the stock over. Very rarely will you find such splendid assortments at this stage of the season—and no matter which style you select—pay just one-half the price marked on the ticket. Compulsory selling necessitates severe losses—but we cannot permit even a heavy monetary loss to interfere with our policy which demands that all goods must be sold in their respective seasons. And so all suits and trousers in our men's clothing stock (with exception of liveries and full dress garments and the new fall goods just received) go at exactly half the marked prices.

If your selection falls on a suit marked $6, it's yours for only 3.00—if it's a $10 suit that strikes your fancy, it costs you only 5.00—and so on through the entire stock up to the $35.00 suits, for which you need pay only 17.50—think of it, the finest suit in our stock for only 17.50. And it's just the same way with the trousers, whether you choose a pair marked $2.00 or a pair marked $8.50—just pay the salesman half the price marked on the ticket.

Here are 4 umbrella offers

THAT demonstrate more convincingly than words the extent to which prices have been cut to quicken sales.

Men's and women's fine gloria umbrellas—with pearl, horn and natural wood handles—regular $1.25 umbrellas, now priced at **75c**

Men's and women's fine gloria silk umbrellas—large assortment of boxwood handles—regular $2.25 umbrellas, now priced at **1.25**

Men's and women's taffeta silk umbrellas—pearl and boxwood, sterling silver mounted handles—regular $3 and $4 umbrellas, now priced at **1.45**

Men's and women's fine all silk umbrellas—with beautiful boxwood, horn and ivory handles—regular $6, $7 and $8 umbrellas, now priced at **1.95**

A ribbon sale

That will attract thousands of women to "The Big Store" tomorrow

AND one and all will agree that it is the best ribbon buying opportunity that has presented itself for many a day. In fact, 25c never bought such fine, beautiful and stylish ribbons as are offered at this sale. There are

Ribbons for girdles,
Ribbons for sashes,
Ribbons for neckwear,
Ribbons for rosettes,
Ribbons for flowers.

Ribbons for all the hundred and one uses to which ribbons can be put—myriads of weaves in a riotous profusion of shades and colors. Truly, it's the grandest lot of ribbons ever offered at an underprice. You'll find

7 in. mousseline ribbons
5 in. satin taffetas
6 in. fancy dresdens
5 in. elastic taffetas
5 in. liberty satins
6 in. messaline taffetas
and numerous other ribbons

All at 25c

The color assortment includes black, white, burnt orange, tan, blue, pink, nile, navy, brown, reseda green, cardinal and champagne.

Advance fall styles in women's wear

BRIGHT new autumn tailored gowns, skirts and jackets have come in very freely the past week. Women will notice a strong reversion to the styles of a half century back—but they're charming, stylish and so becoming. Variety is the keynote this fall—as the styles vary from the short jacket to the long coat effect.

Women's fall suits At 12.00

Which would be good value at $20

These $20 tailor modes at 12.00 come in mannish cloths, Scotch mixtures and fine cheviots—correctly fashioned in the new 30-in. tourist coat style, belted back, Norfolk and tight fitting fly front effect; the skirts ankle length in new pleated and belted effects.

Women's tourist coats

Made of imported coverts and fancy Scotch tweeds, in the 38 and 42 in. lengths; collar and collarless effects, slash pocket; fitted back; single or double-breasted; newest style sleeves; very swell fall coats; priced for this sale at **10.00**

Women's cravenette raincoats

Our fall lines of women's raincoats are now ready. They're the swellest styles yet brought out—cut in full length with drooping shoulders and fitting or loose backs. Prices **10.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 & 25.00**

Women's fall jackets

Women's new fall covert cloth jackets; custom modeled; new light and medium tan shades; trimmed with straps or plainly stitched; lined with fine quality of satin, either strapped or puffed sleeves, with turn-back cuffs. From all viewpoints these jackets are exceptional value at **5.00**

Women's fall suits At 16.50

Which will sell later on for $30

These are models of graceful designing. The materials are English mixtures, broadcloths, cheviots and suitings. The coats come in the 24 in. and 30 in. lengths; also the new belted back styles. The skirts in the correct walking length, kilted and pleated.

Women's white waists

Made of fine sheer lawn, with alternating lace insertions; wide bertha medallions in front; beautifully tucked front and sleeves—waists, well worth $3 and $3.50, special tomorrow at only **1.85**

Women's walking skirts

A splendid line of women's walking skirts—made of fancy mixtures, in the new ankle length style, with panel and pleated effect; strictly man tailored and finished—skirts that are worth $5 and $6, tomorrow at **2.50**

Wash shirtwaist suits

We bought these at less than half their real value. The waists are hemstitched tucked and lace trimmed; the skirts in walking length, trimmed to match waists. Former $8 and $10 suits now marked **2.95 and 3.95**

Autumn wash fabrics

THE new wash fabrics and flannels that have just arrived, are so pretty that we couldn't resist telling you about some of them—even this early.

Early fall wash dress goods—Irish linen finished suitings, in cadet, tan, brown, black and white; all 36 in. wide—first-of-the season price **12½c**

Eearly fall percales for skirts, waists and house dresses; new shepherd checks, plain colored percales, etc.; all 36 in. wide—first-of-the-season price **12½c**

New Scotch suitings—having all the appearance of the all-wool goods; beautiful combinations of light and dark color effects — first-of-the-season price **12½c**

3,000 yards of outing flannel for underwear—at, yd., **6¼c**

5,000 yards printed flannels—white and colored grounds, with dots and figures; domestic and Persian effects for waists and kimonos—first-of-the season price **12½c**

Plain white flannels for women's and children's underwear—sold all the country over for 25c yard—first-of-the-season price **19c**

New fall white goods—all the new oxford effects—would be good value at 75c yard—first-of-the-season price **39c**

45-in. tucked skirtings, plain hemmed lawns, French lawns, etc.—the season's final clearance; some in the lot worth $1.00 yard—all go Monday at **25c**

Linens and bedding

400 fine hemstitched damask table cloths, 10-4 size—worth $2.25, at, each, **1.75**

3,000 fine center pieces, dresser scarfs, lunch cloths, hemstitched, plain and damask—worth $1 and $1.25 at, each, **50c**

1,500 yards 70-in., all linen bleached damask—choice patterns—worth 75c, at, yd., **49c**

3,000 fine hemmed bed sheets—size 81x90 in.—worth 50c, at, each, **39c**

5,000 pillow cases—hemmed and hemstitched, ready for use, at, each, **12½c**

1,000 crocheted bed spreads—hemmed and fringed—large size, worth $1.50 at, each **1.00**

500 fine feather bed pillows at, pair, **1.50**

Optical goods dep't

NATURE always gives warning when the eyes need attention. Heed it! A consultation with the expert optician in charge of our optical goods dept. costs you nothing.

Spectacles and eye glasses—with straight or riding bows and patent nose guards, made of goldoine; will not corrode, fitted with periscopic lenses—exclusive opticians' price $1, our price Monday **25c**

Rimless eye glasses—with Fox patent 14k gold filled nose guard, guaranteed to wear 10 years, fitted with best quality ground crystal lenses to suit the eyes—exclusive opticians' price $2.50, our price Monday **98c**

Rimless spectacles—with 14k gold filled riding bows, warranted 10 years, fitted with finest quality rock crystal lenses and guaranteed to suit your sight—opticians' price $4, our price Monday **1.69**

Losing big money in upholstery goods

THAT'S what we're doing. It's just because we'd rather sacrifice as much of the stock as we possibly can, than move it to the new quarters on the floor above. How we're cutting into the cost of goods you can judge by reading the following list:

Odds and ends of ruffled swiss curtains—from 1 to 3 pairs of a pattern—about 500 pairs in all, which we have divided into two lots, and this is the way we will sell them:

$1.50 and $2.00 curtains for 98c.
$1.00 and $1.25 curtains for 48c.

300 pairs of fine point lace curtains—consisting of real Battenburg, Brussels, Swiss Tambour, Cluny, Antique, Cable Net and fine Nottingham and Scotch nets—in lots up to 3 pairs of pattern—to be closed out as follows:

$ 5 and $ 6 curtains for 2.69.
$ 7 and $ 8 curtains for 3.98.
$ 9 and $10 curtains for $5.00.

400 pairs of portiers—in tapestry, cotton, mercerized and silk rep., ottoman, armure and velour—almost every style and make is represented—some corded, fringed or bordered; others plain and appliqued, as follows:

Portiers worth $3 to $5.50 pair, at 50c to 1.00 ea.
Portiers worth $6 to $10 pair, at 3.75 pair.
Portiers worth up to $15 pair, at 6.98 pair.
Portiers worth up to $20 pair, at 10.00 pair.

1,000 yards of figured denim, cretonne, art ticking, taffeta, sateen and oriental cloths for box covering, curtains and pillows, as follows:

15c denims and cretonnes for 7½c yd.
30c denims, cretonnes and taffetas, 15c yd.

Odd lots of Nottingham lace, Irish point, Ruffled Net and Novelty Net curtains—860 pairs in short lots up to 4 pairs of a pattern (including our line of samples), divided into three lots

$1.50 and $2 curtains for 79c.
$2.50 and $3 curtains for 1.48.
$3.50 and $4 curtains for 1.98.

196 Bonne Femmes—those exquisite French curtains that hang just to the sill—made with handsome lace medallion and motif centers and inserting, as follows:

$2.75 and $3 Bonne Femmes for 1.50.
$7.50 and $8.50 Bonne Femmes for 4.98.
$15 and $20 Bonne Femmes for 8.98.

Leather goods

A NUMBER of lines of carriage bags have had considerable clipped off their price for tomorrow's sale.

Women's leather carriage bags—with braided handles, neatly trimmed—$1.00 values at **75c**

Women's fine leather carriage bags—neatly trimmed and fitted with small purse, black and brown—$2.25 value, at **1.50**

Women's seal and walrus leather carriage bags—with double braided and strap handles, fitted with card case and purse—$3.50 value, at **2.25**

Lot of fine seal and walrus leather carriage bags in plain colors, at greatly reduced prices.

Pocket flasks—leather and fiber covered—at prices ranging from **59c to 5.98**

New fall petticoats

MILADY can't forget her petticoat when the thought of new apparel enters her mind. Our new fall line is considerably larger than ever before, and embraces taffeta silk, moreen, brilliantine and French sateen.

Petticoats made of extra fine quality sateen, accordeon pleated or ruffle trimmed, **98c**

Entire new assortment of black sateen, moreen and brilliantine petticoats; all made extra wide, tight fitting, top flounce, hemstitched ruffle, accordeon pleated or tucked—extra dust ruffle—**1.25 to 3.98**

Special lot of taffeta silk petticoats, in colors and black—a big bargain at **2.90**

One hundred new styles of handsome taffeta silk petticoats—some with fluffy flounces with extra silk dust ruffle—all the new fall colors including black—at **4.98 to 18.00**

Special lot of corsets and girdles of batiste and jean, at **25c**

Special lot of dark percale wrappers in all sizes at **65c**

Special lot of women's striped eiderdown dressing sacques, at **50c**

Special lot of women's light weight ribbed underwear, in all sizes, at **25c**

Purest foodstuffs

Most economically priced

Flour—"Sleepy Eye" or "Royal XXXX" brands, best bread flour milled—¼ bbl. or 49 lb. sack 1.60, ⅛ bbl. or 24½ lb. sack, 80c.

Hams—"Gold Band" brand, best possible quality, per pound, 14c.

Mackerel—extra fancy and large—10 lb. pail 1.50.

Sardines—"Bezier Yacht Club" brand, best quality, large magnum tin 40c, large ½ tin 29c.

Coffee—Java and Mocha, our highest quality—regularly 35c, for this one day (tomorrow) only, pound 25c.

New lobster—"Ruby" brand, very fancy, one pound tin, doz., 4.55, tin 39c.

Shrimp—the best, headless, in liquor or dry packed, pint tin, doz. 1.35, tin 12c.

H. O. oats—the best oat food—2 lb. pkg. 14c.

H. O. wheat—the best rolled wheat—pkg. 10c.

Squire's pure leaf lard—made from strictly pure leaf, no back or other rough fats—10 lbs., 1.25; 5 lbs. 65c and 3 lbs. 39c.

Marmalade—Cairn's imported—7 lb. tin 85c, 2 lb. 33c, and 1 lb. jar 17c.

Baked beans in tomato sauce—"Victory" brand—3 lb. can, doz. 1.10, can 10c, 2 lb. can, doz. 90c, can 8c, and 1 lb. can, doz 55c, can 5c.

Teas—Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder, Japan, Young Hyson and Japan—full 75c quality, at 5 lbs. 2.20, pound 45c.

Apricots—extra fancy, large fruit, pound, 19c.

New molasses—Duff's brand, purest and best—gal 65c, half gal. 35c, and quart 19c.

New syrup—Duff's brand, it's much the best—gal 35c, half gal. 19c, and quart 10c.

Glassware and china reduced

STOCKS must be gotten "ship-shape," and room made for the incoming fall goods—so prices have been brought down to the lowest notch.

Mason fruit jars—quart size, porcelain lined tops—12 in a box—Monday at only, each, 3c.

Mason jar rubbers—2 dozen 5c.

"Royal" fruit jars—made entirely of glass, quart size—dozen, 1.00.

Mason fruit jar caps—dozen 18c.

Tall crystal glass vases—for long stemmed flowers, at, each, 16c.

Crystal glass table tumblers—full size, either plain or engraved bands—worth $1.00 per dozen, at 6 for 25c.

American cut glass table tumblers, strawberry, diamond and fan cut—worth $3.50 per dozen, at, each, 19c.

Crystal salt and pepper shaker—worth 5c, at, each, 2c.

Lot of $1 decorated jardiniers—in a variety of styles—each 48c.

Lot of decorated cuspidors—in glazed colors—35c values at, each 19c.

Sample pieces of decorated jardiniers and pedestals, no two alike—worth $2.50 (while they last), at 1.98.

Jelly glasses—per dozen 20c.

English porcelain dinner sets—100 pieces, underglazed decorations, in two colors—$7.50 value at, per set, 4.98.

"The Lucerne" dinner sets—112 pieces, finest quality English porcelain, beautiful border decorations—special, per set, 9.98.

Glass bottles—patent stopper, quart size—per dozen, 85c.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS AND PERSONALS FROM ATLANTIC CITY AND MANY OTHER POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1904. SIX PAGES.

PERSECUTED BY UNKNOWN PERSON

House and Barn of Armstrong County Family Is Burned. Warned to Leave Farm.

DETECTIVES AT WORK ON CASE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

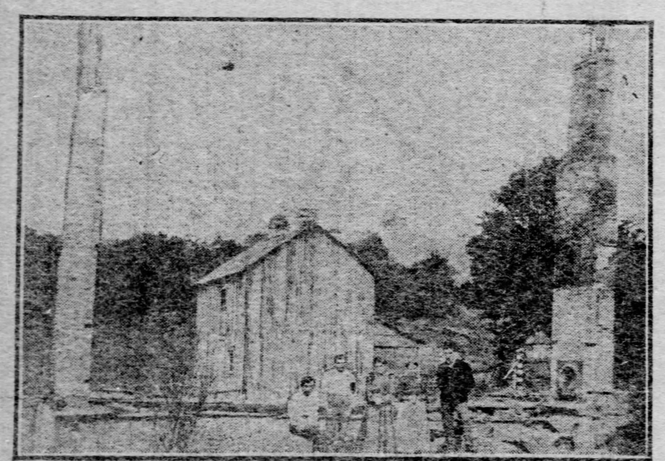
LEECHBURG, PA., Aug. 27.—The house and barn of the heirs of the late Henry B. Miller have been burned by incendiaries. The farm of 160 acres is situated in Kiskiminitas township on the Leechburg-South Bend road, about eight miles from this place, at Postoffice Spring Church. It is one of the finest and richest farms in that part of the country. The farm has been occupied and worked by the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, her daughter, Maggie, and son, Simon A. Miller. On the night of June 1 at about 12:15 a. m. the son awoke and found his room full of smoke and his bed clothes burning, he himself being nearly strangled. He ran from his room into the hall crying "fire" and aroused his mother and sister. His mother managed to follow him to the ground floor and they escaped by the kitchen door, the fire being the fiercest in the front of the house. The daughter, however, was unable to reach the hall and was forced to jump through her bedroom window on to the roof of the porch and from there to the ground, a distance of about 12 feet. Nothing was saved from the house except a small trunk belonging to Simon, which he managed to carry with him, and Maggie also saved her pocketbook. Everything else was lost. Two watches afterward found in the ruins, which had been running when the fire was discovered, had stopped at 12:30. At this time the fire was generally believed to have been an accident, but Mrs. Miller was nevertheless somewhat suspicious, as the blaze had originated in a part of the house in which there had been no fire. They immediately, with the help of neighbors, built a new temporary house, intending to erect a permanent dwelling on the old foundation later on.

On the night of August 12 the entire family had retired early in the evening, and it was only 9:30 when they were awakened by bright light and found their barn in flames. The structure with everything in it was burned to the ground, including nearly all their hay, grain and crops, farming implements, horses, cattle, buggies, wagons, etc. Maggie, the first one out, attempted to save a valuable horse, valued at $300, by throwing a blanket over its eyes, but the horse refused to leave the barn and laid down in his stall and was burned. While a large crowd of farmers with their families stood watching the burning barn, which stood across the road from where the house stood, Miss May Clark, a neighbor, picked up a piece of paper laying near the front gate, and found it to be a note addressed to S. A. Miller, the son. The note was printed on a piece of paper evidently torn from the back of a book, by type held in the hand, and was no doubt done by an uneducated person. Some of the letters were printed upside down. The note read as follows: "S. A. Miller—As I threatened to burn your buildings down 15 years ago, now I give you until September last to leave the farm if not your barn will burn and if you build a new house it will be burned."

There was no signature to the note. None of the family have any idea who could have printed the note, and Mr. Miller has no recollection of any one making any kind of a threat to him before. The note has been turned over to the Mutual Life Assurance Company at Apollo, who have put detectives on the case, but the note is the only clue that has been found.

Mrs. Miller, who is 76 years of age, was married to her late husband in 1851, 53 years ago, and is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, two on the farm with her. She has been quite hearty for her age, and up until the present has been doing considerable work. She is now, however, a nervous wreck and is scarcely able to be up. She has about decided to leave the farm, much as she dislikes to do so, having lived on it ever since her marriage, but is afraid to remain.

The incendiary probably did not intend to burn the barn until the last of September and had only called to leave the note, but before he left thought that as they all seemed to be in bed it would be as good a chance as he would get and he therefore did not wait until the time stated in the note.



Ruins of the Miller House With Chimneys at Each End and Temporary Dwelling in the Background.

PRAISED WRONG WOMAN.

Huckster Lauded His Wife for Potpie Which Had Been Prepared by Another.

After longing for several years for potpie like his mother used to make, a huckster who peddles his garden truck in the Wilkinsburg and Edgewood section has had his desire to eat potpie once again before he dies. At the same time he was given a pleasant surprise and for several weeks his wife's ability to learn quickly held a high place in his estimation. The huckster was so pleased with the potpie he had eaten that he could not rest content till he had told the story to all his customers and all others who would listen.

While trying to sell goods from his wagon to two women in Wilkinsburg the other day he inquired of them if they could make potpie and then told his story. Almost the first question he asked his wife after they went to housekeeping was if she could make potpie. She replied she could not, and he urged her to learn how, as he liked the dish better than anything else. Recently the huckster's wife determined to surprise her husband when he returned home by having a potpie supper prepared for him.

Through the kindness of a neighbor his wife had learned to mix the dough, potatoes and meat so that the desired result would be secured. Her potpie, he declared, was every bit as good as the kind he had been used to in his younger days and he declared his wife was a jewel.

When the huckster had finished his story and was still smacking his lips in remembrance of the meal, one of the women shattered his dream of many more potpie suppers by telling the huckster that his wife had never learned the art of cooking potpie, but that his neighbor's wife was the woman he had been busy praising along his route for weeks.

Mrs. Miller, Son and Daughter.

ORE UNLOADING RECORD BROKEN

Surprising Feat in Industrial Progress Is Accomplished at Conneaut Harbor.

NEW STEAMSHIP A MARVEL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CONNEAUT, O., Aug. 27.—The eyes of the industrial world are again on Conneaut harbor. A world's record has been cut squarely in two. The largest fresh water vessel in the world has been unloaded of its iron ore cargo in four and a half hours against ten and a half hours at South Chicago. Almost simultaneously with the making of this great marine record, the record for large ore-carrying trains on the ore branch of the Lake Shore was lowered by at least 500 tons, an event which has also created more or less comment in industrial circles.

When the great steamer Augustus B. Wolvin was launched, on account of her improved facilities for receiving ore it was predicted that not only the cargo record but also the unloading record would be noticeably lowered. On account of the number of automatic clamshell unloaders and the former achievements made by them, it was also predicted that the Wolvin would unload as a rule at Conneaut. In fact, it is said that Mr. Wolvin conceived of building the giant vessel while watching the unloading machinery at Conneaut harbor at work in one of the largest boats last summer.

Prepared for New Record.

It became known in advance that preparations were being made at Conneaut upon the arrival of the steamer Wolvin to lower the world's record. Large crowds of people gathered in the vicinity and witnessed the giant ore unloaders vie with each other, the big 10-ton scoops reaching into the ore and out again with marvelous rapidity. In order that the test might not be menaced by the slightest impediment, care was taken that none of the spectators got in the way of either the machines or the employes operating them. The total delay in the continuous operating of the machines, from the time they started until the work was completed, did not exceed five minutes. Operations were started at 7:22 in the morning, and the last vestige of the 9,945-ton cargo was removed at 11:52. Both the Brown and the Hulett machines, four of each, were used in the unloading, both kinds of machines working in the vessel at one time.

The Wolvin, it will be recalled, has 33 cargo hatches in all. One after another the different machines finished their respective hatches and were transferred to others without a hitch. Officials of the dock company and of the hoisting machine companies watched every move and showed the keenest interest in the rapidity with which the operations progressed. It was like the interested spectators of a horse race who realize that a world's record is about to be lowered.

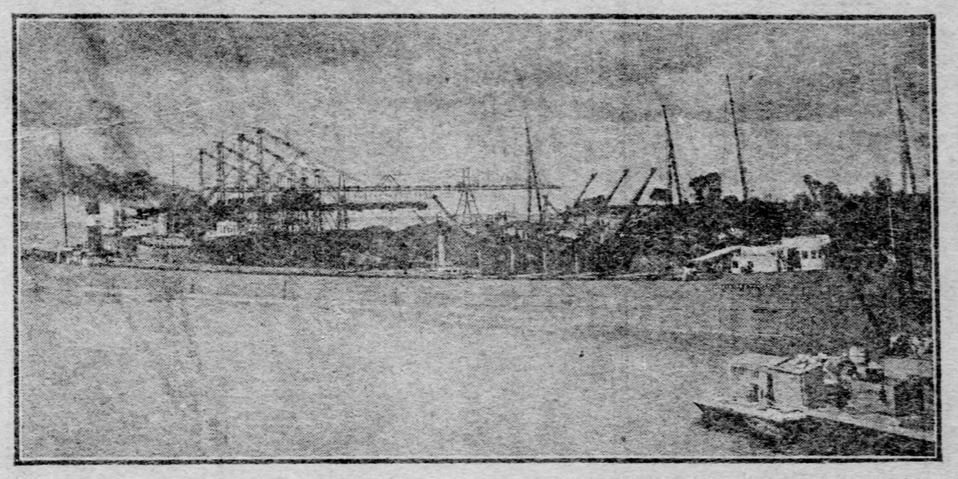
Augustus B. Wolvin.

Not Even Dreamed Of.

When the work of unloading the Wolvin was completed everyone looked surprised. No one had dreamed of reducing the greatest former record by six hours. It had been prophesied beforehand that the South Chicago record might be reduced two and a half to three hours. At South Chicago, on the previous trip, the Wolvin was under the machines for 15 hours, of which four and a half hours were lost. Fifteen machines were used in South Chicago. The Hulett machines, which removed 169 carloads of the 226 which the vessel contained, are the automatic unloaders which created so much interest some four years ago, when first introduced upon the Conneaut docks, six men with each machine doing the work of 25. The weight of one of these machines is 400 tons. Since first installed these machines have been improved in many particulars.

The steamer Wolvin has a hopper bottom which keeps the ore at all times within reach of these machines, and this materially aided in the recent test. The Wolvin is the only vessel built after this pattern. However, the report comes from Detroit that three more steamers are to be built of the same size, and that they are to be ready for use next spring.

The effect of Conneaut's ability to handle such vessels as the Wolvin is telling very favorably on her ore receipts. The July report shows that during that month nearly 100,000 tons more were received than ever before, and this despite the fact that the movement of ore generally this year is not as heavy as it was expected it would be. Conneaut's ore receipts for July were 786,554 tons. Since the Wolvin was unloaded the Sahara, which is next in size to the Wolvin, brought 8,659 tons of ore to Conneaut. Thus it is evident that larger cargoes are the order.



The Steamer Wolvin Just After Her Arrival at Conneaut Harbor When the Unloading Record Was Made.

Great Cargo of Coal.

And not only are ore cargoes of great and increasing size. The steamer Wolvin, on one of her recent upbound trips, carried 10,569 tons of anthracite coal to Milwaukee. This cargo, which is the largest ever carried on the lakes, was put on board in 20 hours. In connection with this subject the time required to load an ore cargo at the upper lake ports may be of interest. The steamer Clemson was loaded at Superior with 8,089 gross tons, in one hour and 35 minutes.

With further reference to the steamer Wolvin, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, she is now being equipped with a wireless telegraph instrument by the DeForest Wireless Company. It will be possible, when this work is completed, for the Wolvin to receive messages at a distance of 250 miles. The wireless stations on the lakes at present are at Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland.

The trains heretofore mentioned were sent out over the Jamestown & Franklin branch of the Lake Shore recently, and comprised 3,500 tons each. The average number of cars to the train was 50. The largest previous trains hauled on this road weighed 3,000 tons and trains of this size have only been hauled since the opening of the low grade line last year. It is thought that before long the 3,500-ton trains will be improved upon. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie hauls trains of this size, but the grade is different and more favorable. Each train is hauled by one locomotive after it reaches the junction of the new low grade line, which is but about five miles from Ashtabula.

It is not improbable that better records in both the unloading of ore cargoes and in the size of trains will be made before the close of the present year.

For Fifty (50) Years the Iron City College has stood for all that is Thorough and Practical in Business Education. Visit their magnificent apartments in the new BESSEMER BUILDING.

THE WOMAN'S STORE; EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

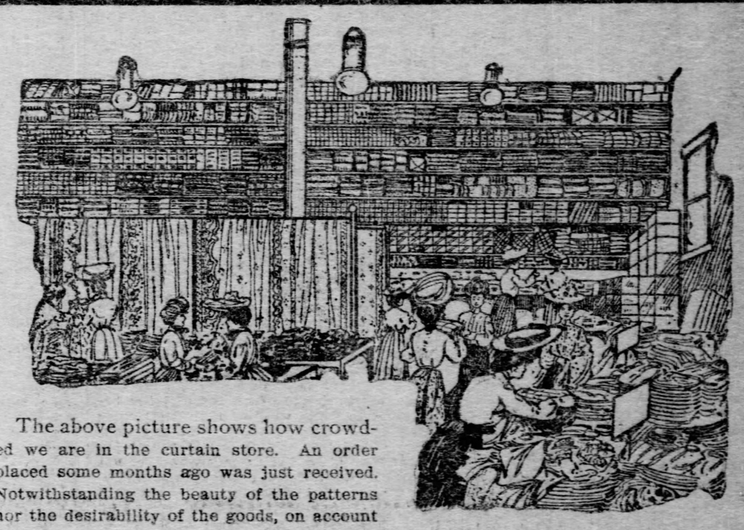
ROSENBAUM COMPANY

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS

The picture on right gives you an idea of how crowded our shelves are—how necessary it is to gain space that we offer extraordinary bargains during our great

TEARING DOWN SALE

This picture was drawn from life in our curtain store. But every other department is just as badly cramped for room. The moving of our stocks from our Market street store into our Fifth avenue building has left us in bad shape—entirely too many goods for the space. Only the counters and aisles are clear—thus buying can be done as comfortably as ever. The extraordinary character of the bargains should convince you something unusual is going on. You certainly should attend this remarkable sale.



The above picture shows how crowded we are in the curtain store. An order placed some months ago was just received. Notwithstanding the beauty of the patterns nor the desirability of the goods, on account of lack of space, we must reduce prices heavily. These goods are the newest styles, and many of them are such excellent copies of real Irish Point and Brussel Lace that you cannot tell the difference from the street between them and the real.

Bargains in Dry Goods Are Always Appreciated

Especially when they're in wanted goods. You'll find ample proof tomorrow—the counters will be crowded.

Dress Goods

Just received some handsome new challies—fall designs — large assortment — beautiful color blendings — extra value, Monday at, per yard 25c

Cheviots, Homespuns, Scotch Suitings in handsome checks and invisible plaids —all colors — 65c quality, Monday for 44c

52-inch black mohair — good, bright finish — 75c quality, Monday for 37½c

Silks

All our choice satin foulards—pure silk and newest and prettiest colorings — all shades — our 75c and 85c qualities will be sold Monday for only 39c

27-inch black taffeta silk heavy weight with superb bright finish — 85c quality Monday only at 68c

Early shipment of fall novelty Silks to go on sale Monday—consist of taffetas and louisines in handsome stripes and neat designs — come in the new shades of blue, brown, green, gray and black-and-white — especially desirable for the fall waist or shirtwaist suit — a 65c quality, Monday only 48c

Wash Goods

10 embroidered white Waist Sets—regular prices $2 to $4 —for quick clearance choice Monday at $1.69

Lace striped, hemstitched striped and embroidered figured white lawns—18c quality Monday only 12½c

Figured Lawns and Batistes in all desirable colors —large and small effects — 12½c and 15c quality Monday only for 7c

SPECIAL SALE OF PICTURES

(Basement.)

The artistic merit of the subjects, the handsome finishing and the very low prices should attract many purchasers to this special sale.

An entirely new assortment of Pictures—neat gilt frames, white mat, panel or square shapes—in a splendid variety of popular subjects, such as "Young Mother," "Contentment," "Pipe Dream," sceneries and landscapes—worth 38c each. Monday special 25c.

An elegant variety of Pictures, in gilt, brown and black frames—in a beautiful assortment of subjects, such as fruit, figures, animals, sports and landscapes — worth 85c—Monday, special, 48c.

Gilt Framed Pictures — hand-painted pastelles — slightly scratched —worth $1.48—Monday, 75c.

20x26-inch Pictures — neat gilt frames—white mat—winter and summer landscapes—worth $1.48 —Monday $1.00.

Very Large Pictures — dark hardwood frames—in a beautiful assortment of etchings—worth $4 —Monday $2.98.

Neat Black Framed Pictures — in newest subjects of Christy's—worth $1.98—Monday $1.50.

A beautiful assortment of odds and ends in fine pictures and newest subjects—regular prices from $1.48 up to $3.25 — reduced for Monday's selling to 75c up to $2.25—some of these pictures we only have one and two of a kind —and you'll find them exceptional bargains.

Advance Fall Suits

SPECIAL—A lot of strictly tailor-made covert, broadcloth and Venetian jackets, also taffeta, pean de soie and pongee silk coats — former prices $20, $25 and $30, reduced to $10

Every one with that "made-to-order" look for which our garments are so famous. The mannish overcoat or "Tourist" suits promise to be the most popular. We show them in large variety—although the close fitting short tailor-made effects are here in profusion. The materials are fancy coverts, cheviots and mannish mixtures, in entirely new weaves. These cloths permit of exquisite tailoring and show to splendid advantage the superior workmanship of the experts who cut and finished them for us. The trimmings are the new broad tail velvet, broadcloth or self trimming—the skirts are pleated high kilted effects, but trainless. We invite your particular attention to our display, knowing in advance that they are dressier and better than most you'll see, while the prices are always absolutely the lowest ..... $12 to $75

SPECIAL—A lot of very desirable Spring tailor-made Suits in Eton or blouse styles—many silk lined throughout—sold for $25, $30 and $40—a great bargain at $13.50

New Fall Skirts

Have an elegant line graceful Fall Walking Skirts. Come in pleated effects—both wide and narrow. Very new and pretty shades in serge, melton, Panama cloth, kersey or rich fancy mixtures ..... $5 to $25

SPECIAL—Medium weight new Fall Walking Skirts, in newest shades—value $6.50—Monday only $5

New Fall Tourist Coats

We have a beautiful line of the new Fall Tourist Coats in three-quarter length, made of Scotch mixtures or coverts, neatly trimmed with broad tail velvet bands or self trimming, pleated back, with belt; new sleeve and large cuff ..... $10 to $40

SPECIAL—New Covert Box Coats—collarless style, with band and broad tail velvet trimming, pleated back, with belt; 2-inch strapped seams down front and new sleeve; value $8.50, Monday only $6.00

Extraordinary Sale of Shirtwaists

Haven't many waists left. In order to clear counters quickly we've divided them all into two lots—the values are superb.

69c former prices $1.25 and $1.50. This lot consists of lawn waists in plain white —dainty new styles.

$1.25 former prices $2.00 and $2.50. This lot consists of lawn waists in plain white—tucked, hemstitched, embroidered or val. lace trimmed—lovely waists that sold on sight at their former prices, but we need the room they occupy.

Linen Waists

We have quite a few smart linen waists — excellent for fall wear, which have become slightly soiled. They have been reduced as follows: $8.50 ones for $5; $5 ones for $3.50; $4.50 ones for $3

Be sure to see the beautiful new fall waists just arrived:

$1.75, $3.98 and $5

Nottingham Lace Curtains

$1.00 ones for 70c.
$2.00 ones for $1.25.
$3.00 ones for $1.75.
$3.50 ones for $2.00.
$4.00 ones for $2.60.
$4.25 ones for $2.75.
$4.75 ones for $3.25.
$5.00 ones for $3.75.
$5.50 ones for $4.00.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

$4.00 ones for $2.75.
$5.00 ones for $3.50.
$6.50 ones for $4.50.
$7.00 ones for $5.00.
$7.50 ones for $5.50.
$9.50 ones for $6.50.
$10.00 ones for $7.00.
$12.00 ones for $7.50.

All the ruffled Swiss Curtains that formerly sold for $1.00 and $1.25 go Monday at 75c and 90c pair.

Odds and ends of heavy Portieres that sold for $4.00 a pair can be purchased Monday for 75c a strip (per ½ pr.) Others reduced as follows:

$10.00 ones for $4.00 a pair.
$7.50 ones for $3.50 a pair.
$6.00 ones for $3.00 a pair.
$5.00 ones for $2.25 a pair.

We have about 200 6-quarter table covers in reversible tapestry, with heavy knotted fringe, former price $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 pr. Monday choice 50c each.

Lace Bed Sets, in Renaissance and Marie Antoinette patterns reduced as follows:

$ 6.00 sets for $ 3.50.
$ 7.00 sets for $ 4.00.
$ 7.50 sets for $ 4.25.
$12.00 sets for $ 6.00.
$16.00 sets for $11.00.

Laces—Embroideries

Pt. Venise, Oriental and Valenciennes All-Over Laces—for making yokes and waists—in white, butter and ecru—worth $1.00 yd., Monday 75c.

Remnant Lengths of Silk and Linen Cluny, Pt. Venise and Maltese Insertings — 4 inches wide — in white, ecru and black — worth 75c yd., Monday 35c.

A fine assortment of Medici, Linen Torchon, Cluny, Battenberg, Platt Val. and Pt. de Paris Laces and Insertings—excellent for trimming underwear and curtains—splendid values—Monday, per yd., at 10c and 5c.

Remnants of fine Batiste Embroideries—in ecru, white and colors—worth up to 50c yd.—Monday, to close out, per yd., 15c.

Remnants of Nainsook and Swiss Edges and Insertings—worth 19c yd., Monday 10c.

Hosiery

Women's Imported Full Regular Made Black Hose—worth 25c pair—Monday 17c.

Women's Extra Fine Lisle Hose — full regular made — Monday, special, pair, 22c.

Notion Bargains

Black Tubular Shoe Lacers, metal tips, all sizes, 4c per doz.

500-yd. spool fine white Basting Thread, 3c.

Finest white Chiffon Collar Foundations and black Girdle Foundations, 3 for 5c.

Assorted patterns carved white pearl fancy Trimming Buttons, 2 doz. on card, 15c per card.

Shell and Amber Combs, 5c.

Nickel Safety Pins, assorted sizes, 5c for 4 doz.

2-hole white pearl Trimming Buttons, 1 doz. on card, 3c per card.

Paper of gold-eyed Sewing Needles, book of fancy colored Glass Head Pins, card of 6 Snap Fasteners, spool Basting Cotton, 1 doz. Hat Pins, paper of 10 assorted Darning Needles, box of Mourning Pins, paper invisible Hair Pins, bolt of all widths White Tape, card of 2 doz. Hooks and Eyes, etc., etc., choice 1c.

15c fine Hair Pompadour Rolls, made on wire, all colors, 8c.

25c shirred satin Side Supporters, per pair, 10c.

Millinery

(Second Floor.)

French Dress Sailors, made of fine Milan straw, that sold at $1.98 and $2.25, to close them out, choice at 75c.

Hand-made black tucked Chiffon Hats, made on the new fall frames, good 75c value, for only 49c.

5-inch all-silk black Mousseline Taffeta Ribbon, soft finish and lustrous, regular 19c quality, at, per yard, only 12c.

New fall Hats are arriving daily; come in and become acquainted with them.

Jewelry Bargains

75c Sterling Silver Bar Pins —curved top, set with 12 brilliant white stones and gold-plated, 50c.

25c French gray finished sterling silver top Hat Pins and Brooch Pins, newest patterns, 8c.

25c and 50c sets of fine plain or carved pearl Waist Sets, 10c per set.

Set of 4 assorted gold-plated one-piece Collar Buttons, 4c set.

Assorted patterns gold-plated Beauty Pins, 5c per doz.

Stationery Bargains

1 lb. cloth finished French Damask Writing Paper, or 1 lb. box linen Writing Paper, with Envelopes, 15c.

Package of 25 White Correspondence Envelopes, 3c.

Children's Wear

Children's and Misses' black, red and blue Taffeta, black Peau de Soie, Ponsee and tan Covert Coats — short and ¾ lengths—jaunty little styles, prettily trimmed — former prices $5 to $7.50—extraordinary bargains at $3.25.

A lot of Children's and Misses' Wash Dresses, in sailor Peter Thompson, Russian and suspender styles, also fancy Shirtwaist Suits — in chambray, madras and lawn—also a lot of plain white Dresses—ages 6 to 16 years—former prices $3.98 and $5—grand bargain at $2.25.

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' extra quality pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.

Ladies' pure sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered wreath and initial—extraordinary bargain—4 for 25c.

Ladies' hand hemstitched 15c pure linen Handkerchiefs, 10c.

From Our "Crystal"

The more you'll have to do with our "Crystal" the better you'll like it. The safest place in Pittsburgh to have a prescription filled — and the cheapest. Quality is the keynote of everything you'll find. Just a few specials to make things interesting Monday:

All Bristle Massage Brushes —worth 35c, Monday 20c.

"Vita" Rubber Bath Brush—worth $1.00—Monday 25c.

Castile Soap — 1-lb. bars—worth 10c bar—Monday 7c.

Glycerine Soap — assorted odors — worth 10c cake, Monday 6c.

Aseptic Fever Thermometers—a household necessity—worth $1.00, Monday 75c.

Infants' Wear

(Third Floor.)

Boys' White Pique Dresses—worth $2.25, Monday $1.75.

Infants' and Children's Gingham Dresses — French or Mother Hubbard style—worth 50c—Monday 25c.

Infants' Flannelette Pique Sacques—all colors—worth 39c —Monday 19c.

Men's Wear

Department to be sold out at once—hence these unusual reductions on clean, new goods.

Choice of all our new $1 negligee shirts for 50c.

Choice of all our clean 15c pure linen collars—newest shapes—3 for 25c.

Men's new 25c fancy half hose—3 pairs for 50c.

Men's 50c "Crown" and "Knothe" suspenders for 30c.

Choice of all our 50c silk neckwear — except plain white or black, for 25c.

All summer underwear now ½ Price.

Men's 25c garters—2 pairs for 25c.

Batiste Corsets

(Third Floor.)

Your choice of three styles of Corsets, either dip hip, medium waist or girdles, made of nice quality batiste and lace trimmed; regular 50c value, at 35c.

Underwear

(Third Floor.)

Odds and ends of Women's Wash Skirts, in cheviots and ginghams — neat stripes, all colors — sold for 98c, Monday 75c.

Children's Lace or Embroidery Skirts — slightly soiled—regular $1 and $1.25 Skirts—Monday 65c.

Children's Umbrella Drawers embroidered ruffle—worth 35c —Monday 25c.

Women's Fancy Lace or Embroidery Trimmed Drawers — slightly soiled — worth $1.25 and $1.50—Monday 50c.

Women's Fine Cotton Low Neck Vests — lace and ribbon trimmed—worth 25c—Monday 12½c.

Women's Cotton Ribbed Union Suits—low neck and sleeveless —wide at knee with lace ruffle —worth 29c—Monday 21c.

Women's 29c Long Sleeve Corset Covers, or sleeveless — Monday 20c.

Women's White All-Wool Crocheted Shawls — prettily woven patterns and nicely fringed — worth $2.00—Monday $1.50.

Umbrella Bargain

Men's 28-inch size and Women's size silk finished English Gloria Umbrellas, made on steel rod, full Paragon frame, with large assortment of plain or fancy trimmed hardwood handles, very special value at 50c.

Neckwear Bargains

59c white, pink or light blue yokes and Berthas, trimmed with dainty Val. Lace, fagot stitching, medallions, lawn folds, etc., 19c.

Fancy embroidered or plain white hemstitched Turn-Over Collars, 5c.

25c imported white Swiss embroidered Stock Collars, 12½c.

CANNOT COMPETE IN FURNITURE

English Manufacturer So Says, While Talking of the Proposed American Invasion.

LEAD IN THE ROLL TOP DESK

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A cabled statement that American furniture makers are turning their eyes to England as a good field for the extension of their trade, owing to the plentiful supply of wood and the employment of the latest machinery, has created a commotion, if not something akin to indignation, in the trade here.

One manufacturer, interviewed by the Daily Telegraph, said: "If the American manufacturer does really suppose that his furniture is to capture the English market he is a very sanguine person, for whom much sorrow is in store. Of course England does import furniture from America. Of the $3,500,000 worth of furniture and cabinet ware which came from other countries in 1903, America sent a larger quantity than any other country, with France a good second. But while French furniture is highly finished, American furniture is cheap and machine made.

"In one solitary line can Americans claim the bulk of the English trade. That is in the roll top desk. But now the desk is being produced in England at a price which competes with the American article, and in quality, according to some experts in the retail trade, superior to the American article. The result is that now a rate war is raging in the roll top desk trade.

"The plain fact," added the British manufacturer, "is that the English cabinet maker has no competitors in his work. He is copied in every country in the world, but none is within challenging distance. Even the finest French work, which no doubt comes nearest, is a bad second. In finish the Frenchman can hold his own, but in actual cabinet-making he leaves much to be desired. German workmanship is not bad, but clumsy. No other country need be considered. The best furniture making is a home industry. A large firm will keep many men in constant employment.

"As a rule a man devotes himself largely to one kind of article. With the trade handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, great manual dexterity has been acquired, and with new opportunities of technical instruction and the recent awakening of interest in the arts and crafts, it is the opinion of experts that the English cabinet-maker is advancing in skill by more and more rapid strides.

"First-class English firms obtain the best artistic talent in design and then resort to the best manual skill for execution. There can, obviously, be no question of comparison between work so produced and machine-made stuff, though the machine may be the latest American invention."

HE WOULD TURN EGYPT INTO ONE VAST GARDEN

Sir William Garston Works Out Vast Irrigation Project for Land of Ancient Pharoahs.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sir William Garston, under secretary of state for public works in Egypt, has worked out a stupendous project to revive the ancient glories of the land of the Pharaohs.

By means of the greatest irrigation scheme ever planned he thinks it possible to change the whole county into a veritable garden and is supported in this by Lord Cramer, who is most enthusiastic over the scheme.

The cost of the project will amount to near $110,000,000, but Sir William Garston estimates that when it shall have been carried out the increased area brought into cultivation will bring the government an increased income of taxes of more than $6,000,000 a year.

Lord Cramer recommends that work amounting to $27,000,000 be started immediately.

PALACE NEAR DESTRUCTION.

King Peter Will No Longer Look Upon Scene of Murder of Draga and Alexander.

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—The demolition of the Konak, the royal palace in which Queen Draga and King Alexander were murdered, has now almost been completed. While the work was going on a tunnel was discovered leading far out of the city, through which, had it not been bricked up, the unfortunate king and queen might have escaped from their assassins.

Unluckily the king, not long before the catastrophe, gave orders for the tunnel to be filled in.

When King Peter returns to the city, next month, not a stone of the building will be left standing. Before the demolishing began many objects from the royal apartments were burned in the garden of the Konak.

THIS HARP HAS A HISTORY.

Once Owned by Marie Antoinette It Is Placed on Exhibition in a Museum.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—A harp belonging to the guillotined Queen Marie Antoinette has been placed on exhibition in the museum of the Paris Conservatory. It is a most superb instrument, inlaid with gold and encrusted with diamonds, made in 1759 by the famous Naderman. The harp was formerly owned by a wealthy citizen of Nancy, who donated it to a benevolent institution which disposed of it by a tombola and the winner gave it to the conservatory.

The unfortunate queen is known to have possessed two harps, but where the owner is no one knows for sure. The National museum at Prague, the Kensington museum, a painter at Brussels and a citizen of Versailles all claim to possess it, and there is no way of proving which one is the genuine.

WILL PREACH AGAINST WAR.

Vicar of Hexton Coming to America in October to Advocate His Doctrine.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—The Rev. R. C. Fidingham, vicar of Hexton, says he is going to America in October to preach his remarkable doctrine of war and christianity. He considers it possible that christianity, which died as far back as the fourth century, may be restored. Because the churches do not try to teach that a young man cannot commit a greater sin than that of enlisting he says all churches are apostate.

He declares that the christian churches should excommunicate generals and colonels until they live up to their profession. "How can a man be a christian," he asks, "who takes money for murdering his fellow men? If the churches were christian they could stop all wars."

Vanderbilt's Horse Wins.

TROUVILLE, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—Rain somewhat marred the conclusion of the Grande Semaine at Trouville and Deauville, which is already resuming its sleepy appearance. The greatest sensation of the races was the victory of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Turenne in the Grand Prix. He was mounted admirably by G. Stern.

NOTABLE SIGN LOST IN LONDON

Disappearance of a Notable Landmark in British Capital Caused by American.

THREATENED TO SHOOT DEALER

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Many an American familiar with Wardour street, Soho, has looked in vain this year for the following sign:

"Americans with Dollars and Judgment sound
"May view this shop's interior.
"But those who are only 'Just lookin' around,'
"Please do so from the exterior.
"J. B.—A Britisher—God Save the King!"

The proprietor of the shop, and author of the verse, is the pioneer of the antique dealers who now abound in Wardour street, and as very few transatlantic visitors leave London without making a tour of the district, the poet always has received his share of shoppers. Season after season he welcomed the strangers, but as 95 per cent of them departed without spending a penny, the patient proprietor began to suspect that the Americans were a nation of "lookers around."

It was while the shopkeeper lay in bed one night in his bachelor rooms over the shop that the verse came to him. The previous day had been especially productive of tourists with plenty of questions about every article which struck their fancy, but with no inclination whatever to buy, and the thought struck the proprietor that those lines boldly written on a card and prominently displayed in the window might give him some relief. First thing next morning he wrote the sign, added the patriotic words as a sort of flourish and hung it up.

The first American that day was a man who stopped, read the verse and when the dealer looked out, asked:

"What will you take for the sign?"

"What do you want it for?" asked the shopkeeper.

"To frame and hang up in my house," replied the traveler, "as one of the funniest things I ever struck."

"Well," the dealer replied, "if you give my man here a shilling you can have it. I can write another."

Before many weeks the dealer, beside selling a curio now and then was doing a thriving business in signs, and his fame spread all over town. Then one morning came a letter written on the stationery of the Grand hotel. "If you do not desist," it ran, "from insulting my countrymen by exposing that sign about them in your window, I'll give you an ounce of lead." The signature was perfectly strange to the curio man, but thinking that the writer might be some fanatic capable of keeping his word, down came the sign, and it has not been put back since.

"It wasn't that I had anything against the Americans," the shopman told me the other day, "but when they come in here 'just looking around,' walk through, ask a hundred questions and leave without even thanking me, you can't wonder I thought the time wasted.

"Probably they have plenty of money, too," he went on, "but they don't come in with the intention of buying and I'm beginning to think most of them that come over here wouldn't know what to buy if they did—that's why I put in the 'judgment sound.' A little party was here not long ago when I had a Dresden group on that table. I had just sold it to a man for £60 ($300) and it stood there waiting to be packed. One of the men in the party asked what it was and how much it was worth. I told him that as it was a very good article it ought to bring a round sum of money. Well, would you believe it, he said: 'I'll give you two dollars and a half.'"

Already this summer a number of Americans have called to inquire about the sign and as several of these have been on their first visit to London, the shop must be well known in some parts of the United States.

RUSSIA HAS VAST FUND FOR CARRYING ON WAR

Belief in St. Petersburg That Lack of Resources Will Spoil Japan's Chance of Victory.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—In spite of all bad news from the far east a very optimistic view of the situation is taken here.

The Russian people, as well as government, are very proud of the splendid stand made by the Russian forces against a far superior enemy, both on land and sea, and feel absolutely confident of ultimate victory. The government press, with great satisfaction, points out how Japan's failure to blow up the Siberian railroad has greatly helped Russia, and prophecies the utter defeat of the mikado's armies when 500,000 soldiers shall be on Manchurian soil. At the beginning of the war, when Japanese by the score disguised as coolies, were found all along the road, even the war department feared that it would be impossible to keep the great railroad intact.

That the Russian railway guards have succeeded in keeping the whole single track line open in its entire length is regarded as a great triumph. While it is an open secret that Japan is already now suffering from lack of funds Russia, without borrowing another rouble, will be able to fight for years since the czar has decided to make use of the secret funds consisting of gold stored for an emergency for more than a century.

It is also estimated that the selling of mining concessions in Siberia by the government will bring in enormous amounts, so that the expense of carrying on a war if necessary for years will be of no importance.

Since the birth of an heir, which, by the masses of the people, is considered a miracle, and a special sign of the grace of God, the feeling toward the czar and czarina has undergone a complete change and a strong public opinion will urge the czar never to give in until a Russian general shall be able to dictate the terms of peace in Tokyo.

FOES MEET AND SHAKE HANDS.

Russian and Japanese Officers Buying Military Supplies Are Cordial Toward Each Other.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—Both Russian and Japanese officers are traveling all over Germany buying military supplies for their respective countries, and it happens quite often that representatives of the two countries now engaged in the bloodiest war of the last five decades meet on neutral soil.

The other day a number of Russian and Japanese officers met in the works of a large firm at Altena Westphalia. At first they seemed greatly embarrassed, but soon shook hands, both sides expressing their regret at the war and praising the courage and bravery of the other. The Russians, who had completed their business, politely retired while their enemies bought a large number of cartridges, whereupon they left the establishment together and only parted when they had arrived at their hotels.

The people of the town were greatly amused at the exceedingly polite manner in which the enemies bade one another goodby.

Niagara Falls
Round Trip Rate, $5.00.
Saturday, September 10th.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two fast trains leave Union Station, Pittsburgh, at 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time. Tickets good five days returning.

Standard day coaches and Pullman cars on both trains. Secure your Pullman space in advance.

Mrs. Maj. McBride, Formerly Maud Gonne, the Well-Known Irish Agitator, Who Has Been Called the Irish Joan of Arc.

LIPTON DOES NOT DESIRE THE AID OF NEW RULES

Evident He Prefers to Again Contest for the Cup Under Old Conditions—Not Settled Whether Watson Will Be Designer.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Some surprise is expressed by English yachtsmen that Sir Thomas Lipton should enter a fourth Shamrock for the America's cup, under the same conditions that governed the last contest. It was generally believed that the challenger would ask for a change in the measurement rules, which have made the designer's problem one of providing the largest and lightest hull on a given water line. It is evident that Sir Thomas prefers to renew the contest under the old conditions, under which he has been so badly beaten, than to secure a possible victory by the aid of new rules. The Yachting World, however, calls Sir Thomas Lipton's attention to the fact that it is not a personal matter between him and the New York Yacht club and asks, in the interest of the international sport, that he place himself unreservedly in the hands of his designers.

It is not definitely known whether Mr. George L. Watson will reconsider his first decision not to undertake the designing of the Shamrock IV. The famous designer has not been in the best of health, though a quiet holiday on the Clyde recently has done much for him. Overwork was the cause of his partial breakdown, and he is not sure that he can undertake the amount of work and worry connected with the building of a challenger. Mr. Watson has been asked to decide whether it would not be possible to produce a boat and leave much of the work which he usually takes upon his shoulders to others.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR AMERICANS

No Settlement as to the Blake Millions Likely to Come Before 1905.

GRAB IS TO BE PREVENTED

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Those in the United States who are interested in the millions left by the late Mrs. Blake of Ireland probably will be disappointed to hear that though the Irish party in parliament will make an attempt to prevent the British treasury from taking possession of this fortune, the matter is not likely to come up for settlement before the beginning of 1905.

Mrs. Blake, it will be remembered, bore the maiden name of Sheridan, came from County Longford and, before her marriage with Capt. Blake, was a servant. The fortune of $2,500,000 which she left when she died intestate in London 33 years ago had been accumulated by Capt. Blake in California.

The discovery of descendants of Mrs. Blake in the United States, however, was made when a British government official named Quirke, employed by the colonial office in India, started an investigation about a year ago. He did so on behalf of a friend named Sheridan, an ex-soldier in the Indian army. Sheridan had satisfied Mr. Quirke that he was a lineal descendant of Mrs. Helen Blake. Quirke was coming to England on a 12 months' holiday and he undertook to devote a large amount of his time in trying to establish the claim of his friend to at least a share of these millions. Sheridan is a native of the County of Longford in Ireland, and thence Mr. Quirke repaired to try to build up a family tree. As the result, in the midst of many spurious claimants, he discovered one or two whom he thought were entitled to a share in the Blake fortune.

He learned, too, that there were possible descendants by the name of Sheridan living in both Baltimore and Boston, U. S. A. He hastened across the Atlantic to interview them, and found that quite a number of them could claim some distant relationship with his friend in India. He had the same difficulty in separating the chaff from the corn in the United States that he had in Ireland, but he came back armed with a mass of material sufficiently tangible to justify him in bombarding the English treasury, which, in the meantime, was getting ready to "sequestrate" the fortune. With the accumulated interest this now amounts to about $5,000,000.

But the court of chancery which takes possession of all intestates' property, having gone through the usual formalities in endeavoring to find the next of kin, refused to listen to Mr. Quirke after all the time and money he had spent in the interests of the Sheridans and their numerous progeny. He had exhausted his holiday and had to return to India, but before he left he invited a number of Irish members of parliament to take possession of his documents and bring the subject before the house of commons. Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P. for Longford, the county which claims the distinction of being the birthplace of Mrs. Blake, has the matter in hand, and he has already commenced to stir up the law officers of the crown. There is a reasonable prospect that the government will grant an inquiry at once, but a delay of several months is expected before any decisive action is taken, as the parliamentary session is so nearly at an end.

Refuse to Sell Company.

DUSSELDORF, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Aug. 27.—The Prussian government's offer to acquire the Hibernia Coal Company was rejected at a stockholders' meeting here today by 92 votes, representing $7,410,250 of stock, against 19 votes representing $660,250. The Dresdener and Schaffhausen banks previously withdrew their $4,500,000 of stock and protested against taking a vote now. This by no means ends the struggle for the control of the company.

JAPANESE BULLETS NEARLY HARMLESS

Remarkable Recoveries from Wounds, Some of Which Ordinarily Are Mortal.

SHOTS HAVE GREAT VELOCITY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—An interesting account is given by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph of remarkable recoveries of Russian soldiers from wounds made by what they term Japanese toy bullets. These bullets, say Rusian surgeons, are, if not perfectly harmless, at least the next best thing to that, forming the mildest kind of missile that has ever yet been fired from a rifle. One of the consequences is that a number of wounds, which formerly were mortal, are now healed and forgotten in a few days.

"Up till now a bullet in the head," remarks a Russian physician who is collecting data on the surgical aspect of the present war, "which pierced the brain was certain to cause death. But here we have a case in which a missile actually went through the medulla oblongata, yet the man who received the wound and cracked his skull was smiling and complaining of a slight headache only on wet days. All the men in the hospital have tiny wounds, smaller than a three-penny bit, a mere red stain, nothing more."

A medical investigator, inquiring from Russian officers as to the character of the Japanese bullet, was told: "Compared with ours the Japanese bullet is tiny, but its velocity is considerably greater. Our magazine rifle takes a bullet of three lines and imparts to it an initial velocity of 620 meters, whereas the Japanese rifles have a 2.6 line bullet with an initial velocity of 725 meters. The Japanese bullet only penetrates the tissue, but does not tear it.

"When passing through the abdomen it inflicts the minimum damage, its chief effect being to expand the muscles of the peritoneum, which quickly contract, closing the orifice, thus saving the injured man from peritonitis and death."

SOJOURNING AT LUCERNE.

H. C. Frick Leaving for Paris—William L. Abbott Seen Dining at the Schweitzerhof.

LUCERNE, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—Lucerne is crowded. Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburgh, with a party of Americans, is just leaving for Paris after a lengthy stay. Noticed dining at the Schweitzerhof this week was Mr. William L. Abbott of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Miss Miles of Pittsburgh are leaving for an automobile trip through the Black forest and Southern Germany.

HAY FEVER

"In 1890 Hay Fever attacked me. It came like a tornado—like a river in flood time—seemingly which no earthly power could resist. But thank God that help came at last. After three years of suffering from this plague of humanity, I saw in some paper the name of Pretzinger in connection with an offer to the public of a trial box of Catarrh Balm for Hay Fever with a statement that Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm would cure Hay Fever. As my druggist did not keep the Balm at that time, I had him order some of it and when I began to use it I quickly obtained the blessings of this wonderful Balm which cured me in a very short length of time—cured me completely. This was nine years ago and no symptom of Hay Fever has ever returned. I am 70 years old. The above is written with the hope that others may profit by my experience." N. M. Suffrins, State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette, Ind.

Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm stops Hay Fever as sure as frost. All druggists sell it. Send a two-cent stamp to pay postage for a free sample, also Booklet on Hay Fever to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton

HIS WAISTCOATS WERE TOO LOUD

Only Articles That Dragged in Sale of Marquis of Angelsey's Wardrobe.

HIS PAJAMAS WERE DREAMS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It took three days to sell the marquis of Angelsey's wardrobe. Country gentlemen and men about town, richly dressed women, second-hand clothing dealers and theatrical costumers elbowed each other in the effort to secure some of the marvels of the collection.

From the start the amateurs routed the professionals, and prices were much higher than the auctioneers thought possible, though the sale has no precedent. The only thing that dragged was waistcoats. These were found too loud, even for stage work. Some of them were covered with spangles, with contrasts of color that were blinding. One of blue peacock, with iridescent feathers, brought $65, but the remaining 240 in all brought only $875.

The hit of the sale, perhaps, was a lounge suit of ermine, which at once attracted the bids of the ladies. This was followed by a suit of brown cloth covered with great squares of blue, red and green. Its destiny is probably the variety stage.

Another costume that stunned the bidders was the marquis' white suede evening dress, which he wore in public with a black silk shirt and black collar. A Liverpool costumer secured this for $16, one of the few bargains of the sale.

Competition among amateurs became very keen over the smaller articles. Gloves, stocks and handkerchiefs went for more than their retail value. A new smoking jacket of luscious Persian lamb was also coveted by many.

The highest amount paid for any single article was $1,500 for the marquis' famous overcoat of brown sable. It was ornamented with 20 tails and 10 sable heads, and is said to have cost more than $5,600.

In the overcoat collection there were specimens for every happening in life, and every possible weather and temperature from the tropics to midwinter in St. Petersburg. For a handsome coat $400 was given, and $300 was paid for a silver gray moleskin coat, with raccoon collar. Two melton coats, with mink and Parisian linings, brought $200 each.

Greatly admired by women was a smoking suit of silver gray silk, with trousers of robin's egg blue. On the white silk facings were embroidered sprays for forget-me-nots and wood violets.

The shoes, few of which showed any trace of wear, brought high prices. Those that an ordinary mortal could wear averaged $6 a pair. Golden slippers and high heeled fancy dress shoes were bought by theatrical costumers.

The pajamas and night shirts were dreams of oriental splendor. Some of the latter were run as high as $72, while many gorgeous pairs of pajamas were eagerly bid in at $42.

The marquis' 12 evening dress black silk shirts found purchasers at $22. In most cases the bidders seemed to ignore the fact that they were buying second-hand clothes.

A few of the marquis' pet confections were secured for him by friends. It is reported that Lord Angelsey will return to England next month, and that he is now negotiating for a new residence.

POPULATION OF BERLIN.

City Now Contains 1,967,707 Inhabitants According to the Latest Census Taken.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—According to the latest census, which ended on June 30, the city of Berlin now contains 1,967,707 inhabitants.

The population has only increased 12,000 since the beginning of this year, and as there is still lacking more than 32,000 the people of Berlin will have to give up their hope of reaching the 2,000,000 mark this year.

Not to disappoint the people, the authorities have decided to fix an average increase based upon the increase between two censuses, which take place every 10 years, by dividing the total increase by 10, and according to this the city should now have a population of 2,040,055, which number is accordingly given in all official reports.

Attempt to Rob New York Woman.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—A mysterious attempt at robbery is reported from the Antwerp hotel, where the wife of a New York doctor was suddenly asked for her jewels or her life by a man who burst into her room, revolver in hand. He was a chance acquaintance made in Paris and used the title of count. The servants, being summoned, found the count had disappeared.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.
Toronto, Ontario, August 29 to September 10th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell each Tuesday during August and September 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, at rate of $7.45; and to Toronto and return at rate of $8.90.

Trains leave Union Station at 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains.

WILSON BARRETT MISSED BY MANY

He Had Courage Enough to Write and Produce a Semi-Religious Play.

ONCE HAD STRANGE DREAM

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—No actor in modern times has earned for himself more universal respect than the late Wilson Barrett. He was the only man who had the courage, at the end of the nineteenth century, to write and to place upon the stage a drama which combined theatrical effect and strong religious feeling, and his intuitive sense did not gauge the public amiss, for it was immediately irresistibly won, and men who occupied all sorts of positions in the religious world were to be found inside the theater, from which hitherto they had always held aloof.

The venture proved an overwhelming success, both from the point of view of an artistic triumph and as a monetary enterprise. Seven companies played "The Sign of the Cross" simultaneously all over the country, and seats were booked for months beforehand.

Wilson Barrett was stricken down in the zenith of his fortune. He had no idea of the gravity of the malady, for which an operation became necessary—an operation performed by one of the most successful young American surgeons, Dr. Armour.

Sir Victor Horsley and Sir Thomas Barlow, two of England's greatest physicians, who witnessed the operation, said that it was the biggest of the kind ever performed on the human body; but heart failure supervened, and the great actor passed peacefully away in the presence of his family 38 hours afterward.

Mr. Barrett was, I suppose, one of the most charitable of human beings, and, apart from his great theatrical company, there were a number of people, whom he called his pensioners, who were dependent upon his generosity. His loss is one that is mourned by the theatrical world, and by hundreds of private individuals who loved the man.

Some time ago a discussion took place at the Garrick club on the subject of dreams, and Wilson Barrett turned to a noted man and told him a dream that he had had about his house at Hampstead when away from home. He was then living in that fascinating suburb, close by the house occupied by Mary Anderson at the time of her great London success.

He dreamed that a man stole his house in the night, that it shrank to the size of a doll's house, that he put it upon his shoulder and carried it away.

The dream was so vivid that the actor seemed strangely troubled by it, and he did not appear to be able to shake off the impression it had made. He was even relieved when he drove up to the front door and saw his house standing there in its proper place and natural size; but a fortnight afterward, when he was away, a cart drove up to his door, from which emerged some men in shirt sleeves and green baize aprons, who pretended that they were furniture movers, and they took away the entire contents of his house, so that when he returned it was absolutely empty.

"What about my dream now?" he wrote to the distinguished writer to whom he had originally told it.

SUPPOSED NIHILIST IS RUSSIAN OFFICER

Police of Nice Worried by Action of Visitor from Land of Muscovites.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

NICE, Aug. 27.—For weeks the police of this city have kept a strict watch on a mysterious young Russian who suddenly appeared here and whose strange behavior soon caused the suspicion that he was a dangerous Nihilist.

He paid his board a month in advance in a fashionable boarding house, where he spoke to no one and never left his room except evenings, when he sometimes went to Monte Carlo, where he would stay a couple of days without gambling, however, but oftener visited the poorer quarters of this city.

The authorities already thought of arresting him on suspicion, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving behind him a letter to the chief of police in which he declared himself to be a member of the Russian secret service, and thanked that official for the vigilance he had shown when he took him to be a nihilist. Now the chief of police is daily expecting a Russian order from the czar.

Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans here this week included Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fast of Pittsburgh.

Do Not Enroll.

your son or daughter in any school before visiting the magnificent apartments of the IRON CITY COLLEGE, in the new BESSEMER BUILDING.

The only high-class and up-to-date Commercial and Shorthand School in the city.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE A PATHETIC FIGURE

When In Paris She Walks in the Tuileries Garden Picking Flowers.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—There is no figure that speaks more pathetically of transient human greatness than the ex-Empress Eugenie, nor do I know any face which retains more markedly its traces of beauty and its stamp of suffering. I have been told that when in Paris she still walks in the gardens of the Tuileries and furtively picks a flower from the spot where she spent her brilliant youth.

Around every woman who has wrought disaster and who has claimed admiration there are always two impressions—the one pathetic, tender, admiring, the other that would represent her as the most foolish of her race, the evil genius of her country—but neither, probably, is true of any, from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Eugenie, empress of the French.

Some years ago she spent a day with me in my home, and as I looked upon those classic features, and I heard her gentle voice, and saw the sad expression of her soft, Spanish eyes, I realized that, although through the influence of this woman thousands were made to suffer, none has suffered more than she, and that probably the ambition which made her goad the emperor into that fatal war was the mistaken thought that she could build back the shattered empire by the means which in the past had brought a transient glory to France.

The empress has passed into old age, and leads a quiet life in her country home, where, beside the tomb of her husband and her son, she spends her days in prayer, and in waiting for those things which are better than the passing glory of a court which tarried but for a day.

DUSE SAYS SHE'LL RETIRE.

But Before She Does She Will Make a Tour of the Principal Cities.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—Eleanora Duse has announced her intention of retiring from the stage. She is first of all to make a great European tour, which is to begin in Switzerland, and thence she is to go to Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, etc., and on to Brussels and London.

She will go thence to Paris, and she will bid good-by to the cities of her native country, and so return to Venice, where she will live with her daughter, who is now 18, in the beautiful palazzo which she has recently acquired.

Mme. Duse is certainly the most fascinating artiste of her day, and although probably, in the estimation of many, she does not excel the great Sarah, yet there is an imagination and a poetry in her art which give her a unique distinction.

Reduced Rates To Brookville Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell August 29 to September 2, inclusive, excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Brookville, Pa., and return, on account of the Jefferson County Fair, at rate of $4.20. Tickets will be good to return until September 3, inclusive.

A Bargain of Bargains.

One hundred rolls

Bigelow, Middlesex Axminster Carpets,

borders to match.

Highest Grade Made.

The maker's name is a guarantee for quality and good wear.

85c a yd.

Price Less Than Ordinary Tapestry Brussels.

Regular price $1.75 a yd.

The above price is positively for one week only dating from August 29th. (No duplicates.)

Carpets selected during this sale can be held for 30 days by making a deposit at time of purchase.

NOTE—Our line of Carpet size rugs cannot be surpassed by any store in the two cities.

Misfit carpets made from odds and ends direct from the mills our specialty.

Bee Hive Carpet Store

905 Penn Ave.

Watch Our Window.

Australian Duplex Lenses, $1.00

COMPLETE WITH GOLD-FILLED FRAME.

COMPLETE WITH GOLD-FILLED FRAME.

We have bought the exclusive control of these celebrated lenses for the United States and now quote them at the lowest price at which high-grade glasses have ever sold.

Indications of Failing Eyesight.

Itching Eyelids, Burning and Smarting Eyelids, Granulated Eyelids, Eyelids Sticking Together, Dizzy Spells, Dull Headaches, Persistent Headache, Blurs When Reading, Pains in Forehead, Pains in Back of Neck, Seeing Double, Pimples on Eyeballs, Tendency to Cross, Near Sightedness, Watery Eyes. As soon as any of the above signs appear—or if they have already appeared—see our Optical Specialist, and he will make a thorough examination free of cost. If you need glasses he will prescribe a pair of the required strength. The instant you put them on you will experience relief and a complete cure is a matter of only a short time.

THE AUSTRALIAN DUPLEX LENSES save your eyesight and remedy all visual defects.

We guarantee that Australian Duplex Lenses will do the work required and that you will bless the day you read this advertisement.

Barrios Diamond Co.,

OPEN EVENINGS. 211 FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

BIG WAREHOUSES ON LOWER AVENUES

Costly and Substantial Buildings Are Transforming Large Down Town District.

MODEL WHOLESALE CENTER

Pittsburgh's growing importance as a great wholesale center is chiefly responsible for the transformation that is being wrought along the lower avenues where for years reputable business interests have hesitated to locate. Firms that started a dozen or a score of years ago in one or two story buildings, poorly designed at best for their uses, have grown to such proportions that their business today requires mammoth warehouses of the most substantial type. No phase of Pittsburgh's growth is more interesting than the enlarging business of these firms for while they belong to Pittsburgh they reach out over hundreds of miles of territory and are instrumental in bringing to this city millions of dollars every year. No circumstance of the city's growth shows the enduring faith that these hardheaded men of business have is her future than the big investments they have made during the last three years to keep pace with their business.

Years ago the lower avenues and Water street were pointed out as the logical wholesale district of Pittsburgh. At that time many of the best families in the city were living along these strets. Later the handsome residences that were once the pride of their owner were old and when their occupants moved to the East End or the suburbs. When the warehouse era began, some three years ago, it started a transformation that is likely to change the appearance and character of the entire district between Water street and Fourth avenue and Ross street and the Allegheny river. Tremendous improvements now contemplated or already under way by the railroads will do much to bring about this desired change and the building of great warehouses, which has already received a substantial impetus, is accomplishing wonders in making the district into a splendid wholesale center.

Jumped up All Around.

It was about three years ago that the McKenna brass company decided to vacate their cramped quarters in an old tumble down building and locate at First avenue and Ross street. The neighborhood was not a desirable one even for a wholesale firm. But when their warehouse, one of the most substantial in the city, was completed at a cost of over $100,000, it seemed to have been well located and business men who had scoffed at the idea of such an investment in that quarter were warm in their praise of the advantages which it offered to large shipping interests.

About the same time the W. W. McBride Paper company erected a six story fire proof building at Third avenue and Ross street at a cost of $80,000. The site was formerly occupied by handsome residences and where some of the best known business and professional men in the city had spent their boyhood days.

Last year the Bailey-Farrell Manufacturing company bought a site on the opposite corner of Third and Ross street and built an eight story warehouse that represents an investment of nearly $200,000. In its construction conveniences for shipping and receiving heavy goods it has no superior in the city. Like the McKenna warehouse the upper floors of the building are rented for light storage and manufacturing for which there is always plenty of applicants. These three warhouses in Ross street have had a marked effect on values there.

When the Pittsburgh Supply Company decided to move from its location near Market street to a point in Water street near Cherry alley it raided one of the most notorious neighborhoods in the city. Buildings were torn down that had been a disgrace to the city for years. A dozen or more resorts were ousted and business men in the immediate neighborhood felt relieved when the foundations of this great warehouse were started. The building which extends through to First avenue, is a decided ornament to the warehouse group in this city, being five stories high and having the most improved methods of handling goods and transacting business. It cost over $160,000 and is entirely occupied by the Pittsburgh Supply company.

Original Warehouse Builders.

Another substantial building that has gone up within two years in the district above Smithfield street is that of the Eichbaum Lithographing company at Second avenue and Cherry alley. The building cost $60,000 and has been used as a printing and lithographing plant since its erection.

Hartje Brothers claim the honor of being the original warehouse builders below Smithfield street. Their first warehouse in Wood street near Second avenue was built about three years ago and now occupied by the Frick-Lindsay Company. Two years ago they built a similar warehouse at the corner of Wood street and Second avenue which the Hartje Paper Manufacturing Company now occupies Both these were slow burnin gbuildings, modern in every detail and provided with handsome granite fronts and cost $175,000 each. Augustus Hartje is also the owner of one of the "twin" warehouses now being completed just below Wood street. This is a seven story building extending through from First to Second avenue and represents with the site an outlay of $225,000. Plans for three other warehouses to be built on their lots near Second avenue and Wood street are now being considered by Hartje Brothers and two of them will probably be built next year.

Water street received a notable addition to its permanent business structures when the ten story warehouse of the Kelly & Jones Company was built two years ago. It extends through to First avenue near Market street and is equipped with the most modern appliances known to the warehouse architect.

Are Good Investments.

A short distance below Wood street in Second avenue, the firm of Weaver, Costello & Co., candy manufacturers, have built two warehouses one of which costing $125,000 is just being completed. The two six story buildings give them a total floor space of over 42,000 square feet and make one of the most complete plants of its kind in the state.

C. Sunstein & Sons are the owners of the other "twin" warehouse in First and Second avenue. In height and appearance it is almost an exact counterpart of the Hartje warehouse next door. The firm will occupy most of the building with their wholesale liquor business.

In Second avenue below Smithfield street the Dilworth warehouse is practically completed. This is a somewhat smaller building than the others but it has every modern convenience and cost over $60,000.

Six of the warehouses enumerated above belong to this year's new buildings. Two of them, the Bailey-Farrell building and the Pittsburgh Supply Company's building were occupied last April. The other four, the "twin" warehouse, the warehouse of Weaver, Costello & Co., and the Dilworth building, will be ready for occupancy by September 1.

It is not alone the needs of the great wholesale firms of Pittsburgh that have led to the building of modern warehouses although this has thus far been the chief motive. Such buildings are an excellent investment and they are much more salable than the ordinary store building or apartment house costing a like amount. The warehouses now being finished are being rented at a rate that insures a net revenue on the investment of from six to 10 per cent and practically all the space for rent is already taken. When it is considered that dozens of properties along the lower avenues are now improved with filthy, tumble down shacks which do not pay an income of more than one or two per cent it is a wonder that more warehouses have not been built. A striking example of these low revenues is to be found in a certain Water street property. An offer of $320,000 for the property was refused last year owing to its fine location and yet with the present buildings it rents for only $3,000 or less than one per cent a year. Many other similiar instances can be found in Water street, First, Second and Third avenues, Grant and Ross streets.

The advantages of the lower avenues as a warehouse district will be multiplied many times by the railroad improvements now assured. The great freight terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad near the Point will offer unparalleled shipping facilities and short hauls to the wholesale business interests of the section immediaely above it. The Baltimore & Ohio improvements ond the Wabash connections also promise much for the big shipping interests near them. No small part of the goods of these wholesale firms is shipped by water and the nearness of this district to the rivers makes the loading of goods a comparatively easy matter. On the other hand the section is adjacent to the big retail district where deliveries can be made with speed and at low cost. Few cities possess a locality which is so well adapted for a wholesale center as the lower avenues of Pittsburgh and it is the opinion of experienced business men that a few years will see many more of the representative wholesale firms in big warehouses in this part of town.

NEW WAREHOUSE DISTRICT ON LOWER AVENUES FILLS UP FAST

1. Bailey-Farrell Warehouse, Third Avenue and Ross Street.
2. New Warehouse of Pittsburgh Supply Company, Water Street, Opposite Baltimore & Ohio Station.
3. Warehouse of Weaver, Costello & Co., Second Avenue, Near Wood Street.
4. "Twin" Warehouses in Second Avenue, Owned by Augustus Hartje and C. Sunstein & Sons.

LIVED TO AGE OF 94.

Mrs. Martha Quest Dies at New Castle. Only Relative Resides in Allegheny County.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.—Mrs. Martha Quest, who died here this morning at the Almira Home for Aged Women, is said to have been 94 years old. She gave her age as 91 years. She was born in Westmoreland county and lived in Pittsburgh until 1838, when she came here. She was twice married, surviving both husbands.

She first married John Cunningham, publisher of the New Castle Intelligencer. Later she married Jacob Quest, a pioneer merchant. She had no children and her only sister is Mrs. Rachel Beresford of Boston, in Allegheny county. She was the oldest member of the First Methodist church. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at the Almira home.

FRICK'S OFFICES VERY HANDSOME

The Steelmaster and Financier Transacts Business in Finest Suite of Building.

PICTURES OF KNOX AND QUAY

It is a coincidence that on the wall in the private room of Henry C. Frick are pictures of the late United States Senator M. S. Quay and his successor, P. C. Knox, which were presented to Mr. Frick and hung alongside each other some time before the death of Senator Quay and the appointment of Mr. Knox. The pictures are of equal size and bear the autographs of the dead and living senators. Below the picture of Senator Quay the following is written in his own handwriting: "To my friend H. C. Frick, from M. S. Quay, March 26, 1806." Below the picture of Senator Knox is the following: "To H. C. Frick, Esq., from his friend, P. C. Knox."

Besides these pictures is a big oil painting of a United States battleship and on the opposite wall of the narrow room is a photograph of the aged Judge Mellon and a picture of one of Mr. Frick's daughters. In Mr. Frick's office, to which the private room is directly connected, is a photograph of Mrs. Frick and children. In this corner is a large vacant space where hung the big painting of President McKinley signing the peace protocal, which is said to have cost $25,000, and which Mr. Frick presented to President Roosevelt some months ago. Mr. Frick's offices are luxurious apartments and finished in mahogany. They take up the whole of the Diamond street side of the nineteenth floor.

The outer office, where the clerks work, is enclosed from the public entrance by a long counter. Next to this room, divided by a partition, is Mr. Frick's own office, where he sits alone except for a negro attendant who receives the cards of callers and conducts them into the presence of the millionaire. Mr. Frick's private office is probably the largest in the building. It extends clear back to the north side. Adjoining this office is his private room and through this room you pass into his dressing and bath rooms. These rooms are rich in appointments. The whole of one side of the dressing room is taken up with a large heavy plate glass mirror surrounded by a large mahogany wardrobe.

Passing through the dressing room you enter the bath room, which is the finest in the city. The shower bath is built in a booth extending to the ceiling, constructed of pure white marble, having a heavy plate glass door, three or four inches thick, with a frame of solid silver. In the bath room is a large wash bowl of a solid piece of onyx.

Mr. Frick has two private entrances to his offices. One leads directly from his larger office into a vestibule that opens directly into the corridor, and the other passes through the vestibule into the large filing room, and through it into the corridor, at some distance from his office. He uses these entrances to make his exit when he does not wish to receive undesirable callers.

There is a popular delusion that since the attack made on him by Anarchist Berman, in 1892, Mr. Frick is always accompanied by detectives. He goes about alone at all hours of the day and frequently goes into his office in the Frick building as late as 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Often he goes but the Diamond street entrance at night. His hours are not regular. He is liable to come to his office at 7 o'clock in the morning, or earlier, and often is not in his office for many days at a time. He is now in Europe and his family are spending the summer at a New England resort.

Police Chased Two Slavs.

Gato Samark and Nicholas Sirovaca, two Rankin Slavs, were arrested after a chase along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Second street, Braddock, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when several shots were fired at them. They were discovered near a number of freight cars. Both were sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

Brakeman Fell from Train.

James Davis, a Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad brakeman, fell from his train while passing through Homestead yesterday and was painfully injured. He was taken to his home in Glenwood.

BLACK HAND MAY BE SHOWN HERE

Unknown Foreigner, Apparently an Italian, Found With Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

IS NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE

In the discovery of a man with his throat cut almost from ear to ear in an old barn in Plum township, this county, it is believed by the Italian residents of the place another indication has been found of the operations of the "Black Hand" society in this district.

The victim is a white man, about 35 years of age and well dressed. His features show Italian descent, which adds to the belief that the mysterious Italian organization is implicated in the matter.

The old barn where he was found is near No. 5 tipple of Turtle Creek. The man was found in an unconscious condition by a miner employed by the coal company about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim was carried to one of the miners' homes and a physician called.

The wound showed evidences of being several hours old, and at a late hour last evening the man had not revived. Little hope of his recovery is extended.

All efforts to secure an identification were unavailable. His pockets were empty. Nothing gave an indication of name or address and his clothes bore no marks. None of the miners there were acquainted with him.

The character of the wound is such that it is not believed to have been self-inflicted. The murderous attempt was made apparently after dark Friday night, since the man had not been seen about the place during the day.

Militia Gave Mob Full Sway.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 27.—The military court of inquiry, appointed by the governor to investigate the conduct of the state troops in connection with the recent burning of two negro prisoners at Statesboro, held its third session today. The feature of the hearing was the testimony of a witness that the mob dragged the prisoners along the road to the stake, within 30 yards of the military camp. There was no movement by any officer or soldier when the crowd passed to rescue the prisoners.

50,000 Boxes Free!

Deformity of the hands in general Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

Rheumatism Cured by a New Remedy

For rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail him a box free. This wonderful remedy, which I discovered by a fortunate chance, has cured many cases of 20 and 40 years' standing, among them persons of upwards of 80 years of age. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, this remedy will surely cure you. Do not mind if other remedies have failed to cure you, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable. Mind no one, but write me at once, and by return mail you will receive the box, also the most elaborately illustrated book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get this remedy and wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once.

JOHN A. SMITH,
25 Gloria Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Lace Curtain Department.

$1.19 a pair for White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, in all the new choice designs of Irish Point and Cable Net effect; some worth up to $2.75 a pair.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 214 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO DIAMOND ST. 237 to 241
FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH.

Silk Department.

49c A yard for fancy printed Foulards and striped and checked Taffeta Silks, also extra quality of corded Wash Silks; regular value up to $1.00.

CLEAN-UP SALE

The combined attractions of this sale will make Monday an especially important money-saving occasion. Another important factor is our lowest prices on good, depen lable merchandise. Globe Trading Stamps on all purchases.

Art Embroidery Dep't (Now on Second Floor.)
2c a skein for Best Wash Embroidery Silk.
10c for choice of a big lot of stamped Splashers, Dresser Scarfs and Pillow Cords, worth up to 25c.
2c ball for Best Imported Battenberg Thread.
25c for choice of lot of Pillow Tops, Pillow Slips, Dresser Scarfs and Shams, worth up to 50c.

Handkerchiefs
5c for 10c and 15c Handkerchiefs, a bit mussed and soiled from display.

Notions
5c for spool of Best 100-yard Sewing Silk.
5c for 10c and 15c Chiffon Collar Foundations.
2½c ball for Silk Finished Crochet —100 yards.
2½c paper for Best Sewing Needles—always 5c.
3½c spool for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, every day in the week—others get 5c.

Muslin Underwear
39c for ladies' Muslin Skirts trimmed with insertion and lace, worth 50c.
19c for ladies' Drawers with flounce of lace and hemstitched tucks, worth 39c.
19c for children's short white Dresses, made of fine lawn and trimmed with lace and embroidery, worth up to 50c.
39c for ladies' Cambric Gowns with yoke of hemstitched tucks and embroidery, worth 59c.
25c for ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, worth 35c.

Cloak and Suit Dep't
New fall goods are crowding out all that remains of our stock. We must have room, at any cost, and prices have been made accordingly—
$4.98 For Women's and Misses' $8 Tan Covert Jackets, made with straps and belt effect, very chic and jaunty.
$5.98 For Women's and Misses' $8 new style Fall Box Coats with strap back, made of fine quality Tan Covert Cloth; latest and newest model for the coming Fall.
$3.98 For Women's and Misses' $6 Walking Skirts, new style for coming Fall and Winter, all new and elegant selection.

A Great Mark-Down in Laces. Only a Few Hundred Yards of Each.
10c Cluny Lace in a variety of handsome designs, 5 and 6 in. wide, value as high as 25c.
5c Torchon Lace and Insertion — pretty patterns, value 10c and 15c.
5c Platt Val. Lace and Insertion to match; value 10c.
10c Platt Val. Lace and Insertion, wide widths and fine quality, value 12c.

Linen Dep't.
21c each for all linen Damask hemstitched Tray Cloths, with open work, also scarfs, worth regular 35c.
19c a yard for bleached Table Damask, 60 in. wide, good heavy quality, the 30c kind.
39c a yard for unbleached Linen Table Damask, 2 yards wide; choice new patterns; usually sold at 55c.
98c a dozen for bleached Linen Damask Dinner Napkins, ⅝ size, the heavy kind, regular value $1.50.
69c each for fringed turkey red Table Cloth, 2½ yards long, good fast colors, usually sold at 85c.

Domestic Dep't
6c a yard for bleached Muslin, yard wide and soft finished for the needle, the 8c kind.
12½c each for hemstitched bleached Pillow Cases, sizes 42x36, heavy soft finished muslin, regular value 17c.
39c each for bleached Sheets with 3 in. hem, size 72x90, the linen finished kind, value 60c, for Monday only.
7½c a yard for dress Ginghams in striped or checked, also striped madras, worth up to 12½c.
10c a yard for mercerized Sateens, in light or dark grounds, in striped or floral patterns, sold regular at 15c.
12½c a yard for fancy striped Bed Ticking, short lengths up to 12 yards, the 18c kind.

P. S. PAULSON, Pres. & Treas. S. C. HAGGY, Sec'y.

PAULSON BROS. CO.
516 WOOD ST.
HATTERS, FURRIERS, MILLINERS AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONES: BELL, 2774 GRANT; P. & A., 1148 MAIN.

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 22/04

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

In acknowledging the receipt of your check for eighteen cents in commemoration of the 118th anniversary of the establishment of your paper we wish to congratulate you and to say that during sixty-seven years of this period we have been among your advertisers. Though not claiming to be the largest we are sure we are among the oldest. It is our sincere hope that this reciprocal relationship may exist for sixty-seven years longer, and in continuing it your successors and ours may find it equally as pleasant and profitable.

Cordially yours,

PAULSON BROS. CO.

J. B. Paulson

Sixty-Seven Years Successful Advertising.

The Gazette herewith reproduces a letter from a well-known Pittsburgh firm that has been advertising continuously in The Gazette since a time long prior to the establishment of any other Pittsburgh paper now in existence. The letter is self-explanatory and is fraught with significance to buyers of advertising space in the Pittsburgh territory.

AS EASY

Needs Only a Little Thinking.

The food of childhood often decides whether one is to grow up well nourished and healthy or weak and sickly from improper food.

It's just as easy to be one as the other provided we get a proper start.

A wise physician like the Denver doctor who knew about food, can accomplish wonders provided the patient is willing to help and will eat only proper food.

Speaking of this case the Mother said her little four-year-old boy was suffering from a peculiar derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys and his feet became so swollen he couldn't take a step. "We called a doctor who said at once we must be very careful as to his diet as improper food was the only cause of his sickness. Sugar especially, he forbid.

"So the doctor made up a diet and the principal food he prescribed was Grape-Nuts and the boy, who was very fond of sweet things took the Grape-Nuts readily without adding any sugar. (Doctor explained that the sweet in Grape-Nuts is not at all like cane or beet sugar but is the natural sweet of the grains.)

"We saw big improvement inside a few days and now Grape-Nuts are almost his only food and he is once more a healthy, happy, rosy-cheeked youngster with every prospect to grow up into a strong healthy man." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The sweet in Grape-Nuts is the Nature-sweet known as Post Sugar, not digested in the liver like ordinary sugar, but predigested. Feed the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when Nature demands sweet and prompts them to call for sugar. There's a reason.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

OUGHT TO CLIP JAPAN'S WINGS

Such Is Suggestion Offered by France to England and America.

HER GROWTH IS MENACING

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French government is not aware of any present movement for mediation in the war. This statement, coming from the highest quarters, was made in response to inquiries regarding renewed reports of peace movements.

One report gives sensational prominence to a statement attributed to a high French official that Emperor William intends to offer Russia Germany's good offices. The foreign office, which is the most authoritative source of official information, is not aware of such a movement, and does not credit its reality.

Another report in a London daily newspaper says France is about to offer Russia her mediation. The officials here specifically deny that France is taking any step, and they explain the following method of originating such reports:

The Petit Parisienne, a local paper, recently published an editorial favoring European mediation. The following day a London daily used this editorial as the basis for an announcement that the French government was about to tender its mediation. The foreign office here notified the Petit Parisienne that its statements were not warranted, and that the London deductions were false. But the story had gained sufficient headway to be published throughout Europe.

The fact is that France is ready and anxious to offer mediation whenever there is the slightest chance that it will be acceptable, but Foreign Minister Delcasse and other officials regretfully feel that no such effort can succeed at the present time. However, there is a strong official opinion growing that France, Great Britain and the United States should put their shoulders together to avert the increasing danger of Japan's victory being so great that she may become the dominant power in the far east.

A leading official said: "Japan is making terrible sacrifices of men and money with the prospect of securing an overwhelming victory. This sacrifice is so great and the victory so correspondingly great that it threatens to give Japan a preponderating position in the far east, such as no one anticipated when the war began. Therefore the war no longer concerns Japan and Russia, but all the countries having interests in the far east, particularly Great Britain, France and the United States, who should together adopt means to stop the war before either party secures such an overshadowing victory as to make her incontestably master of the far east."

The foregoing statement was made in the highest French quarters in the earnest hope that it would attract the serious consideration of American public men and officials.

GERMAN POSTAL OFFICERS OPPOSE PAYNE'S SUGGESTION

Lowering Postal Rate With United States Would Be Followed by Demands of Other Countries.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Payne's suggestion that the time is at hand for a two-cent postage between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, although the subject of favorable comment in the press, is not regarded at the ministry of posts as feasible. Such a proposal in the international postal congress would bring out an instructive interchange of views, but the German postal delegates would be against its adoption. Were Germany to reach a two-cent agreement with the United States, it would be expected also by her neighbors, Switzerland, Belgium, France and Holland.

Consequently, the question must be considered by Germany as a proposal for a one unit postage with all countries. This would reduce the revenues by many million marks, a reduction in income to which the finance ministry is not likely to consent. The Amsterdam chamber of commerce not long ago asked the Netherlands government to arrange a domestic rate of postage with Germany, but the Dutch government declined to act in the matter.

TWO GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Four Persons Celebrate the Semi-Centennial of Their Marriage—Many Guests in Attendance.

Within two days two golden weddings were celebrated in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rupp of Onyx avenue, Mt. Washington, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Wednesday evening. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rowe of 510 Murtland avenue celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday evening. Among those present were Mr. John Barr and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Hyson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. John Wingard, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Beckert, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Johnston, Mr. William Steele, Mr. Ralph Pinkerton, Mrs. Harper and daughter, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Ingles, Miss Elly DeVoe, Mrs. Jennie Miller, Mrs. Graham and daughter, Mrs. Molly Barr, Mrs. Mirty Sullivan of Cincinnati; Miss Ella Sullivan of Cumberland, Md.; Mr. John Rowe, Sr., Mr. William Rowe and wife and Miss Molly Rowe. Numerous handsome presents were received.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST ROAD COMMISSIONERS

FRANKLIN, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—In an effort to get good roads wholesale indictments have been prepared against road commissioners throughout the county. The constables of Jackson, Irwin, Sugar Creek and Scrubgrass townships have reported to District Attorney McBride that roads in their districts are in a bad condition and a charge of common nuisance has been made against the road commissioners of those townships. The cases will not be acted upon until the November term of court.

Injunction Stops Railway.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—By reason of an alleged violation of a resolution of council, the Washington and Canonsburg Railway Company was today enjoined from laying its tracks on Jefferson avenue, Washington. The company was ordered to place the tracks in the middle of the thoroughfare, but instead laid the rails on one side. The injunction means that street car traffic between here and Canonsburg will practically be stopped until the difficulty is adjusted.

Subway Tunnel Sections Connected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—With a shout of exultation, workmen broke through the bulkhead joining two sections of the rapid transit tunnel under the Harlem river at One Hundred and Forty-fourth street today, making the connecting link between Manhattan and the Bronx. The river section of the tunnel is 1,500 feet long, and will cost, when finished, $1,000,000.

Spend Labor Day at the Seashore.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the SPECIAL SEASHORE EXCURSIONS for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in parlor or sleeping cars when accompanied by usual Pullman ticket. Tickets good 10 days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:55 a. m., evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

During the Past 50 Years Over 30,000 young men and women have availed themselves of the advantages afforded by the IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Visit their magnificent apartments in the new BESSEMER BUILDING.

WHEN THE HOUR COMES FOR THE DINNER BUCKET THE WORKERS WANT TO LEAN AGAINST A BACK REST

Photos by E. J. Kloes, Staff Photographer.

1—The post-prandial pipe of peace.
2—Taking it easy so that digestion may proceed.
3—Reading the latest sporting news before restarting work.
4—One of the diners makes a funny remark.
5—Where the pie comes in.
6—The last gulp.
7—The foreigner delights in cinnamon cake.

SPEAKERS SELECTED FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Best Republican Orators in the State Will Go on the Stump.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—That some of the best speakers in Pennsylvania will go on the stump in the interest of the Republican ticket was disclosed today with the announcement of a partial list of those who will co-operate with the Republican state executive committee between now and November.

The partial list, as given out by Secretary W. R. Andrews at Republican headquarters, includes the names of Senator P. C. Knox, Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh; Former District Attorney W. A. Schaffer of Delaware county, and Congressman Henry H. Bingham of this city.

Among others on the list of speakers so far selected are: W. S. Wilson, Altoona; Charles E. Yost, Pittsburgh; Herman L. Hecht, Philadelphia; Edward Harrison Sole, Philadelphia; Edward Hughes, Rimersburg; George J. Churchill, McKees Rocks; Col. Ned Arden Flood, Meadville; Senator S. J. M. McCarrell, Harrisburg; Congressman Thad M. Mahon, Chambersburg; J. H. Landis, Lancaster; Robert S. Murphy, Johnstown; J. Edward Rickert, Philadelphia; Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., Philadelphia; Congressman Irving P. Wanger, Norristown; Congressman George R. Patterson, Ashland; A. T. Bauerle, Philadelphia; Alexander J. Truitt, Punxsutawney; W. I. Swope, Clearfield; Deputy Attorney General Fred W. Fleitz, Scranton; M. C. Powers, Meadville; the Rev. W. Henry Sherwood, Philadelphia; Congressman G. N. Brumm, Pottsville; Thomas Roddy, Meadville.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

Dr. Swallow Opens Campaign.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Blair county Prohibition convention was held here today. Rev. P. A. Hutchinson of Altoona and Isaac Mock of Roaring Springs were nominated for assembly; Thomas Suckling of Hollidaysburg for county treasurer; Jacob Hoffman of Tyrone for poor director, and conferees were chosen to participate in district conventions to nominate congressional and senatorial candidates. At a rally tonight, an address was delivered by Rev. S. C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for the presidency.

Another Cheap St. Louis Excursion.

Tuesday, August 30. $12. P. & L. E.

ETIQUETTE OF A DINNER BUCKET

Men Who Carry Them Almost Always Behave in a Similar Manner.

SEEK THE SHADY PLACES

When the whistle blows the man who works with his hands drops his tools, whatever they may be, and starts to investigate the dinner bucket. "When the whistle blows," may be all right if he is one of hundreds in a factory or large shop, but there are regiments of men who work out of doors who never hear a whistle, but manage to knock off at the right time just the same.

Folks who traverse streets between noon and 1 o'clock where work is being done are accustomed to seeing men in overalls who, as soon as the proper moment arrives, seek some shelter if it is possible. It may be merely the shadow cast by the wall of a building or it may be the grateful shade of some tree in a large vacant lot on one of the East End streets.

But whichever it is, the men congregate there and, usually sitting with their buckets between their legs, they get to work destroying the appetite that a long forenoon of work has built up.

It is a proverb that the post-prandial humor is the best of all and from the appearance of these toilers after a meal it is evident that even the horny-handed sons of toil are in better humor just after the bucket is inspected. Large slices of pie and a good deal of fruit are in most of the buckets, while the water boy of the party will be required to get many buckets for the dinners.

The methods of eating from a dinner bucket are diversified, but one of the chief requisites seems to be that the back of the diners must be against something—a wall, a fence or a tree. Brick sidewalk is just as easy to sit on as a grass lawn when the proper spirit is acquired.

Most of the men in the accompanying pictures are working on the street, either making repairs to the surface or delving deep into the earth to make connections with pipes or conduits that are buried far below.

PENNSYLVANIAN'S YACHT STRIKES HIDDEN WRECK

Pleasure Boat of E. R. Coleman of Lebanon Was Beached to Prevent Sinking.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ROCKLAND, ME., Aug. 28.—The schooner yacht Hildegarde, owned by Edward R. Coleman of Lebanon, Pa., once owned by the prince of Wales, now King Edward, with a party of 15 guests aboard, today struck a submerged wreck off Naskeag Point, en route from Bar Harbor to Newport, and began to fill rapidly. The party was taken ashore at Sargentville and Capt. Cyrus Masters, to save the yacht from sinking, beached her on Hay island.

The tug Seguin, from Bath, reached her Thursday, and after temporary repairs to the bottom forward, she was towed here, where a survey and divers' examinations were made. The latter found the steel plate forward on the bottom started, opening a nine-inch seam, where the rivets were broken off. In the patent covering of the steel hull were several splinters of wood embedded, which leads to the theory of striking a submerged wreck.

Capt. Masters said he was on a charted course. Where the accident occurred, the Hay island ledges extend for several acres and are marked by a spar buoy. Temporary repairs were made here and the yacht will be towed to New London, Conn.

The Hildegarde, when she was owned by the prince of Wales, made a trip around the world under the command of Capt. John Burt of Southampton, England. George J. Gould bought her in New York and used her two seasons, when he disposed of her.

Nominations at Charleston, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Democratic county convention today nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, John J. Melton; county clerk, Joseph A. Holly; prosecuting attorney, E. B. Dyer; commissioner, D. C. Smott; members house of delegates, Arthur Kenna, Angus McDonald, J. S. Chilton, J. B. Whitington; assessors, J. G. Neylon, Thomas M. Johnson; surveyor, A. B. Price.

Niagara Falls Excursion
Via P. & L. E. Each Tuesday
$7.45 Round Trip $7.45.
$8.00 Toronto and Return $8.90.
Trains leave Pittsburgh & Lake Erie station 9:30 a. m., 6:00 p. m. and 11:30 p. m., city time. Through day coaches and sleepers, parlor car on morning train. Ticket good 15 days.

SALMON PACKERS AT WAR AND PRICES ARE LOWERED

New Situation Is a Puzzler—Big Combination Seems to Want to Punish Competitors—People May Profit.

All economic laws and all rules of commerce were turned upside down last week in the salmon market. It is rare that the price of any commodity falls suddenly in the face of an extremely limited supply and prospective output, but that was the kind of a surprise which had to be met by salmon buyers of all kinds.

Alaska salmon prices dropped 20 cents per dozen. Just why this happened is more or less of a mystery, but some say the Alaska Packers' association, which is the big combination in the trade, has set about to drive out all competition. Some agree with this idea, but doubt it in view of the fact that the pack of Alaska stock is about 400,000 short of that last year.

Why a war should be started is not understood. Furthermore, the understanding has been that the combination had 300,000 cases of last year's stock on hand at the beginning of this season. This was thought to mean higher prices, and all salmon except the Alaska has advanced considerably.

"The general shortage of salmon is estimated at about 1,000,000 cases; that is, over last year," said E. A. Kitzmiller, an authority on the situation, yesterday. Mr. Kitzmiller explained further:

"There is really no reason why lower prices should rule now. Meat of all kinds is higher. The trade has generally anticipated an advance in Alaska fish and I think this cut in price can only be temporary. The Alaska association has made a price of $1.10 per dozen for red Alaska; the price was $1.30 per dozen last year.

"Under existing conditions it is hard to tell what may take place in the salmon market. This reduction certainly seems like an effort to punish packers outside of the association."

"Last year the association cut chums and pink salmon to prices which were below the actual cost of packing. This was the same kind of an effort, but fortunately the Russo-Japanese war prospect then created a foreign demand and prices were stimulated thereby to the extent of 25 cents per dozen. This accrued to the benefit of outside packers and the combination lost the day."

Grocery keepers have been buying salmon heavily of late and it is possible that the public may profit from what looks like a war upon the salmon packers outside of the combine. Salmon has a good patronage in the Pittsburgh district along with other salt fish and sea-foods. The season will be a fine one for the man who sells, in case the war does not hold on too long. If it does last then the people will profit at the very time when they had expected to pay a big price for that kind of food all winter.

Miners Reject Proposal of Operators.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 27.—By a referendum vote the miners of the Crooksville district have rejected the proposition of the operators and the strike will continue. The men have been out over five months. Over 2,000 miners are involved. Officials of the miners' union were disappointed when the result was announced today.

GARRISON READY FOR LAST STAND

Port Arthur's Defenders Are Forced Back Stubbornly to Tiger Tail.

GOLDEN HILLS FORTS TAKEN

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

CHEFOO, Aug. 27.—After the hardest fighting of the siege of Port Arthur the Japanese, according to reports reaching here today, have captured the Golden Hill forts and have entered the city itself from three directions. Most of the Russian supplies and ammunition have been transferred across the bay to the Tiger Tail forts and Liao-Ti-Shan, and it is here the Russians will make their last stand.

These positions can only be attacked by land on one side, and this over a difficult country under the full range of the guns of the forts. The Japanese losses are said to have been fearful in the last attacks, while the defenders lost fully a third of their men.

The Japanese warships aided greatly in the assault on the Golden Hill forts, which were not abandoned by Gen. Stoessel until they became absolutely untenable and all their guns were silenced.

One report says that when the Japanese took Golden Hill the last of the guns of the Russian squadron were transferred to the Tiger Tail forts, and the vessels were torpedoed and sent to the bottom. Admiral Oukhtomsky contemplated making a sortie, but his ships were in such condition that had they ventured outside the harbor they would have been sunk without being able to inflict any serious damage on the enemy, so the other alternative was taken and they were sentto the bottom after their armament and crews had been sent to join the garrison.

It is not believed here that the Russians can hold out long at Tiger Tail and Liao-Ti-Shan. These positions can be swept by the heavy artillery of the Japanese both from the land and sea and with the guns which can be brought to bear on them. They will soon be made so hot that further resistance will be little better than suicide.

The Japanese, in their attack during the night of August 22, captured Porodo, a fort midway between Takushan and the eastern defenses, and reduced another fort immediately east of the railway. Porodo mounted only two small guns when the Russians were in possession of it. The assault was preceded by heavy artillery fire from Takushan, where the Japanese have big naval guns. The Russians lost considerably before they were compelled to retire. The fort was not occupied by the Japanese, as it is behind a moat, which the Japanese in no instance have been able to cross.

It is obvious that the Japanese expect to enter Port Arthur from the north. The strength of the garrison is now estimated to be 15,000 efficient men. On August 23 the Russians arrested four Japanese spies within the fortress and shot them.

SPEND MONEY FREELY.

People of Montenegro Thus Show Their Appreciation of New Wireless Telegraphy.

ROME, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—The people of the little principality of Montenegro are greatly proud of the establishment of a wireless telegraph system in their country, and spend considerable amounts of money sending one another telegrams.

Up to a very recent date no telegraph lines existed in Montenegro, which is a very mountainous country, but now the inhabitants may even communicate per telegraph with the outside world, a wireless service having been opened between Bari and Antivari, thereby connecting Montenegro with Italy.

The first dispatches over this line were sent the other day by the king of Italy and the prince of Montenegro.

First Suit Under New Law.

The first suit to be brought in Allegheny county under the new libel law was brought yesterday before Alderman Groetzinger by John M. Norvak. The defendant is John Gunys, publisher of the Gazetta Pittsburgsta, a Polish paper, who is charged with a misdemeanor in not having the name of the publishers, the managing editor and the board of directors published in the paper.

SPECIAL
PIANO BARGAINS!

Clearance Sale Until Sept. 3.

Chickering Upright	$160
Stuyvesant Upright	125
Colby Upright	155
Marshall & Wendell Upright	190
Kohler Upright	200
Leslie Upright	145

Some splendid Square Pianos ranging in price from $35 to $85, various makes. These prices only good until September 3.

STIEFF
Piano Manufacturer,
618 PENN AVENUE.

GOD GAVE US FIVE SENSES

Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting and Feeling—Four of These Senses Are Often Impaired and Even Destroyed by Catarrh.

Doctor Byers is daily brought in contact with many patients suffering from impairment of four of these senses from Catarrh.

The eyes inflamed sore and red, lids granulated, impaired sight.

When you see or hear the word Catarrh think of Doctor Byers, who has been identified for seventeen years with the only treatment that absolutely cures this disease.

The nostrils filled with foul scabs and discharging sores, or stuffed up.

The ears affected with roaring, buzzing and hissing noises, and the hearing either greatly impaired or entirely destroyed.

The delicate senses of smell and taste also either impaired or entirely lost, the trouble often extending to the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs.

The patients from their continued blowing, hawking and spitting, and emitting foul odors, become objects of misery to themselves and loathing to their more healthy friends and associates.

How can a parent see a child grow up with these senses impaired or destroyed and become an object of misery to itself and loathing to its comrades, when, by proper treatment at the proper time, all this could be prevented?

All these conditions are curable if patients only place themselves under the care of a specialist who has the necessary experience and facilities for treatment. Doctor Byers has been treating these troubles over 17 years. He has attained a scientific mastery over these diseases. His fees are the lowest in existence at which first-class treatment can be furnished.

Home Treatment $5.00 A MONTH for all diseases, medicine included. If unable to visit office you can be cured at home by specially prepared treatment sent prepaid to any address in the United States. Write for symptom blank.

DR. W. C. BYERS,
Practice Established 1887.
414 Sixth Avenue,
Second Floor, Opposite Nixon Theater.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 12; 2 p. m. to 4; Evenings, 7 to 8 daily; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Doctor Byers treats all chronic diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, lungs, stomach and bowels, asthma, liver, kidney and heart diseases, blood, skin and nervous diseases.

HO, FOR AUTUMN JOYS AT BEACH

Most Delightful Season of Year Is Opening at Atlantic City.

TIME NOW FOR GOOD FISHING

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Young's Ocean Pier,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.

This week will usher in the most delightful season at the shore. The hotelkeepers, basing their predictions on the requests they have received for the reservation of rooms, say that the fall season will last until late in November. The things that go to make September and October the most glorious months at the shore are many. In the first place, the number of daily $1 excursionists from Philadelphia are thinned out, and with them go many of the more noisy of the fakirs that seize upon convenient places adjoining the boardwalk and cry out their catchpenny wares.

The bathing, which is enjoyed during nine months of the year in Atlantic City, is not at its best until the beginning of September, when the water warms up to about 75 degrees and does not cool off perceptibly until late in October. In September one can bathe in the surf and take sand baths on the dry beach without the slightest fear of being burned until the skin peals off the arms and face. Many Pittsburghers who have been here this summer know what that means, and also what it means to catch a "seashore" cold. The latter ailment is not known as well as the Atlantic City sunburn, but it is almost as annoying. Fortunately, however, few catch it. When they do they have spells of sneezing and an uncomfortable feeling in the head. It goes away in two or three days, and is unknown after the middle of August.

When Fishing Gets Good.

Though the sea and the inland waters are teeming with fish from the time that ice ceases running out of the rivers, they do not bite viciously at a hook until the first of September, and the blue fish, which all anglers agree is the most game of all of the salt water fishes, does not begin to arrive in local waters in great numbers until then. There is a simple reason for this. In the latter part of October all of the fishes that summer in the local waters will begin their migrations to the warmer waters of the south to spawn and to raise their schools of young. They have a long, hard swim before them, and about this time they commence to fatten up preparatory to the effort. In their hunt for fattening foods they devour anything that comes into the water, and every fisherman gets as many fish as he can carry to his hotel or cares to express home to his friends.

There are great crowds at the shore yet, and the regular summer season is not over by any means. In former years when the last week of August arrived there has been a thinning out of the masses that filled the boardwalk and the cafes to overflowing, and that made the lower end of the boardwalk famous for its nights, but this year there has been no exodus, and the people are still coming as fast as the railroads can carry them. All of the cafes will remain open, the bands on the piers will still delight the crowds and the conditions will be infinitely better for rest and pleasure than at any other time of the year.

Guests at the Shore.

Katherine Rothke, Rose White and Mrs. P. L. Diefenbach of Allegheny are at the Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith, 258 Mathilda street, East End, are at the Berkshire Inn.

Thomas Stanford, 2615 Forbes street, and M. T. McMahon, 6035 Susquehanna street, were callers at The Gazette bureau today.

Joseph D. Langdon and J. Hall Wilson arrived Thursday and will stay two weeks at the Hotel Morton.

Lulu J. and Ada Creighton of Allegheny are at the Pitney.

Nellie E. Seffler and Emma G. Boss are at the Edgewater.

Fred T. Menges, who has a farm at Green Tree, is a guest at Schaffer's cottage.

Randall Foley and Clyde H. Weaver are at the Hotel Pitney.

James P. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly and Albert Childs Kelly are at Watkins.

J. G. Quinn is a guest at the Rudolf.

Miss Gertrude Kane is at the Traymore.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kuser are at the Royal Palace hotel.

Charles C. Cook has joined the Pittsburgh colony at the New England.

Katie Dinley and Mollie Martin are at Watkins cottage.

Ida M. Wisser of Dravosburg, Miss A. Banson of Homestead and Minnie M. Doris of Duquesne are spending their vacation at the Elberon.

C. E. Willoughby, organist of the California Avenue M. E. church, is a guest at the Virden house.

Mrs. C. K. Babbitt of Idlewild street, and her daughter, Helen, are at the Lerond hotel, on Pacific avenue.

R. L. Gallagher, Jessie MacD. Gallagher and Herbert E. Stewart of Trenton street, Hazelwood, are at the Clarendon.

A family party at the Albemarle includes Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Claney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wieder and Paul Wieder of Sharpsburg, and Miss Madge Claney of Bellevue.

Sadie H. Perry and B. Mae Perry are at the Frontenac.

Frsd. C. Sheen and W. B. Holman are at the Hanover cottage.

H. W. Petsinger and family of Millenberger street are at the Newfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tompkins of East Pittsburgh are at the Menton cottage.

George E. Slater and his daughter, Miss A. Ethel Slater, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. H. A. Leezer and Miss George Doyle of McKeesport are at the Brexton.

Emma M. Stewart of McKee place is at the Chalfonte.

G. W. Whitlinger, with Mrs. Whitlinger and their family, is at the Berkshire Inn. They will return to their home in Farragut street at the end of September.

Alice L. Taylor is at the Hotel Osborne.

Robert Kirk of Braddock is at the Hotel Dominion.

W. C. LITTLE.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 27.—There is plenty doing here still, despite the fact that the season is on the wane. With the meeting of the National Rifle association, but a trifle over a week off, and the presence of 11 teams from the different states in the union, including, of course, Pennsylvania, entered for the big matches this resort presents a scene of activity and martial glamour decidedly interesting and fascinating to the civilian guests, especially the fair sex, for whom the shoulder straps and gold lace of the national guard always has an attraction.

The Beach house guests were entertained Friday night with a rollicking Newmarket given by the waiters of the house and tonight the famous "Old Guard" of New York are entertaining their military friends and others with the annual banquet and ball which has now become one of the fixed features of the closing days of the season at this house and draws to its spacious ballroom early one of the most brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion to be seen anywhere on the Jersey coast. Among the Pennsylvanians present are Fred Achilles, Miss Eliza G. Fisher, Miss Maud Fisher and Miss Mary Meyer of Philadelphia.

The Parker house gave a rousing progressive euchre to its guests Wednesday night. Eighteen tables were in play and some handsome and serviceable prizes were contested for. Among the guests registered this week were James H. F. Thompson, Mrs. S. E. Borsley and Miss Florence Borsley of Pittsburgh.

The Tremont guests tendered to Miss Lenore Woodward of Philadelphia a surprise birthday party on Wednesday evening last at which many beautiful and appropriate gifts were bestowed upon the popular young lady. On the register this week appears the names of Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell and David Shotwell, prominent in higher social circles of Harrisburg.

Visit the Bessemer Building.

Sixth street and Duquesne way, and see for yourself the magnificent apartments of the IRON CITY COLLEGE.

The only high-class and up-to-date Commercial and Shorthand School in the city.

ENJOYING LIFE AT MANITOU BEACH

The Colonial club has returned from Manitou Beach, Lake Ontario, where it spent three pleasant weeks during the heated term. During its stay the club with its orchestra of six pieces, under the leadership of William Berger, gave a concert for the benefit of the Infants Summer hospital of Rochester. Included in the membership of the club are Charles McClain, P. J. Griffith, Edward Kearns, Prof. Lawrence, D. O'Malie, H. A. Hunneshagen, James Wettach, P. K. Bender, John Yates, William Fairbaugh, Samuel Gillespie, James Deeney, Paul Augher, Chris Kopp, Frank Matthews and L. Blackford.

CHAUTAUQUA

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The closing week of the assembly was one of the most interesting of the season. The series of attractions was of a somewhat lighter nature and probably the more enjoyable, as it afforded a diversion after the serious work of the summer school. While many are leaving, now the term of study is over, visitors are arriving daily to enjoy the beauties of Chautauqua during September.

Chautauquans regret the departure of Bishop Vincent, who left last week to spend 10 days in visiting various western assemblies. Last Sunday he preached in Illinois at Old Salem Chautauqua. He will visit the assemblies at Pontiac, Lithia Springs and Rockford. He expects to return to Chautauqua during the early part of September.

Chautauqua is well adapted for club life and has 16 different clubs, societies and circles. The last circle formed was that of the D. A. R.'s. The names of all D. A. R.'s who joined during the season were recorded as charter members and so far number 54.

Prominent in the club life is the Men's club, which has its home in a substantial and admirably equipped building on the lake front. The Women's club is the common meeting grounds for individuals whose interests are kindred. At its daily sessions discussions in harmoney with the special subjects of the week are held. The club closed on Monday morning. The Boys' club house is the special delight of all boys at Chautauqua. The house is well equipped with gymnasium, reading and class rooms for manual training, but the activity of the boys is out of doors principally. The boys think they have the finest club on the grounds, but the girls do not agree with them, as they consider their own club house the very best of all.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle occupies an important place not only at Chautauqua, but in the lives of many people in nearly every country. It was organized in 1878 to provide a systematic course of reading in history, literature, science and art. It brings to those who have been denied the opportunities of a college life something of a student's general outlook upon life.

The principal address of the closing week was given by Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U. S. A., on "Our Duty to the Indians," and was based on his own extensive experience.

Pittsburghers in particular and Pennsylvanians in general were delighted that out of the five elaborately and artistically decorated steamers the City of Pittsburgh was unanimously voted the prettiest and received the $50 prize.

This has been the most notable season the Chautauqua choir has had. Never has it done such excellent work nor scored so many successes. It has an active membership of 500, which represented 33 states, Pensylvania leading in number.

The annual tennis tournament opened August 15. In the finals of mixed doubles Miss Emily Foulkrod and Mr. S. Jarvis Adams, Jr., of Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Moore and Mr. R. J. Moore of Carnegie three sets to one.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Knox and family, who have occupied their cottage during the season, return to Pittsburgh early in the week.

Mrs. Robert Coard and her daughter, Mrs. Anthony Smith, are recent arrivals at the Assembly.

Mrs. Thomas Irwin of Bellevue is a guest of Mrs. N. J. Clark at her cottage on the lake front.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Evans will close their cottage early next week and return to their home in Ben Avon.

Dr. George W. Gerwig and children, who spent the past month at Chautauqua, returned to Pittsburgh during the week.

Mr. J. C. Venning and Mrs. A. D. Mellinger of Sewickley are recent arrivals.

Mrs. William E. Curry, Mrs. H. M. Hill, Mr. George F. Friend, Miss Edna May Sharpe, Miss Mary Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Lichliter, Miss Alice Lichliter, Miss Cora E. Shallenberger, Miss Josephine Shallenberger and James J. Hamilton are Alleghenians here for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Robinson of Pittsburgh are spending a few weeks at the Assembly.

Mrs. George E. Reynolds, John F. Atcheson, H. C. McEldowney, Mrs. O. H. Allerton, Miss Alerton, Mr. M. R. Faville, Miss Catherine Staver, Miss Bertha Staver, Miss Lena Haigh, Mrs. W. Y. Larimer, James L. O'Neil, Miss May Hartley Davis, J. M. Patterson, Miss Louisa Patterson, Miss Charlotte F. Nicholson, A. F. Liddell, Miss Helen Robertson and Miss Margaret McNaughton are registered from Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Rachel Cunningham, Miss Willa Cunningham, Miss Roberta Cowan, Miss Margaret Cowan, Miss Sarah L. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Murray and Miss Mary Murray are visitors from Wilkinsburg.

Pittsburghers registered at the Athenaeum are Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crawford, Mrs. Amos Saeger, Mrs. Anna Miller, Miss Edith Edison, Miss Florence Reid, Miss Louise Crawford, F. A. Griffin, Miss Ethel M. Griffin, Miss Mildred Griffin, C. E. Griffin, M. R. Yavell, John T. Atcheson, Harry G. Samson, Theodore Edison, R. P. Patterson and Mrs. Frank P. Iams.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson of Allegheny are recent arrivals.

Mrs. E. A. Barr, Miss Francis Watson, Mrs. H. C. McEldowney, Miss Helen McEldowney, Mrs. E. M. Johnston and Miss W. S. Barley arrived from Pittsburgh during the week.

The program for the last Saturday of the season was especially fine. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman concluded her series of lectures, and spoke on "What We Can Do and How We Might Live."

She believes in the co-operative plan of living, and advocates reforms in our present manner of living. During her discussion of the progress made in the last half century in the socialising of domestic industry, Mrs. Gilman said:

"The problem of feeding is being met in a new way, by companies which deliver to their patrons at their homes, prepared dinners in patent receptacles that keep the food hot or cold from six to eight hours. For the cleaning that is already done to a considerable extent outside of the home at least in our large cities, there are the laundries, the carpet cleaning and window cleaning firms.

"What is to happen to the children? Nothing more or less than we already have for the older ones—a babygarten. Babies represent a permanent class in society, but we make no public provision for them. For six hours a day, while the mother is occupied with her work, the baby would not be under the charge of an ignorant servant, but of a college-bred, trained professional, knowing more about babies than do the mothers. All this does not mean the destruction of home. It means freeing ourselves from the needless drudgery, the waste of life and the detracting elements in the home. It means the enhancing of all that is good in the home, making our homes more beautiful and enjoyable and uplifting."

Dr. H. L. Willett of the Chicago university lectured on the "Quest of the Holy Grail." He laid great stress on the value of giving good stories to children, and advised giving the story of Revelations to children. In speaking of some of the things which the story of the Holy Grail and the search of it suggest, Dr. Willett said, in part:

"A requisite of children today is physical strength. A child having a strong mind in a strong body is a forceful character in life's work. The fact that the colleges and universities are paying attention to the physical body is lifting the general tone of health in the pupils. Athletics systematically require patience, cleanliness of hand and mind, self-control and clear eye, courage and purpose. One of the greatest advantages of a college education is the formation of friendships. A friendship is the most valuable instrument of life."

Dr. Willett spoke of the good effect upon boys of the coeducational system and of the value of education in helping a young man choose his vocation. He spoke of the pressing need of the world for clever, able, honest ministers, a need greater now than at any other time in history.

ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Carnival crowds are pouring in tonight. Telegraph wires are working overtime ordering rooms to be held for parties due to arrive on the Sunday trains tomorrow, but many of these are doomed to disappointment, as all the hotels, boarding houses and cottages are filled to overflowing with the merry hosts who are coming to witness and participate in the greatest merrymaking Asbury Park ever had.

The watering place presents a gala appearance tonight, in its brilliant array of flags, bunting, golden eagles, electric stars and myriads of Japanese lanterns, which decorations are up for the great annual children's carnival and baby parade, a four days' celebration that begins on Monday with the entry of the Pennsylvania beauty, Miss Edith Leaming Reeves of Philadelphia, as the fairy elfin, Titania, to be crowned queen of the children's carnival. Everything is in readiness for the carnival and the trains are arriving packed with people, who come to see the great spectacle and pageants of the four days' celebration. As fast as the throngs reach the beach they utter exclamations of admiration upon beholding beautiful court pavilions, boardwalk decorations and all the other preparations that have been made for the carnival. The hotels have been decorated most elaborately. Those that show up tonight in a blaze of light and color are the Coleman house, Hotel Brunswick, Ocean hotel, Sunset hall, West End hotel, Hotel Bristol, Surf house, Hotel Monmouth, the Leadley, Victoria hotel, St. James, Park View, Hotel New York, Edgemere Inn, and the Clarendon. The Casino and Arcade, where the principal indoor features of the celebration are to take place, are covered inside and out with decorations.

The picture of the crowning of the queen will be worked out very beautifully in the Casino. The court personages will appear from bowers, across rustic bridges, and from grottoes. Groups of fairies will surround Titania when she appears.

On Monday evening, after the crowning of the queen, the coronation ball, which is the swellest event of the carnival season in Babyland, takes place in the Casino. The masque fete occurs on Tuesday evening, after the firemen's festival, which takes place under the queen's auspices, on the afternoon of Tuesday. The crowning event of all, the baby parade, which made Asbury Park famous, will take place Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening will be awarded the prizes to the babies and the best decorated floats.

With the close of the baby parade and the giving of the award, ends the children's carnival and the rule of the queen, but this year a fourth day of festivities has been added. On Thursday an athletic festival has been arranged for the grown-up children. After the athletic carnival the last of the outdoor demonstrations of the season, and the closing spectacular exhibition of the year takes place on Deal lake, when a Venetian festival will be given.

The notable social event of the week here in fashionable summer circles was the mammoth point euchre party in the Arcade last Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Municipal hospital. There were 140 tables in play, and all were well filled.

Among the Pennsylvanians here—with more coming—to attend the carnival festivities, are the following group from and around Pittsburgh: W. H. W. Rees, W. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Deltzer, Mary Cox, T. R. Dunfee, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Holthusen, Mrs. F. G. Gardener, Jean Evans, F. S. Ellicott, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. McCabe, H. H. Gray, Mrs. Gray and a child, Jacob W. Burnard, D. A. Rees, Thomas M. Burnard, C. Emil Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hurlburger, Mrs. J. F. Jacobs, Dr. A. F. Fisher, Henry Turner, C. B. Fork, Clarence J. Buckman, F. L. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Briesbach, Anna Driesbach, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lantz, R. M. McNeal, Mrs. U. F. John, Miss John, Mrs. A. E. Hughes, Isabelle Hughes, Kenneth Landis, Frederick A. Brown, W. Woodfield Wimm, W. E. Pugh, Sallie J. Pugh, Maggie A. Pugh, Mary E. Habblett, Benjamin Beddell, Marion G. Lovell, John G. Mohn, W. H. Mohn, John R. Hendell, William Spencer, P. Heims, J. W. Eckenrode, Mrs. Eckenrode, John, William and H. T. Eckenrode.

OCEAN GROVE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The campmeeting will close on Monday with a grand love feast in the auditorium. Daily since the meeting opened Friday of last week, there has been 20,000 summer worshipers at the numerous meetings day and evening.

During the hour from 9 to 10 in the morning the younger generation attends the service held in the Young Peoples' temple by the world famous evangelist, the Rev. Charles B. Yatman. At the same time a helping hand meeting goes on in Thornley chapel, and a holiness service in the Tabernacle is led by some member of the devotional committee. There are various religious meetings during the afternoon, but the greatest service of the daily series is the monster revival meeting and evangelistic sermon in the auditorium nightly, led by the Rev. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia.

The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with visitors who have come to attend the campmeeting, and cots are being freely used in parlors and in the corridors. While there are many here from Eastern Pennsylvania, there are very few Pittsburghers. The latter appear to be more interested in the twin resort across Wesley lake. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Gribben and daughters, of Pittsburgh, are guests of the Hotel Sheldon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ure of Pittsburgh are at the Majestic, with Mrs. George H. Lea, P. G. Yorks, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nichols and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Walker.

Kittie Boote, Mary Boote and Mrs. William Boote are enjoying cottage life here. They are from Pittsburgh.

CAPE MAY

CAPE MAY, Aug. 27.—Contrary to usual experience Cape May is holding its crowds longer than usual and from the bookings which have been made at the hotels and the arrangements for social events which have been scheduled, Cape May promises to be almost as lively at the close of the season as was July.

It is delightful at the shore throughout September and October and the people are coming to realize this fact more and more as the years go by. The season has been more successful than was at first anticipated, notwithstanding the fact that early in the summer it was quite cool, and also that many persons who ordinarily visit the resort have spent their time and money in going to St. Louis. The multiplicity of resorts along the coast and in the mountains does not seem to have affected Cape May's summer population by reducing its numbers.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McElroy have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Devon.

Walter H. Stevenson and Russell Johnson of Pittsburgh are guests at the Stockton.

Mrs. J. Updegraff, accompanied by Miss Mary Lights and Miss Cassie Lights of Allegheny, is at the Baltimore inn.

A. C. Dean, M. Dickson, M. Burns and J. S. Newman of Pittsburgh, are at the Lafayette. A. O. Pearce is at the Aldine. Charles Worthington has joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Stockton.

Albert Henry Warner and Alexander B. Rowe of Pittsburgh, are at the Stockton. E. C. Keenan of Greensburg is at Congress Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Farr, Miss Florence Farr, Miss Lois Farr and John P. Farr make up a Pittsburgh family spending August at the Baltimore inn.

Morris Einstein of Allegheny is at the Stockton. The Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh, who is passing August here with his family, occupied the pulpit at Beadle Presbyterian church last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burnett of Allegheny are at the Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan are at the Lafayette. The Rev. Robert A. Benton of Sewickley, accompanied by Mrs. Benton and Miss Benton, is passing his vacation at the Cape House, Cape May Point.

Miss Helen Kuhn of Pittsburgh is at the Star Villa. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Miller of Allegheny, have apartments at the Elberon. They are accompanied by Mrs. J. B. Smith and Miss Clara Russell Miller.

Isaac Guckenheimer has joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. James H. M. Tweed and three sons are among the arrivals from Pittsburgh at Congress Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Moody and Miss Moody are at the Lafayette. J. S. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hamilton of Pittsburgh are at the Stockton. Mrs. K. Myler of Pittsburgh has joined friends at Congress Hall. Miss Mary Lamb and Miss Magee have joined the Allegheny contingent at Congress Hall. The Rev. John T. Brady of Homestead is enjoying his vacation of two weeks at the Windsor.

SPRING LAKE BEACH

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Last week's four days of carnival diversions has put society on the shelf, so to speak, this week, as far as social features are concerned. The reaction from the extended round of festivities has developed the usual aftermath, and the butterflies of the social set that led in the many merrymakings of the week are now recuperating for the final assault on their energies by that gay young muse, Terpsichore. This big event is looked for some time around Labor day, when a grand reception and cotillion will be given as a fitting climax to the long series of brilliant social functions which has stamped the season at this hostelry as the most eventful ever enjoyed in Spring Lake by the cottagers and regular guests of the hotels since the place became popular with Pennsylvanians as a watering resort. This event will serve the double purpose of signalizing the closing of the summer season at this hotel and at the same time affording the management an opportunity to make formal announcement of the date fixed for the opening of the contemplated fall and winter season. Among this week's arrivals from Pittsburgh are to be noted such well known names as Mr. and Mrs. Francis Barr, John M. Wendt, J. E. Laughlin, F. A. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Chalfant and L. Halsey Williams, Jr.

BELMAR, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 27.—As usual, the closing days of the season at this famous resort are characterized by a rollicking round of social festivities which very significantly reminds the sojourners that the season of frivolity is nearing an end, and that soon they must resume at their city homes the same old grind of former years that come with the call of duty to business and family exactions. Conscious of this, everybody is making the best of the few precious hours left for seaside relaxation, with the result that all the hotels resound with the ceaseless clatter and mirth-provoking antics of the guests who now throw off all that reserve and formality of the early season and pitch in for a good time.

A delightful progressive euchre party with 24 tables in play engrossed the guests of the Hotel Colorado Friday evening. The gentlemen's first prize, a handsome silk umbrella, was won by Mr. M. Emery of Pittsburgh, while the ladies' first prize, a beautiful India silk scarf, was captured by Mrs. Seward Davis of Montclair, N. J. Pittsburgh is represented this week on the register of the Hotel Colorado by William H. Totten and Miss Sue Dixon and Miss A. Dixon, a duet of charming belles from the Smoky City who are "doing" the north Jersey resorts and have decided to tarry here until Labor day.

BEDFORD SPRINGS

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., Aug. 27.—Everything points to a good business at this resort for September, which in weather conditions is one of the best of the entire season. There are an unusually large number booked for the next month, while many of those now enjoying the life and the delightful surroundings that Bedford Springs possesses so bountifully will extend their visit into September.

In the golf handicap match on Tuesday Manager Bemis took first prize with a net score of 85, playing from scratch, with the second prize going to J. M. Thompson of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stewart of Washington, who have been spending some days at this popular resort, returned home on Tuesday.

S. Charles Dicken and W. C. Dicken are prominent Pittsburghers spending a few weeks at Bedford Springs.

W. D. O'Neil of Pittsburgh is visiting with friends at the Bedford Springs hotel and will remain through August.

H. W. Birchard and C. W. Watt of Pittsburgh are spending a few days at Bedford Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kerr of Pittsburgh are visiting with friends at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Samuel McClay of Pittsburgh is enjoying the attractions of Bedford Springs for a few days.

Dr. Hugh B. Barclay of Greensburg is spending some time at this resort.

Mrs. A. E. Evan gave a party Saturday morning in honor of her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Daschbach of Pittsburgh.

MAKING ROOM FOR THE NEW SKYSCRAPER CAFE

It Will Be on Oliver Avenue With the Finest Appointments of Any in the City.

The work of tearing down two more relics of old Virgin alley was started yesterday to make room for one of the finest buildings to be erected in the new Oliver avenue. The buildings were the old gun factory of W. S. Brown and the blacksmith shop adjoining, both situated in the south side of the avenue a short distance above Wood street. The property is owned by the Farmers' Deposit National bank and will be used as a site for the rathskeller which the bank will erect for the convenience of the tenants of its skyscraper.

Plans were drawn by Architects Alden & Harlow some time ago for this building, which was then planned for a two-story structure. Now the same architects are working on drawings for a new building to be only one story high. The building will cover 60x110 feet immediately in the rear of the Third National bank building and adjoining the Farmers' building. It will have a basement under the whole structure and in the cost and elegance of its appointments it will have no superior in the city. The basement will be elaborately finished and the first floor is to be done in marble and mahogany. To afford an entrance direct to Wood street the bank will utilize a space 24 feet wide and 80 feet long in the skyscraper next to Zoch's restaurant.

Part of this space is now occupied by the Wood street entrance to the bank and part of it is used as a trumpery room. In this part there will be installed a ladies' cafe provided with the most elegant finishing and furnishings. The estimated cost of the rathskeller is $200,000. It was originally to be called the "White Dog," after the mascot of the bank, but whether this name will be retained for the new building is not known. Work will not begin on the actual construction until October 1.

Mining Congress Ends.

PORTLAND, ORE., Aug. 27.—The seventh annual session of the American mining congress ended today. Judge J. H. Richards of Idaho was re-elected president.

Man Bitten by a Dog.

Samuel Pollock of Whitaker borough was bitten yesterday by a dog. The wound was cauterized and Pollock taken to his home.

FOLLOW THE FLAG.

WABASH EXCURSIONS

$60.50 to CALIFORNIA AND BACK
August 15th to Sept. 9th.

$42.00 to CALIFORNIA ONE WAY
Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th.

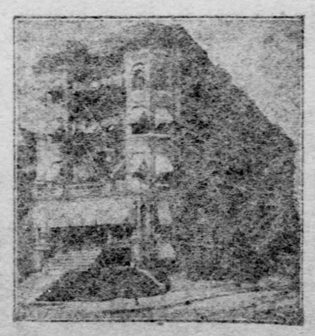
$40.00 to COLORADO AND BACK
On Sale Daily.

$15.00 to ST. LOUIS AND BACK
On Sale Daily.

$12.00 to ST. LOUIS AND BACK
On Sale Sept. 6th,
and additional dates to be announced later.

Only Line Running Direct to World's Fair Main Entrance.

Full information cheerfully furnished at Wabash Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



The Franklin Hotel
ST. LOUIS

Situated in the resident district, fifteen minutes' ride to Fair Grounds and twenty minutes from Union Station.

FIRST-CLASS APPOINTMENTS

Telephone in every room, private baths, excellent cuisine, electric fans and otherwise good service. We particularly desire the patronage of guests who WANT GOOD SERVICE. Special arrangements made for automobile parties, including garage accommodations. Terms $2.00 per day, up. Write or wire for full particulars.

FRANKLIN HOTEL CO.
4701 Westminster Place. St. Louis.

SUMMER RESORT HOTELS AND STEAMSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ALBEMARLE

Virginia Ave., near Beach and Piers.
This elegant modern hotel, new throughout, capacity 400, offers special terms of
$6, $10, $12.50 Up Weekly, $2 Up Daily
Also reduced rates for latter part August and through September, for very superior accommodations, including over 100 large, cool, front rooms, all metal beds and excellent table and service. Elevators, private baths, 'phone, etc. 4,000 feet of porches. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

A coupon will be printed on second page of the Atlantic City edition, which with five cents, (one-half the regular price) will admit to the pier.

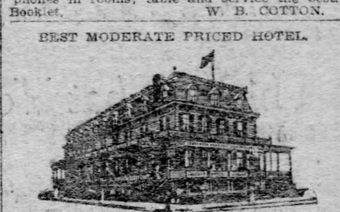
Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

The Gazette's advertising representative in Atlantic City is John C. Benson, Gen'l Mgr. of The Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, North Carolina and Atlantic ayes. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

BERKSHIRE INN.
Ocean end Virginia ave., 100 yds. from New Steel Pier; June and July, $2 to $3 day; $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly for large, cool rooms; delightful location; unobstructed view; capacity 300; large porches; excellent table and service. Private baths. Booklet.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL SHOREHAM.
Ocean end Virginia ave. Special rates of $12, $15, $17 per week. Open on all sides, excellent view from each room; every modern convenience; elevator to street; private baths; 'phones in rooms; table and service the best. Booklet. W. B. COTTON.

BEST MODERATE PRICED HOTEL.



HOTEL ELBERON, Tenn. ave., near Beach. Opposite Catholic church. Filtered water. Windows screened. New metal beds. Excellent table. $8 to $15 weekly. Capacity 300. Booklet. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

The Original Pan-American Production of the
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD IS ON THE BOARDWALK
Opposite Steel Pier. The finest electric scenic production in the world.

GREEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.
Boardwalk and Ocean Avenue.
Location Absolutely the Best.
Rates $1 a day and upwards. Special weekly rates. Capacity 300. Booklet.
GREEN & FLYNN, Prop'rs.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND.
Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers and all Amusements. Rooms en suite with private baths, steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street level. Special rates for the Spring and Easter seasons. Booklet on application. Bryan & Williams.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
South Carolina ave. and Beach—Making special rates of $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Specially reduced September rates. Capacity 400. Large, cool rooms; private baths. 'Phones in rooms; elevator to street; elegant porches, with ocean view; excellence in table. Booklet.
W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL HAINES—Ocean avenue and boardwalk. Capacity 250. Buffet attached. Cuisine the best. Dining room top floor. Elevator street level. Fireproof. Built of brick and steel. New house, handsomely furnished.
L. A. Haines, Jr., Prop. J. Praul Rue, Mgr.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Josiah White & Sons

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL.
Located directly on the beach. Open until October 1, 1904. Under new management. Write for terms and booklet.
L. J. WATROUS, Manager. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner and Proprietor.

Hotel Ponce De Leon
Virginia ave., second house from Beach. Capacity 350. Cuisine unexcelled.
S. E. SWEENEY, Owner and Prop'r.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—Tennessee ave. Central to all attractions, every comfort for guests. American, European plan, weekly rates $8, $10, $12; transient $1.50-$2. Special rates to families and commercial trade. Music. New management. GRAHAM & CO.

HOTEL ABBEY—Pacific and Mt. Vernon aves., near beach. Steam heat. Electric lights, elevator, suites with baths. American and European plan. Cafe attached.
HARRY J. GORMLEY, Mgr.

THE MEYERDALE.
21 So. South Carolina ave. Close to Beach and 1 minute from Penna. Depot. Modern, excellent table. Special $8 to $12 weekly; $1.50 to $2 daily.
J. FRIES SMITH.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, wide porches, etc. Superior table. $10 weekly and up. Booklet. Samuel Ellis.

HOTEL RICHMOND—Ocean Front, Kentucky Ave. Capacity 250. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, sun parlor, etc. Special rates. J. D. PEASE.
C. H. PEASE, Manager.

THE DENNISON—Boardwalk above Georgia Ave. Excellent table. Ocean pavilion. $7 up weekly.
E. BOOTH.

THE NEW BELMONT—FIREPROOF. Ocean end of Virginia ave. Capacity 300. Special rates, $8 to $15 weekly. Elevator, private baths, etc., and an excellent table.
W. J. WARRINGTON, Prop'r.

CHESTER INN.
New York ave., near Beach. Open all year. Sun parlor, elevator. Modern in detail with moderate rates. Spec. Sept. rates. Booklet.
D. KNAUER.

THE WESTMINSTER.
Kentucky ave., near Beach; steam heat; sun parlor; baths; elevator from street and all conveniences. Rates $8 to $12.50. Chas. Buhre.

CHALFONTE
The Leeds Company.

HOTEL AGNEW.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
A. C. Mitchell & Co.

THE MORRIS—St. James Place. Centrally located, Fifth house from Beach. Near Piers and all amusements. $1.50 to $2.50 daily; $8 to $15 weekly.
J. BARIE SMITH.

SPENCER HALL—Maryland ave. and Beach. Capacity 300. Positively no better table and service in Atlantic City at any price. Rates moderate.
SPENCER & RUTTER.

THE BRUNSWICK—St. James Place and Beach. Most Central Location. All Conveniences. Steam Heat. Good Table. Special $8 Up Weekly. Booklet. Chas. H. Sasse & Son.

HOTEL MERVINE—New York ave. First house from Beach. New; brick; rooms en suite with bath. $1.50 to $2.50. $9 to $14 weekly. MRS. ELLS.

HOTEL LA MASCOT, 2119-23 Pacific Ave., facing ocean. 2 min. from beach; 1 block from Reading depot. Table unsurpassed; $7 and $8 weekly. MRS. L. E. R. BROWNE.

CONGRESS HALL—Pacific and Massachusetts aves. New management. $8 up weekly.
Mrs. A. Jacobs, Manager.

LA BELLE INN—near Beach and Piers. South Carolina Ave. Every convenience. Excellent table. $8 up weekly. J. Youngblood, late of Schaeffer's hotel.

THE CLIFTON Cor. Atlantic and Conn. aves. All convs. $1.25 to $2 daily; $7 to $18 weekly; a family house with home comforts. Booklet. C. A. SHAW.

BREVOORT HOTEL—So. Carolina ave. Centrally located. Modern conveniences; terms reasonable.
MARGARET WALSH, Prop.

MILLER COTTAGE—9 to 15 No. Georgia ave. Excellent table. Electric lights; $1.25 daily, $7 and $8 weekly.

THE REXFORD Kentucky ave. near beach. Airy rooms; good table. Special rates September, $5, $6 and $7 weekly. Fourteenth season. B. Walker, Mgr.

CONGRESS HALL—Pacific and Massachusetts aves. New management. $8 up weekly. Rogers & Weldensall.

WASHINGTON COTTAGE—Missouri ave. Near beach. Fine table; $8 up weekly. N. Tallman.

THE AERIE—15 So. Michigan ave. Ocean view from porches; all conveniences. Large rooms, excellent table. Rates $7 up week

COUNTY SCHOOLS OPEN TOMORROW

How the City Teachers Manage to Secure Labor Day as a Holiday, Although Illegal.

ROSTER OF THE INSTITUTE

Many of the public schools in the boroughs and townships will open tomorrow, which accounts for the holding of the annual county institute last week, somewhat earlier than usual. Many of the boroughs as well as the cities have a 10 months' term and must accordingly arrange a schedule providing for 200 days of actual teaching. Holidays must be observed, but they can no longer be counted as a part of the school month. Hence they are holidays only in name to the teachers, and they are now less anxious to see them come than formerly, as they break up the continuity of their work.

Under the old plan any school board could declare a holiday for any old excuse and these occasions became so numerous that the legislature passed the law now in force requiring 200 days of actual teaching regardless of holidays, and requiring the schools to be closed on every Saturday and legal holidays.

This act makes the first Monday of September a legal holiday, and the act says "no school shall be kept open in any district for the purpose of ordinary instruction" on that day. But thousands of schools will be open on that day all the same. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny schools are announced to open on September 5, which is Labor day and a holiday, but the school authorities get around it by merely assembling the pupils and enrolling them, then dismissing them for the holiday. But if the school authorities count that day as a part of the school month, and it is said they do, it doesn't require a Philadelphia lawyer to point out that the proceeding is clearly illegal. The hitch arises because Labor day was the first Saturday in September when the act was passed and afterward was changed to the first Monday.

Some of the officials of the Pittsburgh Teachers' association, recently organized for the systematic cultivation of a public sentiment in favor of increased salaries for teachers, attended the county institute last week and met with much encouragement from the county instructors in the shape of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"We believe that the salaries at present generally paid to teachers in our public schools are much too small, considering the high standard of work justly demanded and compared with those paid for work in other professions of equal rank; and we heartily commend the action of the teachers in the public schools of the city of Pittsburgh and their organized effort to secure increased pay, wages more in accord with the nature of the services rendered."

Miss Clarissa A. Moffitt of the Homewood sub-district, who is president of the new organization, said they had not been allowing the campaign for better salaries to lag during the vacation season and that the indorsement blanks had been very freely signed by thousands of good citizens, including Controller John B. Larkin, who, Miss Moffitt said, was a friend of the teachers notwithstanding he had affrighted the city administration by his startling budget of estimated expenses of the city for next year, in which the proposed increase of salaries of teachers was included. This estimate seemed to take it for granted that the increase for teachers is bound to come, and the new organization is accordingly much encouraged.

Other resolutions adopted at the county institute not published yesterday were:

"Since the introduction of manual training and domestic science seems destined to awaken ideas hitherto dormant in the lives of our boys and girls, we ask that the introduction of such work be considered in all districts where the same can be supported. We would commend to all communities not having the foregoing work the action of the citizens of Avalon in voting to increase taxation in order to establish such work, thus creating a worthy precedent.

"In view of the establishment of the Carnegie technical school, and believing proficiency in mechanical drawing shall be deemed an essential for admission to said school, we would ask that special emphasis be placed upon this work, that we may render all support possible to this great institution."

The official roster of the county institute is completed with the following:

Mary J. Marshall, J. Edith McKown, C. Victoria Humphrey, Mary C. Kopler, Edna M. Wright, Jennie B. Flenniken, Sallie B. Lawson, Florence Saunders, Sarah B. Miller, M. E. Wright, Florence B. Porter, Mary Bishop, Joanna F. Sperling, Etta Halstead, Mima Milliron, Adah L. Marshall, Mrs. A. B. Nixon, Mary B. Downey, Martha R. Boyd, Ida M. Weber, J. P. Moore, M. E. Flegal, B. A. Pollock, Sarah H. Ross, Louise Clancy, W. W. Smith, Charles Bowmer, F. R. Harbison, George W. Hunter, Carrie E. Noss, Lorinda Rowley, F. M. Hunter, Esther Kearns, Isabel Gorman, Edna I. Graham, Rachel D. Watt, Anna M. Wilson, Maggie Weaver, W. Ida Page, Josephine M. Pollock, Mrs. J. A. Helmreich, Lyda McGowan, Rienzi Coates, Annie G. McCrum, Mary Delo, Laura Bailey, May Armour, Edith Pancoast, Mollie E. Lynch, Florence Smith, Anna A. Miles, Bertha L. Myers, Lottie M. Harrison, Rollin Morgan, Florence A. Jones, C. B. McCabe, Ethel Mertz, Ella Davis, Lyda Simcox, Edith Mitchell, Perl Sharpnack, Elizabeth Andrews, Etta May Burgess, Nellie Snyder, Nannie Grubbs, Challie Semmens, Nellie Doible, Caroline S. Galbraith, Mary Boyd, Flora B. Stewart, Sada MacMillan, Alice Rogers, Grace L. Stutzman, Bertha J. Stutzman, Dillie M. Steinmetz, Anna Hardgrove, Margaret Hardgrove, Mrs. W. C. Edmundson, Bertha Moore, Maggie Parsons, Annie McCloskey, Sara B. Chrystal, Kate Blackburn, Minnie Ubinger, J. Olive Jones, Lenna Ubinger, Jeane Milholland, Laura H. Milholland, Mary Evans, Elizabeth Palmer, Estella Palmer, Sara Evans, Ellen N. Vierheller, Ada Hamilton, Olive T. Creese, Josie H. Berkshire, Maud Seaman, Camilla C. Waltower, Daisy E. Foster, Rose Irwin, Bertha B. Schaeffer, Margaret B. Irwin, J. Ruth Carpenter, Sara E. Hurd, Mary Jewell, Winifred G. Anderson, Margaret Fix, Elizabeth Jones, Isabel White, Belle Whigham, Irene O'Donnell, Alberta Hopkins, Mary Moore, Annis Riley, Mary Sullivan, Marie H. Orr, Charlotte E. Ray, Edith J. Marter, Kate Whitlow, Effie Whitlow, Mattie Whitlow, Anna Jones, Mary E. Black, Ella McKnight, Josephine Haler, A. L. G. Eaton, Mary J. Easton, Lilian Kiegel, Lena McGinley, W. J. Weddle, Minnie Swindell, Bessie Mechling, Stella P. Young, Carrie Battenfield, Bess M. Battenfield, Minnie Battenfield, Elizabeth Baird, Mayme McCartney, L. Pearl Moyes, Mae Curry, Corabelle Siebert, Lettie McCartney, Ruth E. Dennis, Lula Hettie Prosser, Mary Forsythe, Lillie Belle Sefton, Alva Mae Main, Charlotte Hockensmith, B. B. Hunter, Margaret L. Hester, Ellen E. Whitten, Anna M. Scott, Anna Weimer, Kate C. Kissler, Grace E. Howard, Laura M. Jeremiah, Agnes E. Lawton, Sara B. Coyle, Zoe S. Howe, Margaret E. McMinn, W. Belle Wallace, Laura B. Swisshelm, Margaret Morgan, Gertrude Price, Olive Logan, Ada Christie, Lulu R. Christie, William T. Slater, H. L. Munderff, D. Richey, M. J. Holmes, Edward Young, William L. Moore, Bertram G. Thompson, Alice Waish, M. L. Smith, M. Elizabeth Wolf, Lela D. Green, Anna Davis, Grace Thomas, Mabel Fife, Olive M. Fife, Bessie Black, G. W. Scott, M. L. Black, Emma C. Brandt, M. S. Meanor, Ida Wardley, Jennie Espy, Bessie Rugh, L. J. Good, Grace M. Good, Dora M. Wylie, Maggie A. Robb, M. Maud Craig, Alma C. Cochran, Catherine L. Coleman, M. D. Purdy, Pauline Minford, Maggie Thomas, Katharine Kipp, M. E. Faulkner, Mamie Conlin, Lizzie Thomas, M. E. McClinton, Mae E. Burkett.

"Royal Muskoka"

"The Royal Muskoka" hotel is the largest and most magnificent summer hotel in Canada. Location unsurpassed in the center of the famous Muskoka Lakes district, Highlands of Ontario (1,000 feet above sea level), about six hours' journey north of Toronto.

The grounds include an area of 120 acres, containing pine and hemlock groves and many beautiful walks and points commanding lovely views. There are tennis, golfing, fishing, bathing, croquet, bowling green and many enjoyable water trips. First-class in every respect. Excellent transportation service.

Descriptive literature and information how to reach the "Royal Muskoka" on application to W. Robinson, traveling passenger agent, Grand Trunk railway, 506 Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Iron City College

is the leading representative Shorthand School in the city. The only place where the students receive the specialized training required today. Visit its magnificent apartments in the new BESSEMER BUILDING.

Real Imported Beer.

You can have it in your home. Pilsener (light) or Muenchener (dark), $2.00 a dozen. Telephone Jos. Fleming & Son Co., Market street.

Women's Waist Sets

Extra fine 40-line white pearl waist sets, consisting of three pins. Have actually sold at 35c, very special offering Monday at, per set... 15c

Satin Taffeta Ribbon

4 inches wide. Choice of champagne, brown, orange and green. Also taffeta silk ribbons, 5 inches wide. Unrestricted choice this Monday at, per yard..... 25c

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

SOLOMON'S

K. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Refrigerators, Etc.

We are making a sweeping clearance of all our sample refrigerators and go-carts. You can take your choice of any in the house at just..... ½ Price

New Fall Derbies

Also soft hats, in black, tan, new browns and steel. All the latest styles, which should bring $1.98. Special for two days only at..... $1.38

Superb Fall Stocks Ready---Last of Summer Wear Sacrificed

The more we urge you to come and see the new creations in tailor-made Suits, Coats and Skirts, the more enthusiastic we become. The styles are so varied and there are so many new materials and effects that the finding of a style particularly suited for every individual figure is a very simple matter. Styles change with the seasons, of course, but superlative values are always in evidence here—that's why this is Pittsburgh's most popular Coat and Suit department. The remaining summer garments must disappear immediately. It is to our advantage to sacrifice them and to your advantage to buy them. Cost cuts no figure—out they must go at any price. A visit to our great second floor will reveal the double importance of this announcement.

Summer Garments Sacrificed

Our entire stock of summer attire must be closed out at once—nothing reserved. As instances we quote the following items—

$5 for Dresses That Sold up to $25. Pretty linen suits, some in lace effects; also organdy and lawn dresses, in all colors, including white. Trimmed with ruffles and cut with fancy sleeves. Others in plainly tailored designs. Some are slightly soiled from handling, and the sizes are somewhat broken. Your choice of regular $18, $20 and $25 garments at the Sale Price of..... $5

$2.95 for $7, $8 and $9 Shirtwaist Suits. Not all sizes. Some plainly tailored, others in bertha effects. Still others piped with contrasting cloth. Odds and ends of $6.95, $7.95 and $8.95 garments placed on one table and offered at Sale Price of..... $2.95

$1.50 for $4, $5 and $6 Shirtwaist Suits. Room must be had for incoming fall goods, hence this sacrifice. Garments which may be worn till late in the fall may be picked up at ridiculously small figures. Very clever ideas to go at the extremely low price of.. $1.50

Summer Silk Shirtwaist Suits. Beautifully tailored garments, in browns and blues; also black. The newest styles to go at deeply cut prices.

New Tourist Suits at $8.75

Neatly tailored women's and misses' suits, made of mixtures, in greys, tans and browns. Three-quarter length coats, with loose back, side pockets and new cuffs. Pleated skirts, in walking lengths. Real $12.50 values. Sale Price..... $8.75

New Fall Suits at $12.00

Strictly tailor-made suits which we have just received. Made of mixtures, in tans, greys, blues and browns. Box or fitted styles, with belts and puff sleeves. Double or single-breasted coats, silk lined. Pleated, walking length skirts. Women's and misses' sizes. Very special offerings at..... $12

Clever Fall Suits at $15

Made of mixtures or plain materials, with new fitted collarless coats. Also tourist suits, in the newest shapes and lengths. Best of linings. Perfectly tailored. A large variety of these splendid garments to choose from at the Introductory Sale Price of..... $15

Dashing Fall Suits at $18

An exceedingly attractive showing of tailor-made suits of Pan-cheviots, in blues, browns and black. Fitted coats, in 24-inch lengths. Flat collars and pleated sleeves. Lined with taffeta silk. Skirts in 11-gore flare or kilted styles. The best tailors in the country are included in this display of clever garments at..... $18

Beautiful Fall Suits at $25

The greatest assortment that has ever been shown in the two cities at this price. Handsome tan covert suits, in plain or striped effects. Three-quarter length coats, with belts. Also shorter tight-fitting jackets, with lapped seams. And still other vestee effects, trimmed with silk braids, or cutaway coats, neatly finished. Finely tailored and faultless in fit. See these clever conceits at..... $25

New Tourist Coats at $5.00

Neatly tailored fall jackets, made of coverts, in tan shades, 30 inches long. Double or single-breasted styles, with belts. Finished with side pocket and tailored to fit women and misses. Also box coats made of tan coverts, collarless or with flat collars. Choice offer at..... $5.00

Fall Tourist Coats at $8.95

Made of tan coverts, in 27-inch lengths. Pleated backs, with belt. Trimmed with buttons and lined throughout with satin. All sizes to fit women and misses. Correctly tailored by the best workmen in the trade. Should bring $12.50, our price is only..... $8.95

New Fall Tan Covert Coats

An attractive display of beautiful tan covert jackets, in loose or fitting styles. Various lengths and lined with silk throughout. Box pleated or strapped sleeves. A large variety to choose from at a great saving. Very specially priced at $16.50, $15 and..... $13.50

$3.95 for $6 to $8 Skirts

A lot of walking skirts which are just the thing for present wear. Made of dark mixtures, Panama cloths, mohairs and cheviots, finished with side or box pleats. Flared at bottom. All perfect fitting and tailored to fit women and misses. Critical buyers never found more surprising values than these which we offer at the Sale Price of..... $3.95

$5 for $8 and $10 Skirts

A very special inducement for this Monday, which offers about ten different styles in women's and misses' splendidly tailored walking skirts. They are made of cheviots, broadcloths, Venetians, Panama cloths and worsteds, in all the correct shades for early fall wear. Side or box pleats, strapped or kilted. Short or longer lengths. An immense purchase lets us quote you the low figure.... $5

All Our Summer Waists to Go

The balance of our summer waist stock must be disposed of quickly as beautiful fall creations are coming daily and demand the room.

50c for 98c, $1.50 and $2 Waists. White lawn and organdy, trimmed with embroideries, hemstitching and pleats. Full blouse fronts with large puff sleeves. Also perfect-fitting fancy colored waists, in exceedingly attractive designs. Some of the best makers in the country are presented in this gathering and every one of them is a bargain that cannot be duplicated again at.... 50c

$2.50 for $5 and $6 Silk Waists. Plain white or black silks, with large sleeves and neat stock collars. Perfect fitting waists that have sold throughout the entire season at $5 and $6. Unrestricted choice Monday at the Sale Price of..... $2.50

Beautiful Fall Waists that cannot be duplicated elsewhere—all the wanted and correct styles, made of taffetas, Louisines and peau de soies, in pretty browns, blues; also black. Full blouse front and lined or unlined. Unequaled attractions at $5.95, $5 and..... $3.95

New Fall Waists, consisting of fine French flannels, Albatros, canvas cloths, mohairs, serges and oxfords, at the very lowest prices.

New Chic Tourist Coats and Handsome Walking Skirts in a Great Variety.

Things That You Need

What woman can resist the temptation to buy any of the items mentioned below at such low prices? There is no doubt about them being good values—when you see the goods you will quite agree with us.

Infants' Long Slips, with round yoke. Elaborately trimmed with Pointe de Paris lace and insertion. Skirts to match. Always sold at $3, complete set here Monday at..... $2.19

Children's Wash Coats, made of linen or pique, neatly trimmed with embroidery and heavy lace. Unrestricted choice of any coat in the house at..... ½ Price

Children's 98c Dresses, 44c. Ginghams and lawns, in white or colors. Neatly made dresses reduced to Sale Price of..... 44c

Children's Flannelette Skirts reduced to the Monday Sale Price of 21c.

Women's Petticoats, with cambric top and deep flounce. Trimmed with clusters of tucks and rows of fine Val. lace. Never sold before under $2, Monday only..... $1.49

Blue-and-white striped Gingham Skirts at Monday Sale Price of only 21c.

Corset Covers, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and ribbon. Closing out regular 50c values at the low Sale Price of..... 25c

Women's White Aprons, some fancy, others with or without bibs. Very special at..... 23c

Women's 50c Vests, 25c. Light or medium weight Vests, with high neck and long sleeves. Should bring 50c, here Monday at..... 25c

Women's Oxfords to Go

All summer footwear must go—not an oxford in the house will be carried over into next season.

Women's $3.50 Oxfords, $1.79. These are broken sizes in women's patent leather kid button oxfords. They have sold throughout the entire season at $3.50, making a clean sweep this Monday at Sale Price of, per pair..... $1.79

Women's $3.50 Tan Oxfords, $1.98. Also blucher oxfords, with welt soles and Cuban heels. The sizes are somewhat broken, but if your size is here, now is the chance to buy regular $3.50 values at, per pair..... $1.98

Women's $3 Shoes, $1.89. Vici kid, in button, blucher or lace styles. Welt or turned soles. Very special offering at the Sale Price, per pair..... $1.89

$3 Shoes, $1.69. Women's box calf lace shoes, with welt soles and military heels, which sold regularly at $3.00, to be cleared out quickly at, per pair..... $1.69

The New Fall Shoes

All the new autumn styles are in and ready for your inspection. In all our business life we never saw such perfect footwear for women. It is dainty, elegant, perfect fitting and durable. A light step can be enjoyed by every woman who wears our shoes. Her style, her carriage, her posture, are determined by her shoe. Stylish shoes for men, too.

Women's Hose, Belts, Etc.

Here the tasty woman may be fitted to her utmost satisfaction with the little things so necessary with Dame Fashion's dress. Everything that it's desirable to have is here in infinite variety, and at the littlest cost.

$1 Hosiery, 49c. Women's extra fine French lisle hose, in lace all-over and silk embroidered ankle effects. Should bring $1, special Monday at, per pair..... 49c

20c Hosiery, 12½c. Fine tan stockings, seamless, which sold at 20c offered this Monday at Sale Price of, per pair..... 12½c

Women's Fine Silk Belts, in all the very latest styles. Made of good quality silk, in black or white. Extraordinary values at..... 49c

$2 Belts at 98c. Extra fine silk belts, with handsome metal buckles and girdle backs. Elegant goods which have sold up to $2 placed on sale Monday at, each..... 98c

Women's Handkerchiefs. Pure linen handkerchiefs, with neatly hemstitched borders. An unequaled showing at the Reduction Sale Price of, each..... 15c

Women's 50c Handkerchiefs, 25c. Fine lace trimmed handkerchiefs, in all the newest designs. As a special inducement for Monday buyers we offer regular 50c grades, at each..... 25c

A Forced Sale of Beds

All our iron beds and cribs have been moved into closer quarters on the third floor and in order to reduce our stock quickly, we offer a discount off the marked price of 50 per cent.

We show a large variety of these iron beds and cribs, in many pretty effects. They come in white, green, blues and black. Our prices have always been the lowest in town, and now we offer you unrestricted choice of any at..... ½ Marked Price

$12.50 Felt Mattresses, $7.25. Made of pure white felt and covered with good quality ticking. Exclusive stores would ask $12.50, here only..... $7.25

Any Size Cotton Top Mattress, $1.98.

Ruffled Curtains Specially Priced

Ruffled Curtains, in dotted, striped or plain effects, with Battenberg insertion. Never sold under $2, very special Monday at, per pair..... 69c

Ruffled Curtains which have sold readily at $1, to go on sale Monday at, per pair... 28c

$1.50 Ruffled Curtains at 42c pair.

Bargains in Men's Furnishings

Here are some needful things for men at prices that are hard to resist. You'll surely want them if you see them, so when passing tomorrow step inside. You'll find them on sale just inside the entrance.

Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts, 85c. Fine negligee shirts, in just the patterns that dressy men are looking for. This line includes many fancy effects, which are good values at $1.50. Sale Price..... 85c

Men's 50c and 75c Negligee Shirts, 39c. Made of neat madras cloths and Bedfords cords, in pretty patterns. Separate cuffs. Have always sold at 50c and 75c, very special Monday at..... 39c

Clearance of Men's Hose. Men's fancy half hose, in fancy striped and woven figures. Room must be had for incoming fall goods—hence we offer regular 25c and 50c grades at 3 pairs for 50c, or, per pair..... 17c

Men's Handkerchiefs, plain white, with hemstitched borders. A fine quality soft fabric and handkerchiefs which should bring every cent of 35c, offered Monday at, each, 15c, or..... 2 for 25c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—High-grade Balbriggan Underwear deeply cut in price, as follows:

75c Sea Island Underwear, reduced to 39c.

50c Fancy Balbriggan Underwear, now at 29c.

50c Neckwear at 25c. We have just received a shipment of new 4-in-hand ties, which we bought at great price concession—hence we can offer them to you at Sale Price of..... 25c

Early Fall Millinery Modes

We have prepared, and now display, in our big millinery department an extensive and exclusive line of Tailored Street Hats for early fall wear. This showing comprises all the latest models of the coming season in the correct felts in all the new colorings. Trimmed in our own workroom with silks, velvets, birds, wings or coque effects. Very good values at from..... $2.00 up to $10.00

Outing Hats made of the best felt and trimmed with wings, birds and fancy colored coques. Priced upwards from..... $2.98

Draped Velvet Turbans in a variety of colors, all trimmed with buckles and fancy wings; special at..... $2.98 and $3.98

Final Cut on Summer Stock

Straw Hats, worth up to $2.48, to be closed out at 75c.
Straw Hats, worth up to $1.50, to be closed out at 15c.
Fine Flowers, worth up to $2.00, to be closed out at 15c.

Boys' Attire for School Wear

Boys' best clothing—best, because it is made by the best known makers, of the best all-wool fabrics and in the best possible style. That's why we claim it to be the best. It is not boys' clothing made as a "side line" by makers of men's clothing, but is clothing designed and made for boys by makers who have made boys' clothing for nearly half a century, and know the business from A to Z. It's the best, and yet the prices are no more than for the ordinary kind.

Double-breasted Suits, made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres, in correct shades. Pants have patent waistband and taped seams. Ages 7 to 16. Very desirable garments for school wear..... $3.00

Eton Blouse Suits in the newest shades of plain and fancy materials. Buster Brown collars. Plain or bloomer pants. Ages 4 to 10. Attractive showing at..... $3.90

Norfolk Suits of Scotch cheviots and cassimeres, in correct colorings. Pleated and finished with belt. Pants are finished with patent waistband and taped seams. Ages 6 to 14. Sale price..... $3.50

Boys' Jap Suits—the now so-popular garments. Made of all-wool materials, in wanted shades. Neatly trimmed with Soutache braids. Ages 3 to 9. Monday at..... $2.90

Boys' Knee Pants, made of all-wool plain and fancy cheviots; also drab corduroys. Finished with patent waist bands and taped seams. Ages 3 to 16 years. Sale price..... 39c

Young Men's Suits, made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres, in single or double-breasted styles. Ages 14 to 19. Clever garments reduced to..... $6.50

All Men's Summer Clothes to Go at Half Price

Our big clothing department was crowded yesterday with eager buyers. We never saw so many happy people. And no wonder! The greatest clothing event in the history of our store is now in progress. All of our summer suits are going for just one-half of the price marked on the ticket. They are really excellent values at the regular price, but we are practically giving them away at the one-half reduction. "Think of getting a suit of clothes for $7.50," we heard one lady say to her husband, who had just bought. "I never knew men could buy such good clothes for so little money," and she was just rippling over with delight. But that's our way of doing business. There is no faking in it. Goods carried over till next year don't improve by the keeping. In the meantime we turn the money to good use, come out even after all and become public benefactors.

A great many men imagine that they cannot obtain satisfactory clothes unless they patronize a high-price tailor. We want to convince just such men to the contrary, and invite them to inspect these remarkable clothing values. We have convinced thousands of these doubters that they can be correctly fitted and pleased with garments of our make, at a considerable saving, and are tailored in the same way—hand work—by people who know how. Note these great values, and they're actually worth every bit of the full price marked on the ticket, but you may take your choice at just one-half.

All $ 7.50 Suits to go at $3.75
All $10.00 Suits to go at $5.00
All $12.50 Suits to go at $6.25

All $20.00 Suits to go at $10.00
All $22.50 Suits to go at $11.25
All $25.00 Suits to go at $12.50

All $13.50 Suits to go at $6.75
All $15.00 Suits to go at $7.50
All $18.00 Suits to go at $9.00

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1904. SIX PAGES.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE SOCIALISTS

Political Paris Watches the International Congress Held by Them in Amsterdam.

MOST TIME GIVEN TO FRANCE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, By New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 27.—These recent days political Paris has not been in Paris. It was, in attention and in interest, at Amsterdam, at the international Socialist congress. This is explained by the fact that a large share of the work of the congress is devoted to France.

In the labors of the committees as well as in the public debates France was the only subject discussed and that, it must be said, was not out of excess of sympathy on the part of other countries for ours, but on account of the spectacle that the French delegates made of themselves. While the representatives of all other nations were well disciplined, and the sole Japanese delegate, transported with enthusiasm, as are all the Japanese now, always approved what the majority said and did, the French representatives were divided and seemed to have come to the congress only to ex-communicate each other from the international ranks.

It is a strange irony of fate that pursues this country, which, nevertheless, was molded by the Roman centralization, that no group resists breaking up. The French Socialists are divided like the French Catholics. It is true they have effected little. They have a mystical turn of mind, and their system only adopts the ideal of the state to imitate the future life told of in religions. Thus French socialism, as well as Catholicism, hurls anathemas at the heretic.

M. Jaures the Heretic.

The heretic at the Amsterdam congress, above all others, was M. Jaures, and the grand inquisitor was M. Jules Guesde. In his long body, made thin by illness, M. Guesde maintains a soul that takes offense easily, watching with jealous and sometimes fierce care over the pure Socialist doctrine, over the pure gospel, according to Karl Marx. Anything like making terms or temporizing with ordinary civil society seems to him like treason, and he denounces it with his weak, but nevertheless, still passionate voice.

Formerly his black sheep was Jules Joffrins, to whose "possibilism" he opposed his own "impossibilism," which made Joffrins say "He will certainly render socialism impossible." Today it is M. Jaures, whom he had already attacked, before attacking him at Amsterdam, and when he strove to belittle as much as possible with the German Socialists by representing him as a common opportunist dominated above all by a desire to attain power.

M. Jaures made him pay dear for this and showed all that separates the dream from the practical idea, the cloud from the reality, saying that Socialist tactics cannot be in a democracy what they are in an absolute monarchy, and that where the citizen has a vote with which to accomplish reforms there would be no excuse for resorting to revolutionary methods. M. Jaures had no difficulty in making a contrast of the work accomplished by him and his party in parliament, as well as in the country, to the vacuum which results from all convulsions, and in causing M. Guesde and his partisans to wrap themselves up in the mantle of defenders of the absolute doctrine. Perhaps this is a fine pose, but that is not the way to save society or prepare it for better days.

His Success Was Great.

M. Jaures' success was great, as great as that of M. Guesde, and he would have certainly won a victory if Herr Bebel, a German patriarch, had not come to the rescue. He came to the rescue less for the purpose of defending pure Marxism than to contrast Germany with France.

"Everything is finer, everything is better in Germany than in France," said Herr Bebel. "You have a republic, but you have not an emperor, and we—we have an emperor," and he left it to be understood that Socialists who have not got an emperor like the German emperor, whom they can take as an example, will always be raising difficulties.

That seems a queer idea, and yet it is logical. For what is Socialism? The hand of the state stretched out not only over private property, but over every individual who would work, rest, travel, eat, sleep, make love, or act, at the pleasure of the commanding power, and for whom the ideal of happiness would be to elect his guards of convicts and his jailors.

It is certain that a democracy less easily lends itself to preparing the way for such a state of society, and will push the idea further off than an absolute government. Herr Bebel is right in Germany. In France he would be no more understood and followed than is M. Guesde, and it is not he who would have been able to make H. Deschanel say to voters that on the question of the workingmen's pensions he favored the Socialist system, whereas this system is only the annihilation of the human personality for the benefit of a vague collectivity. People turn away from it with as much terror as disgust.

Can Adopt the Good.

When on the other hand, it reappears as a series of bold reforms destined to ameliorate the lot of the greater number, people can study it and adopt what it contains that is good and practical.

The general councils of the department who have met for their August session are occupied with another question to which M. Guesde is entirely indifferent—the separation of church and state. Only a few have passed resolutions for maintaining the concordat. Many others, in addressing their votes of confidence to the government, have urged that the separation take place soon.

Much attention has been paid to a speech of this purport, by M. Sarrien, president of the council general of the Saone et Marne, who is in the chamber of deputies, the head of the most moderate faction of the majority. It is very significant. Whatever one may think of M. Guesde this measure will have a considerable effect on society at large.

J. CORNELY.

Three Men Fell from Scaffold.

Three men were injured by the breaking of a scaffold on the new Diamond National bank building at Fifth avenue and Liberty street yesterday afternoon. The victims were Hunter Jones, colored; James Manor, colored, and William Payne. Jones was taken to the Mercy hospital and the others removed to their homes, their injuries being slight.

Spend Labor Day at the Seashore.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the SPECIAL SEASHORE EXCURSIONS for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in parlor or sleeping cars when accompanied by usual Pullman ticket. Tickets good 10 days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:55 a. m., evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

Another Cheap St. Louis Excursion, Tuesday, August 30. $12. P. & L. E.

BAD HABIT TO GET IT ELSEWHERE.

U-C-Y?

I-C-Y!

SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS

THAT'S Y!

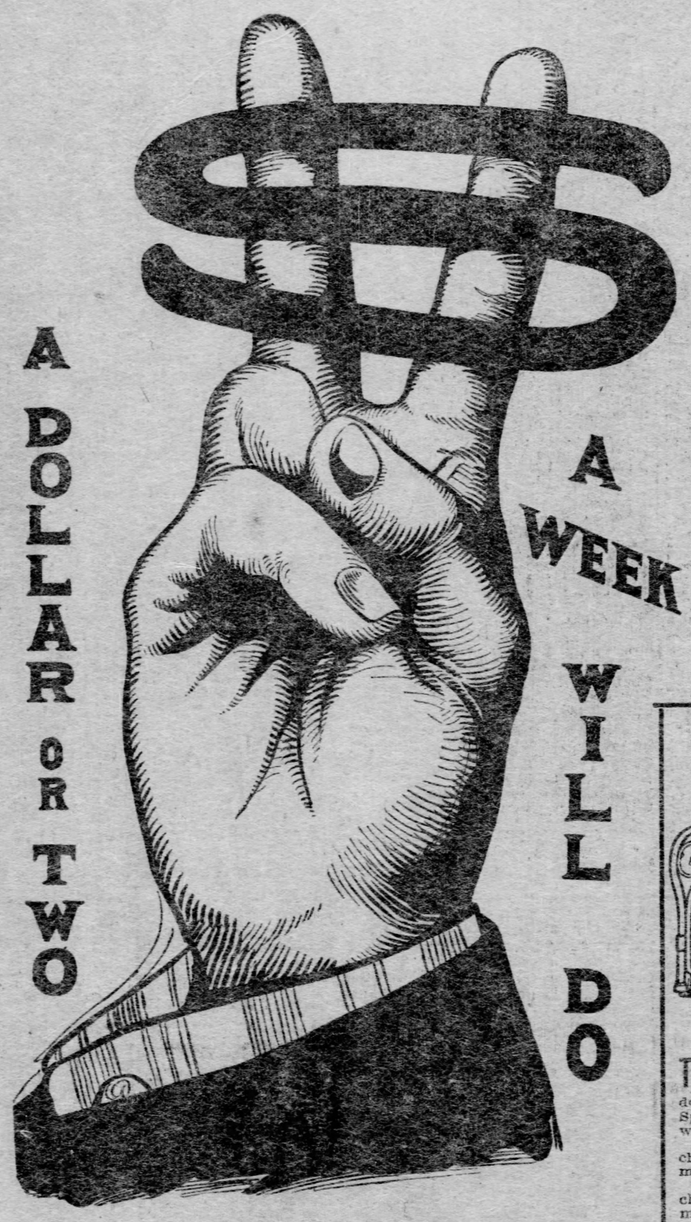
SPEAR & CO

908 and 910 PENN AVENUE.

This Folding Bed ONE DOLLAR down. This is a very up-to-date Folding Bed; worth $48.00; Spear's price $27; delivered anywhere on payment of One Dollar.

$29 Folding Bed for $11. Have it charged. Folding bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $35 Folding Bed for $22. Have it charged. Folding bed will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

$1



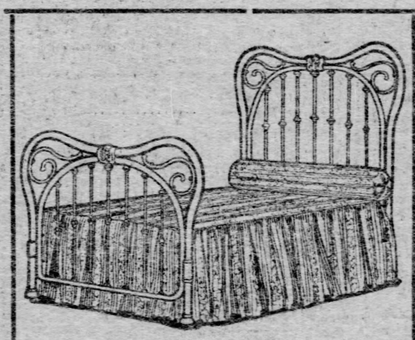
IF YOU HAVE A DOLLAR ON HAND YOU CAN BUY THE BEST IN THE LAND

The Great Semi-Annual

Dollar Sale

Is Now Going On.

Absolutely anything in the largest Furniture and Carpet house in the world delivered to you immediately on payment of One Dollar. Don't forget that whatever others promise, Spear Sells It For Less. And don't forget that the Dollar Sale comes only twice a year. Now is the time. Come.



This Iron and Brass Bed One Dollar down. A really beautiful bed. Worth $12. Spear's price $7.50. Have it charged. Bed will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

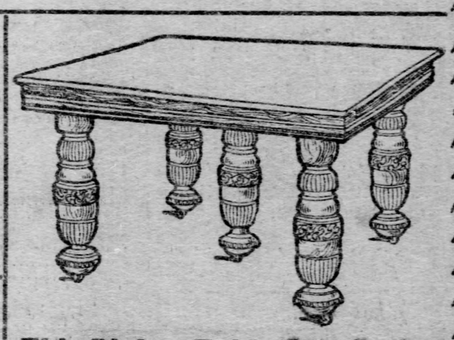
Iron Bed worth $7 for $4. Have it charged. Bed will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

Brass Bed worth $50 for $35. Have it charged. Bed will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

$1

Elegant Bedroom Suit One Dollar down; rich and handsome, worth $42; Spear's price $20.50. Have it charged; pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments; suit will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1

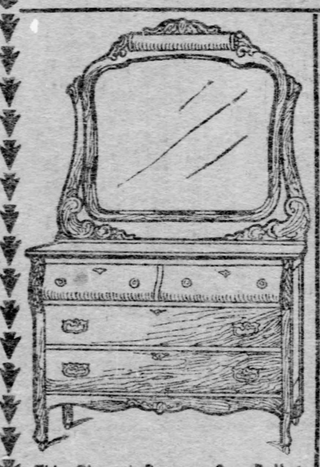
DINNER SET One Dollar down. Handsome 100-Piece Dinner Set, a variety of new and pretty decorations; actual value $15; Spear's price $9; you can have the set charged; it will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1



This Dining Table One Dollar down—Solid oak, strongly made, finely finished; actual value $17; Spear's price is $12; and you can have it charged; the table will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

Round Top Dining Table, worth $12, for $7.50; have it charged; delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

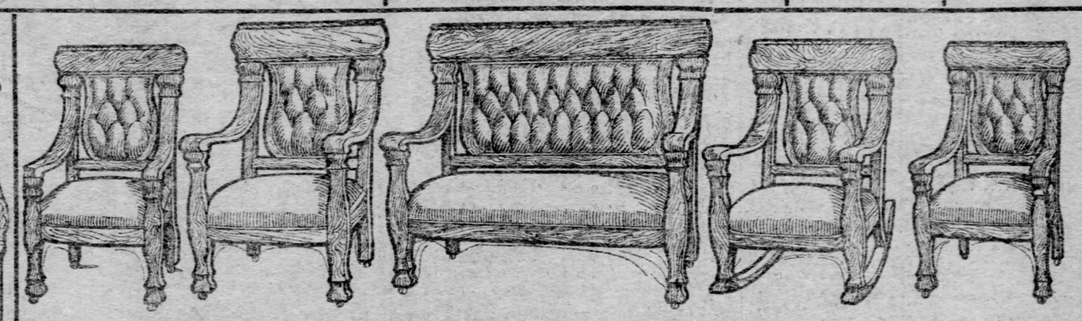
Extension Table, worth $25, for $17; have it charged; table will be delivered to you upon payment of One Dollar. $1



This Elegant Dresser One Dollar down—Well and strongly made, handsome design, golden oak or mahogany finish; worth $15. Spear's price $10; have it charged. The dresser will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar.

Dresser worth $15 for $8; have it charged. It will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar.

Dresser worth $18 for $13; have it charged; dresser will be delivered on payment of one dollar. $1



THIS SUPERB 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT ONE DOLLAR

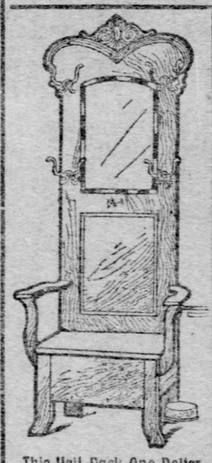
down. Beautifully upholstered in leather; mahogany finish frame; sells in other stores for $90; Spear's price $65, which you pay in small weekly or monthly payments; have the suit charged; it will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar. $1

$30 five-piece Parlor Suit for $19; have it charged; suit will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar. $1
$90 five-piece Parlor Suit for $65; have it charged, suit will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar.
$35 three-piece Parlor Suit for $24; have it charged; suit will be delivered to you on payment of one dollar.

This Handsome Sideboard $1.00 down; an elegant Sideboard, well worth $30. Spear's price $18. You can have it charged; the Sideboard will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

Sideboard worth $60 for $35; have it charged, it will be delivered on paying one dollar.

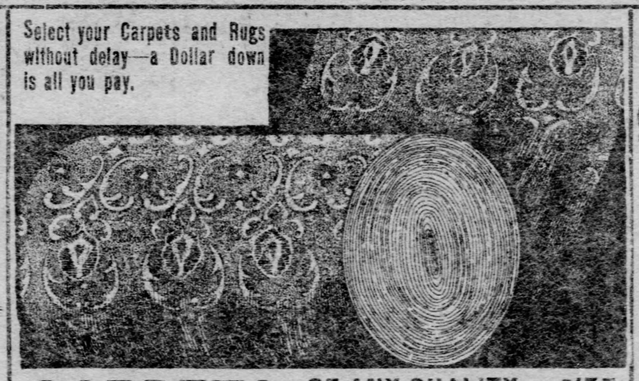
Sideboard worth $18 for $13; have it charged. Sideboard will be delivered on payment of one dollar. $1



This Hall Rack One Dollar down. Worth $14.00. Spear's price $9.00. Have it charged. Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $12 Hall Rack for $7.50; have it charged; Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $28 Hall Rack for $19.00; have it charged; Hall Rack will be delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1

2 Rooms Furnished Complete $55

Select your Carpets and Rugs without delay—a Dollar down is all you pay.



CARPETS OF ANY QUALITY or SIZE ONE DOLLAR

down on every purchase amounting to $10. It makes no difference whether you want the richest and most elegant carpet in the stock or one of moderate price—the largest and finest stock of carpets in the state to choose from and on any $10 purchase you pay down only One Dollar.. $1

Brussels Carpets, regular 75c a yard quality, Spear & Co.'s price 48c

Brussels Carpets, generaly sold at $1.00 a yard, Spear & Co.'s price 79c

Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c a yard, Spear & Co.'s. 35c

Ingrain Carpets worth 85c a yard, Spear & Co.'s. 60c

Velvet Carpets, worth $1.15 a yard, Spear & Co.'s. 70c

Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard, Spear & Co.'s. $1.00

Axminster Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard, Spear & Co.'s 90c

English Wilton Carpets, worth $1.75 a yard, Spear & Co.'s price $1.25

BEAUTIFUL RUGS ONE DOLLAR DOWN

Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, always popular, choicest patterns, Spear's price $16.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Rich Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, soft and beautifully blended colors; Spear's price $22.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, choice new patterns; bright colors; Spear's price $13.50. Delivered on payment of One Dollar.

Fine Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, heavy and firm, all good patterns; Spear's price $11. Delivered on payment of One Dollar. $1

This Chiffonier ONE DOLLAR down. Handsome, well-made; nicely finished, worth $18; Spear's price $12.00; have it charged; the Chiffonier will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

Chiffonier worth $18; for $11; have it charged; will be delivered on payment of One Dollar.

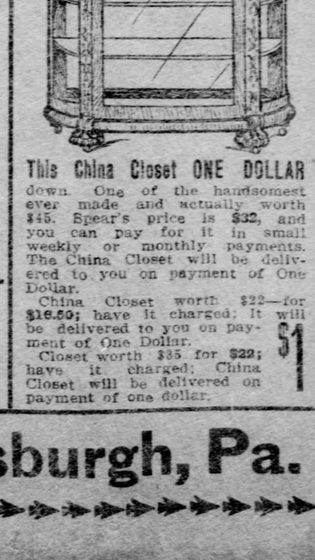
Chiffonier worth $9 for $6; have it charged; will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar. $1

3 Rooms Furnished Complete $85

This China Closet ONE DOLLAR down. One of the handsomest ever made and actually worth $45. Spear's price is $32, and you can pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. The China Closet will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

China Closet worth $22—for $16.50; have it charged; it will be delivered to you on payment of One Dollar.

Closet worth $35 for $22; have it charged; China Closet will be delivered on payment of one dollar. $1



This Combination Bookcase $1.00 down. A really useful article. Worth $17; Spear's price $12. The Bookcase will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

Combination Bookcase worth $21 for $14; have it charged. The Combination Bookcase will be delivered on payment of one dollar.

Bookcase worth $13 for $8; have it charged; Bookcase will be delivered on payment of one dollar. $1

Household Credit & Auction Co.
815 PENN AVENUE.

SHOPWORN FURNITURE AND MISFIT CARPETS

Will Be Snapped Up at These Prices

We don't pretend to sell these as new goods. We could do so, as they look like new. But the furniture is slightly shopworn. We bought great quantities of shopworn furniture and misfit carpets from the big retailers at our own prices. You know after furniture has been shown to customers a few months it becomes a trifle scratched. We have just bought another great lot of this kind of goods. We have also a big lot of carpets that had been cut and made for the tony trade, but for some reason or other came back upon the hands of the dealers. If you lose no time getting here we will sell you anything you want at the greatest bargain you ever saw.

SHOPWORN FURNITURE AT LOWEST PRICES

9 sample Bedroom Suits, golden oak and mahogany; worth $30 to $50 each. Clearance sale price $11.75

12 Refrigerators, sold in other stores for $9. Clearance sale price $5.98

6 China Closets, slightly shopworn. Sold in other stores for $26. Clearance sale price $13.75

19 Go-Carts, slightly shopworn. Sold in other stores for $15. Clearance sale price $3.75

30 sample Folding Beds, golden oak and mahogany, slightly soiled; worth $22, $25 to $40. Clearance sale price $12.50

13 sample Extension Tables, worth $19 to $20. Clearance sale price $5.25

12 fine Mattresses. Sold in other stores for $1.50. Sale price 98c

18 Sideboards, slightly shopworn. Both oak and mahogany. Sold in other stores for $25. Clearance sale price $12.75

18 Wardrobes, golden oak and mahogany, worth $15 to $25. Clearance sale price $7.98

29 sample Chiffoniers, mahogany and golden oak, worth $19 and $20. Clearance sale price $4.98

27 Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, slightly soiled, worth $40 to $60. Clearance sale price $21.75

7 Bedsprings. All strong and durable. Sold in other stores for $1.50. Clearance sale price 98c

60 sample Dining Chairs. Sold in other stores for 75c. Clearance sale price 20c

95 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, worth $3 to $10. Clearance sale price $2.98

15 Couches, slightly soiled, very large assortment; worth $15 to $18. Clearance sale price $5.25

NEW MISFIT CARPETS

Extra heavy Misfit Wiltons; worth $1.50 a yard. Clearance sale price, per yard 89c

Very heavy Tapestry Brussels Misfit Carpets, slightly soiled, worth $1.25 a yard. Clearance sale price, per yard 37½c

27 very fine Velvet and Brussels Misfit Carpets; worth $1 per yard. Clearance sale price, per yard 42½c

23 extra heavy Ingrain Misfit Carpets; slightly soiled; worth 55c. Clearance sale price, made, laid and lined, per yard 22½c

23 extra heavy Ingrain Misfit Carpets; worth 65c a yard. Clearance sale price, made, laid and lined, per yard 32½c

18 rolls heavy Tapestry Brussels, worth $1 a yard. Clearance sale price, made, laid and lined, per yard 45c

29 rolls very fine Velvet Carpets, beautiful patterns; worth $1.25 a yard. Clearance sale price, made, laid and lined 79c

32 remnants Japanese Mattings, worth 20c to 40c a yard. Clearance sale price 10c

Heavy Ingrain Rugs, 9x12, slightly soiled; worth $8 to $20. Clearance sale price $4.98

Room Rugs in Axminsters and Wiltons, all sizes; worth $28 to $35. Clearance sale price $14.98

Very fine Oriental Rugs, slightly soiled; worth $40 to $50; size 9x12. Clearance sale price $12.98

CASH OR CREDIT
Terms Arranged to Suit

Young People Going Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Bring this ad. with you, so you get just the goods you want.
We are the only Dealers in
GENUINE MISFIT CARPETS IN THE CITY.

Household Credit & Auction Co.,
815 Penn Ave., PITTSBURGH.

SPEAR & CO., 908 and 910 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIRATES HAD TO FIGHT TO BEAT SUPERBAS---WAGNER STILL LEADER

PIRATES WERE FORCED TO PLAY

It Took Thirteen Innings of the Best Ball They Could Put Up to Beat Brooklyn Team.

SOME SENSATIONAL PLAYS

It required 13 innings of the best ball playing the Pirates had in stock in order to allow them to score a victory over the Brooklyn team in the opening game of their series at Exposition park yesterday afternoon. The 4,220 spectators who turned out to watch the game were given a baseball treat and sent home happy to supper when the locals got the winning run across the plate in the thirteenth inning and wound the game up, 6 to 5, in their favor.

The contest was one of the kind that a crowd likes to see, for the reason that it was a nip and tuck affair and was anybody's game until the winning run was scored. The Pirates started off with a good healthy lead and it looked like a walkaway for Tommy Leach and his cohorts, but the visitors came up with a rush in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings and tied the score. After that it was a warm battle between pitchers and some fine work was shown by the players on both teams. It required fast work because there were scores threatened in almost every inning, and skillful handling of the ball was necessary to keep the runners from crossing the plate.

Had the Pirates kept themselves awake and up to the points of the game the contest would have been finished in the ninth inning in their favor, but Beaumont and Kruger took to doing a little thinking when they should have been playing ball, and the runs necessary to tie the score were a direct result. This happened in the Brooklyns' half of the eighth, when two fly balls were sent out which should have been easy catches, but the players named did not get under them and they fell safe and two runs were the result.

"Brownie" Gessler, the Punxsutawney youth who is covering middle field for the Brooklyn team, had a lot to do with his team's defeat; in fact, the loss of the game can be traced to his misplays, one of which recalled to the oldtimers present just such another play made by George Van Haltren, who was then a member of the Pirates, and that was quite a few years ago. This play happened in the Pirates' half of the sixth inning. Beaumont had opened the inning with a single, but the next two batters went out in succession. Beaumont stole second and Carisch, who was at bat, drove the ball to middle field for a single. Gessler fielded the ball finely and shot it home to head off Beaumont at the plate, but his aim was bad and the ball bounded to the grandstand and entered a small hole worn in the wire netting beneath the stand. Before the ball could be recovered both Beaumont and Carisch had scored.

Gessler was also guilty of another mixup in the eighth inning, when he dropped Kruger's easy fly after yelling that he had the ball, and followed this up with a bad throw to second base. This play allowed the Pirates to fill the bases with runners, and the game would have been ended right there, but the following batters could not master the curves being served up by Jones and the side was retired with the bases still filled. In the early innings the Pirates made rather free with the delivery of Jones, but after the sixth he settled down to business and pitched fine ball.

Patsy Flaherty was the Pirates' pitcher and for the first five innings he had the visitors practically at his mercy, but in the sixth, seventh and eighth they mastered his curves and made things lively. The support accorded Flaherty was fine in all except the eighth inning, when Beaumont and Kruger seemed to have fallen asleep and allowed easy fly balls to get away from them. The thirteenth inning produced some sensational plays on the part of the Pirates, and it required the fastest kind of work in that inning to keep the visitors off the bases. Wagner, Carisch and McCormick contributed the plays that brought the spectators to their feet and the cheering was both loud and long. In this inning the Brooklyn batsmen landed on the ball good and hard, and that some of the drives did not go safe was due to the sensational fielding of the three players mentioned.

The score was even away at 5 and 5 when the Pirates' half of the thirteenth inning was reached and McCormick was at bat, but as he had previously been unable to do anything with the benders of Jones the crowd seemed to have little faith in his ability to hit the ball, but it is where he fooled them. The second ball pitched was the one he selected to hit and the sound of his bat as it landed against the ball was merry music to the ears of the faithful, who got up on their seats and cheered as they saw the ball speeding toward the score board in right field.

Lumley, who plays right for the Superbas and who is something of a sprinter, gave chase, but the ball hit the score board with a bang and then dropped behind a box and hid itself long enough to allow McCormick to reach third base. Phelps, who was the next batter, sent a fly to left field, which Sheckard muffed and McCormick chased home with the run that won the game. The run would have been scored even if Sheckard had caught the ball, as the throw was too long for him to make. The score:

Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Leach 3	0	1	2	3	0	Strang 2	0	1	2	2	1
Bmont m.	1	2	3	1	0	Dillon 1	0	1	7	0	1
Ritchey 2.	1	1	0	5	0	Gessler m.	1	1	5	0	3
Wagner s.	1	0	4	3	0	Lumley r.	2	2	4	0	0
Carisch 1.	1	3	16	2	0	Sheckard 1.	0	3	2	0	1
Kruger r.	0	1	1	1	0	Babb s.	0	1	5	1	0
McCo'k 1.	1	2	2	0	0	Bergen c.	0	1	0	7	3
Phelps c.	0	1	8	2	0	Jordan 3.	0	1	3	1	0
Flaherty p.	0	1	3	8	0	Jones p.	1	1	1	3	0
Totals.	6	12	39	25	0	Totals.	5	11	36	10	6

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Strang, Gessler. Three-base hits—McCormick, Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Dillon. Stolen bases—Sheckard. First base on balls—Off Flaherty 3 (Strang, Babb, Jones); off Jones 4 (Wagner 2, McCormick, Flaherty). Struck out—By Flaherty 4 (Lumley 3, Jordan); by Jones 6 (Wagner, Carisch 2, McCormick 2, Flaherty). Wild pitch—Flaherty. Time—2:35. Umpire—Emslie.

The Quakers Still Winning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Philadelphia bunched their hits to advantage and easily won today's game. The locals had men on bases in every inning, but Fraser held them down at critical times and allowed them only two runs. Attendance 5,500. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle 1.	0	1	3	1	0	Thomas m.	2	0	6	0	0
Casey 3.	1	1	2	3	0	Gleason 2.	1	2	6	1	0
Barry 1.	0	1	11	0	1	Wolv'ton 3.	0	0	0	3	0
M'Car'y m.	0	0	2	0	0	Magee r.	0	1	0	1	1
Kling c.	1	2	3	1	0	Lush 1.	2	1	6	0	0
Evers 2.	0	3	2	1	0	Titus l.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones r.	0	1	1	1	0	Donahue s.	0	1	3	4	2
Tinker s.	0	0	3	3	1	Doolin c.	1	3	4	1	1
Briggs p.	0	0	0	1	0	Fraser p.	0	0	0	2	0
*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0						
Lund'n p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	2	9	27	11	2	Totals.	5	8	27	12	4

*Batted for Briggs.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2			
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5			

Two-base hits—Donahue, Doolin, Gleason, Lush. Home run—Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Gleason. Stolen bases—Jones, Slagle. Double play—Casey and Barry. Struck out—By Briggs 2, by Fraser 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs 3, off Fraser 6. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Kennedy.

Giants Nearing the Pennant.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—New York took the opening game of the series from St. Louis this afternoon in easy fashion. St. Louis' only runs were made in the opening inning. After that Mathewson held St. Louis safe. Taylor was hit hard. The fielding of both teams was poor. Attendance 7,200. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Shay s.	0	0	2	4	1	Bnahan m.	2	2	3	0	1
Shannon r.	1	0	1	0	0	Browne r.	1	2	5	0	0
Beckley 1.	1	0	10	0	0	McGann 1.	0	1	11	1	0
Grady c.	1	1	5	1	0	Mertes l.	1	1	0	0	0
Smoot m.	0	2	5	0	0	Dahlen s.	2	2	1	5	0
Farrell 2.	0	0	3	1	2	Devlin 3.	1	1	1	1	0
Barclay 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Gilbert 2.	0	1	1	1	2
Burke 3.	0	2	0	2	0	Bow'man c.	2	0	3	1	0
Taylor p.	0	0	0	2	1	Mat'son p.	0	1	2	2	0
						Doolin l.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	3	5	27	11	4	Totals.	9	11	27	11	3

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	—9

Two-base hits—Smoot, Bresnahan 2, Mertes, Dahlen 2, Mathewson. Sacrifice hits—Brown, McGann. Double play—Bowerman and McGann. Stolen base—Gilbert. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson 1, by Taylor 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson 2. Struck out—By Taylor 4, by Mathewson 2. Time of game—1:35. Umpires—Zimmer and Johnstone.

Pittinger's Wildness Cost Game.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Pittinger's wildness was largely responsible for Boston's defeat today. The Bostons did not secure a hit until the seventh inning, up to which time only one of the visitors had reached first base. Attendance, 3,195. Score:

Cincin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kelley 1.	0	1	8	1	0	Geier 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymo'r m.	0	1	3	0	0	Tenney 1.	0	0	6	2	0
Sebring r.	0	0	3	0	0	Abb'chio s.	0	0	4	3	1
Odwell 1.	1	0	3	0	0	Cooley 1.	0	1	2	0	0
Steinf'dt 3.	1	1	0	2	0	Delehi'ty 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Corcoran s.	1	0	1	1	0	Cannell r.	1	1	4	1	0
Huggins 2.	2	2	2	5	0	Moran 3.	0	1	2	1	0
Peltz c.	1	3	6	0	0	Marshall c.	0	0	4	3	0
Harper p.	1	1	1	0	0	Pittinger p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.	7	9	27	9	0	Totals.	1	3	24	13	1

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	*	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Moran. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double plays—Tenney and Marshall; Cannell, Marshall and Moran; Abbatichio and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Harper 3, off Pittinger 6. Struck out—By Harper 5, by Pittinger 3. Wild pitches—Pittinger 1, Harper 1. Time—1:43. Umpires—Moran and Carpenter.

PITTSBURGH BOYS WALLOP PORTLAND'S STAR TWIRLER

Don Doyle Is Hard to Find and Pt. Chautauqua Bunch Wins With Ease.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PT. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Pt. Chautauqua won the third and deciding game of the series from Portland, 12 to 1. E. Mattison, Portland's star pitcher, was hit freely, while Don Doyle, for Pt. Chautauqua, allowed but five scattered safe singles. Uptegraff hit for a home run in the eighth inning with two men on bases. Doyle laid against the ball for two doubles and a single. Each of his doubles drove in two men. The fielding of Price was another feature. The score:

Pt. Chau.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Portland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Spuhler 3.	1	1	3	2	0	Monfort m.	0	0	2	0	0
Colvin r.	2	1	0	0	0	Collagie 2.	0	1	3	4	1
U'graff m.	4	3	1	0	0	McGuire l.	0	0	6	0	0
Price s.	2	1	0	7	0	Couhig c.	1	0	10	0	2
Doyle p.	1	3	0	3	0	Picker s.	0	1	1	1	1
Smith 2.	2	1	3	2	0	G.Ma'son r.	0	1	0	0	0
R'steen 1.	0	0	13	0	0	Blood 3.	0	0	1	1	0
Edwards 1.	0	2	0	0	0	Morse 1.	0	1	4	1	0
Cun'ham c.	0	1	7	0	0	E.Ma'son p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	12	13	27	14	0	Totals.	1	5	27	7	4

Point	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	5	0	—12
Portland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Doyle 2. Home run—Uptegraff. Struck out—By Mattison, 10; by Doyle, 7. Base on balls—Off Mattison, 4; off Doyle, 1. Double play—Price, Smith and Robensteen. Sacrifice hit—Colvin. Umpire—Gibson.

P. A. C. IS DEFEATED.

Turtle Creek Athletics Slug Ball Harder and Win Game, 15 to 8.

The Turtle Creek Valley Athletics defeated the P. A. C. team yesterday 15 to 8 in a game that was characterized by heavy hitting and some glaring errors of commission and omission. Score:

Athletics.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Stev'son 2.	3	1	1	2	0	M'Kech'e r.	0	0	0	0	0
Stoltz 1.	1	2	1	0	2	Jackson m.	1	1	1	0	0
Chamb's 1.	1	2	9	0	0	Bisel 1.	1	0	0	0	0
Schotte s.	2	2	1	0	2	Morris 1.	1	2	6	0	1
Cremer c.	0	1	5	0	0	Bowser 2.	0	0	4	2	0
Glover m.	3	0	2	0	0	Venning c.	2	2	7	2	0
Unrue r.	2	3	3	0	0	Youngson s.	2	1	4	0	2
Hayes 3.	1	1	2	1	0	Archer 3.	1	1	2	2	1
Brown p.	2	3	0	3	0	Rankin p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals.	15	15	27	6	4	Totals.	8	8	24	9	4

Athletics	3	0	2	2	4	1	2	1	*	—15
P. A. C.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	—8

Two-base hits—Schotte, Hayes, Unrue. Three-base hit—Morris. Home runs—Stoltz, Unrue, Venning. Sacrifice hits—Stoltz, Cremer. Stolen bases—Stevenson, Glover, Morris. Double plays—Chambers (unassisted). Hit by pitched ball—Stevenson, Brown. Bases on balls—Stevenson 2, Chambers, Cremer, Glover, Hayes, Bisel 2. Struck out—By Brown 7, by Rankin 7. Umpire—Moran.

Warren Wins at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Warren had it easy this afternoon and defeated Ohio Works 6 to 3. Dolan and the local team had an off day. Upp pitched nice ball, as did Armstrong, who succeeded Dolan. The score:

Ohio W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Warren.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Blount r.	0	2	1	0	0	Badel 1.	0	2	9	0	0
Malon'y m.	0	1	1	0	0	Sasse m.	1	1	1	0	0
Starr s.	0	1	0	6	1	Pummer 1.	0	1	1	0	0
Mack 2.	1	1	3	1	0	Eichler 2.	0	1	7	6	1
Phyle 3.	1	0	3	3	1	Johnson l.	2	1	2	1	0
Felber 1.	0	1	2	1	0	Nippert c.	1	0	3	1	0
Hanford c.	0	0	4	3	0	Brown s.	1	0	4	5	0
Fisher 1.	0	0	13	0	1	Sibbick r.	1	2	0	0	0
Dolan p.	0	0	0	3	0	Upp p.	0	1	0	1	0
Armst'g p.	1	0	0	0	0						
*Thomas	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	3	6	27	17	3	Totals.	6	9	27	14	1

*Thomas batted for Fisher in ninth.

Ohio Works	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Warren	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Plummer, Sibbick, Badel, Johnson. Base on balls—Off Upp, 3; off Dolan, 3; off Armstrong, 2. Struck out—By Upp, 3; by Dolan, 1; by Armstrong, 2. Double plays—Upp, Brown and Badel; Brown, Eichler and Badel. Wild pitch—Armstrong. Passed balls—Hanford, Nippert. Hit by pitched ball—Starr 2, Keller. Umpire—Evans.

Philadelphia 4—Detroit 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—In a 10-inning game today the home club won the last of the series with Detroit. Donovan and Plank were both in fine form, but Donovan weakened in the tenth, allowing three hits. Attendance 10,924. Score:

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett m.	0	2	4	1	0	Hartsel 1.	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre l.	0	1	1	0	0	Pic'ring m.	0	1	0	0	1
Coughlin 3.	0	0	1	1	0	Davis 1.	1	0	12	1	0
Crawf'd r.	1	1	0	0	0	L. Cross 3.	0	1	1	3	0
Hickm'n 1.	0	1	6	2	1	Seybold r.	0	1	1	0	0
Beville c.	0	1	10	2	0	Murphy 2.	2	2	4	2	0
Lowe s.	1	1	1	0	1	M. Cross s.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Leary s.	1	1	5	2	1	Powers c.	1	1	9	0	0
Donovan p.	0	1	1	3	0	Plank p.	0	0	2	0	3	0
Totals.	3	8*	28	12	3	Totals.	4	10	30	12	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—L. Cross, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Mcintyre, Coughlin, M. Cross. Stolen base—Lowe. Left on bases—Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6. First base on balls—Off Donovan 1, off Plank 2. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Struck out—By Donovan 8, by Plank 8. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Sheridan.

At Coal Valley—

Coal Val.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	N. Eagle.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
L'green 2.	1	1	2	0	1	Shunk 3.	0	0	1	1	0
Forsyth c.	0	0	9	0	1	Garbart m.	0	0	0	0	0
Wiemer l.	1	1	2	0	0	Haywood 2.	1	2	1	3	0
Ric'son m.	0	0	1	0	0	McGinty s.	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson l.	0	0	10	0	1	Jenkins c.	1	2	12	0	1
Dugan 3.	0	1	3	5	1	J. Abbot l.	2	1	1	0	0
Shawl r.	0	1	1	0	0	O. Abbot p.	2	0	0	4	0
Gilmore p.	0	1	0	4	0	Raynal 1.	0	0	12	1	0
Hatton s.	0	0	1	3	2	Loutitt r.	0	2	0	0	0
Totals.	2	6	27	12	7	Totals.	6	7	27	11	1

On Duquesne Heights—

Duq. Am.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Little L.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Reno s.	3	3	0	4	1	VanHorn 1.	1	1	6	0	1
Reitz 3.	3	3	4	2	0	Easley s.	1	1	2	1	1
Murd'k m.	2	2	2	0	0	Roach 2.	1	1	1	4	1
Smith c.	2	1	8	2	1	Christy m.	1	0	1	1	0
Montg'y 1.	1	1	10	1	0	Stewart 1.	1	1	1	0	0
Relhing 2.	1	2	3	0	2	Brown 3-c.	1	1	6	2	1
Michael l.	0	0	0	0	0	Mellon r.	2	0	0	0	0
McLean r.	0	1	0	0	0	Folger c-3.	0	1	7	0	0
Moren p.	1	3	0	0	0	DeCorsey p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	13	16	27	15	4	Totals.	8	6	24	9	4

On Greenfield Grounds—										R.H.E.
Greenfield	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	—10 14 2
Bristol	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	— 5 6 5

Batteries—Magee and Welsh; Markle and T. Starr.

No Records Were Broken.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—The automobile races at Grosse Pointe track today were unproductive of unusually startling speed performances, and records were not closely approached. The fastest mile was done in 57 2-5 seconds, made by Barney Oldfield with his Green Dragon in the fourth lap of the 10-mile open event.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE STARS

JOHN KLING FRANK CHANCE

Local Amateur Games.

On Company G grounds— R.H.E.

Ashford	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	3 10
Company G.	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	2	*—9	10 6

Batteries—Roberts and Wilson; Hart and Johns.

On Foster grounds— R.H.E.

Mifflin	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1—	8 8 3
Foster	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	8 12 4

Batteries—Sweeney, Slavin and Engel; Harrison and Newland.

On Morins' grounds— R.H.E.

Morins	3	0	2	3	0	2	2	9	0—21	24 7
Smiths	2	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	2—15	19 5

Batteries—Schilling and Welsh; Jasinski, R. McMaff and Isaacs.

At Braddock— R.H.E.

Hickey A. C.										8 7 3
Baywood A. C.										7 7 7

Batteries—Hays and McGinley; Dunn and Mearlit.

At Hazlewood— R.H.E.

Trenton	0	2	1	0	6	0	1	0	0—10	14 2
H. L. A. C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2 5 5

Batteries—Barker and Dunn; Cadman and McKenzie.

At Allentown— R.H.E.

Allentown	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	—	9	9 2
Flaherty	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	—	6	7 0

Batteries—Bryan, Helmicht and Maroney; Cain and Alley.

At Old P. A. C. park— R.H.E.

Loughridge A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2—	7 7 1
Signal A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2 3 7

Batteries—B. Eckles and Boyles; Auil and Demar.

At Herron Hill— R.H.E.

St. John Cadets	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0—	7 7 3
Herron Hill Third.	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2—	8 8 1

Batteries—Garrison and Scholl, Fliegel and Sherlock.

On Curry grounds— R.H.E.

C. A. C.	3	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	1—	13 15 2
Arsenal A. C.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1—	5 7 3

Batteries—Eichenberg and Nicklin, Beare and Brennan.

At Swissvale— R.H.E.

Brushton	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1—	4 6 0
Swissvale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	5 2

Batteries—Bryan and Hunter; Roberts and Fisher.

On Dwyer grounds— R.H.E.

Dwyer	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	*—	4 5 3
Lincoln	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	5 0

Batteries—King and Taylor; Gamble and P. Stevens.

On Imperial grounds— R.H.E.

Imperials	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	*—28 24 3
Rockford	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0—	7 11 5

Batteries—Sykes and Miller; Baum and Stahle.

At Avalon— R.H.E.

Greenwood A. C.	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	0—	10 10 8
Avalon Y. F. D.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—	8 9 8

Batteries—Shorts and Sherron; Taylor and Halbert.

On Osborne grounds— R.H.E.

Osborne A. C.	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	*	—7	16 2
Church Hill A. C.	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	—5	6 3

Batteries—Morse and Alsbitt; South and Freeze.

At Idlewood— R.H.E.

Idlewood	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1*— 5 7 4
A. A. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—	4 2 5

Batteries—Cheese and Crawford; Bittner and Burgess.

On Admiral grounds— R.

Admiral	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	*—	9
S. C. Glants	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0—	7

Batteries—Dixon, Steen and Halen; Nease and Menes.

At Noblestown— R.H.E.

Melrose	0	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0—	10 10 3
Noblestown	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	—6	5 4

Batteries—Wilson and Miller, Beaumont and C. Russell.

At Ben Avon— R.H.E.

Ben Avon	4	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	*—12	10 3
Calumet	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0—	6 9 4

Batteries—Kearney and Royal, Duff and Simpson.

At Burgettstown— R.H.E.

Burgettstown	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	3	*—10	14 6
Carnegie	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	9 7 8

Batteries—Andrews and Allen, McMannus and Patterson.

At Moon Run— R.H.E.

Remington Grays	4	1	0	0	0	8	3	2	*—18	19 1
Hazelton Ind.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2 7 11

Batteries—Sloyd and Cummings, W. Smith and Ertzman.

On Grand grounds, 13 innings— R.H.E.

Grand	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3 5 1
Colliers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

PENNANT HOPES ABOUT BLASTED---COACHES PREPARING FOR FOOTBALL

POOR PROSPECTS FOR THE PENNANT

Giants Have Cinched This Season's Championship—Pirates Have but Little Show.

NEW MEN ARE NOT STRONG

The work of the Pirates during the past week was not of a character calculated to enthuse the hearts of their friends or to hold our much hope for the flying of the fourth pennant in this city. While it is true that the team played great ball against the Giants, yet their slump to the Phillies was such as to cause the team's followers to give up all hope.

The uncertainty of baseball was never better illustrated than in the Quaker series during the week. Here was a team that has been buffeted about by every club in the league and holds last place in the pennant race, and yet when it struck this city the players took a brace and put up a class of ball that would place the pennant in the Quaker town if the same kind of playing and batting had been kept up all season. This shows that the work is there all right, and the wonder is that Hugh Duffy, who was a clever player himself and should make a capable manager, has not been able to get the playing out of the team that is in it.

Baseball Is Very Queer.

Baseball is at best a queer institution and those who think they can "dope" it out to use a race track expression, are liable to find themselves badly mistaken. There are some who will claim that the Pirates were so badly crippled that the Phillies had an easy time in winning, but this excuse will not do, as it was practically the same team that gave the Giants such a strong battle for supremacy. The truth of the matter is that the Quakers, finding that they could play the game, cut loose with their bats and the things they did to the Pirates' pitchers was awful. The only one to escape a slaughter was Leever, who only had four innings to go, having relieved Case in the fifth inning of Thursday's double-header. The Phillies played no favorites, as they gave it to Flaherty, Phillippe and Lynch in succession.

It has reached that stage of the game where it might be just as well to admit that it looks very much as though the Pirates are out of it so far as the pennant is concerned this season, and that the Giants are to be the champions. It would be hard to get either Barney Dreyfuss or Fred Clarke to admit such a thing, but the way things look now it will be well if the Pirates are able to finish the season in the first division. One thing is sure and that is in order to do so they will have to do better than they showed in the series with the Quakers.

Sebring's Successor Not Yet Found.

What the team leaders should do now is to try and find a fitting successor for Jimmy Sebring, whose desertion and subsequent exchange made a big hole in the team's playing strength. It is not intended to hold that the action taken in the Sebring case was not justified, as that player made a serious mistake when he deserted the team, and had his action been forgiven it would have been a hard matter to have kept the discipline that is necessary. The work shown by both McCormick and Cassidy has not been of such a character as to warrant their regular retention. There is no doubt as to the players in question being honest and hard working, but on the showing already made neither one is strong enough to fill the gap made by the loss of the Williamsport boy.

In the work of McCormick that player has suffered because he has been stationed in left field and the comparison is always made between him and Fred Clarke, than whom there is not a better fielder in the business. McCormick would be a wonder indeed if he could come anywhere near filling Clarke's shoes, and it is hardly fair to him to be placed in such a position where such a comparison must be made. In the games already played here the former Giant seems weak in fielding, as he does not use the best of judgment when after fly balls, while his batting is not of the best. It may be that when played regularly in left or right field that McCormick will show better work, but on the playing already shown he is not the successor for Sebring that was expected.

American Race is Exciting.

That pennant race in the American league is the one that has the followers of baseball guessing these days. There are now practically five teams within touch of each other, with New York leading, but by such a small margin that the winning and losing of one game would make a change in the leadership. Boston is a close second with Chicago third and Philadelphia and Cleveland within hailing distance. The western clubs having finished their eastern trip, the scene of battle will now change to the west and this will give Chicago a good chance as the White Stockings have been very strong on their own grounds.

A local enthusiast who knows the majority of the players of the American and who met nearly all of them this summer told the writer that the players with few exceptions are pulling for the Chicago team to win the pennant in that league, and that even the players on the New York team want Chicago to win in case they fail to land the flag themselves. This same authority, who spent some days with the members of the Boston team, says that neither Collins nor his players are anxious to win the pennant the second time, and that all of them are pulling hard for Chicago. This does not mean that there is anything wrong, or that any attempt would be made to give the Windy City team an unfair advantage, but the players like Comiskey and want to see his team win for the prestige it would give him with the baseball people of Chicago.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

PITCHER ROSCOE MILLER HAS BEEN RELEASD

The Hard Luck Twirler Has Been Allowed to Depart and New Man Will Take His Place.

Pitcher Miller of the Pittsburgh team was released unconditionally last night and left for Cleveland, where his family has been spending the summer. Miller pitched a number of high-class games this summer, but twice, just as he seemed fair to make a fine record, he was the victim of an accident. He was one of the Pirates hurt in the bus accident at Philadelphia early this month. President Dreyfuss kept him on the roll until he recovered from that and then released him. Miller is free now to make any arrangements for the balance of this season and for next year. He will probably be engaged soon. Pitcher Lindaman of Sioux City, who was signed last week, will take Miller's place on the Pittsburgh club's staff.

Pittsburgh and Brooklyn will play two games at Exposition park tomorrow. The first will begin at 2 o'clock. Manager Clarke had not decided last night upon his pitchers for the double-header. Case and Leever may be selected. Phillippe has a very sore arm, but he expects to be in harness this week. Leever's hand, which was split in the east, is still sore, but the schoolmaster is willing to tie up the injured member and do his best. Hanlon has signed Pitcher Mitchell, who was with the Phillies until Friday, when he was released to Brooklyn. Manager Hanlon is also trying to induce Lew Moren to pitch one game for him here, and the clever twirler from Duquesne Heights may be on the firing line tomorrow.

Manager Clarke predicts that the Pirates will fight their way back to third place, and perhaps higher, despite the handicap of having so many players on the hospital list. He was much pleased over the fact that McCormick made the hit that won yesterday's game.

The schedule for the week is a peculiar one. Brooklyn leaves after the double-header tomorrow and, then Boston will play here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday Brooklyn will return for one game. On next Saturday the Reds will be here to begin a series that may decide third place.

Cleveland Buys a Fielder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The Cleveland American league management has purchased from the Providence League club, Ernest Vinson, left fielder, for $2,500. Vinson will finish the season here. He leads the Eastern league batsmen.

HOMESTEAD STILL LEADS THE RACE

Billy Campbell, Lewis and Brown to Be Signed by Big League Managers.

M'ALEER WANTS PHYLE RIGHT

Homestead is still in the lead in the battle for the independent championship. Risher had Lew Moren on the rubber Tuesday at Youngstown, and the Duquesne Heights youngster won his game, beating Jack Dolan. It was Dolan who secured Youngstown's only win in a series of three games recently at Homestead.

This victory put Homestead two games to the good over Hogan's outfit, but the following day Armstrong arrived from the Marion Central league and administered a shutout with but one hit to the Steel Workers, the final score being 5 to 0. "Soldier" Mullin occupied the center of the diamond for Homestead this trip. Lindsay, who has been lacing the ball like a big leaguer of late, was the only Homestead man who could negotiate Armstrong's offerings, that for one single. Armstrong marred his work somewhat by walking three men.

These teams are to play a double-header at Youngstown Labor day, which in a measure would be a decided advantage to Youngstown were Homestead inclined to scare when on the road. The Steel Workers put up as fast and aggressive article of ball on the road as when they are playing at home.

Marty Hogan is leaving nothing undone toward getting the championship. He is strengthening his team by signing new men and shifting the line-up. Homestead, on the other hand, is losing in playing strength. Harry Tate went to Johnstown before the Youngstown games and he was followed by Al Miller a few days later. The leaving of these men undoubtedly weakened the team. Risher picked up a good player in Crum of Sharon, who was in the Western league last year, but as yet he has not secured a first-class man for left field.

If Lew Moren goes with a big league club Risher will have to scout after a pitcher. Ball players, however, will be easy to get soon, as many will be returning home from the different minor leagues.

Promising Pittsburgh Players.

Pittsburgh boys will be prominent in the National league next year if all "make good" that have been signed or will be by the league managers. Harry McChesney has been purchased by Chicago from the Des Moines Western league and Brooklyn has bought first claim on Arthur Goodwin from Memphis Southern league, and Jim Pastorious and "Chic" Cargo of the Albany New York State league. "Red" Calhoun goes from Haverhill of the New England league to the Boston American, although there has been no official promulgation of his purchase yet. Harry Hollis, who was with Haverbrill for a while, declares that Calhoun has hit in more runs than any other man in the league this year.

Down in Louisville the fans think that Billy Campbell, the local southpaw, is the best in the American association. His release was bought by the St. Louis Americans last week, but he will finish this season with Louisville. When Irve Wilhelm came to Pittsburgh from Birmingham he extolled Campbell's worth as a pitcher. Campbell was with Birmingham last year and then he was considered the best southpaw in the Southern league.

Campbell is somewhat of a "foxy" pitcher, and another thing in his favor is that he does not allow the base runners to get much of a lead on him, as he goes through exactly the same motion throwing to first as he does in delivering the ball to the batter.

Phil Lewis is another big league possibility. His playing at short for Baltimore is said to be the best in the Eastern league, and he would strengthen many clubs in the National league. Lewis is hitting .305, leading Baltimore with the bat, also making the best average of any Pittsburgher in the Eastern league. In Baltimore the critics compare him with Lajole as a batter and with Jennings as a fielder.

Of the local talent "out," Sam Brown, the West Newton boy with Toledo, is thought to be the best catcher, and the one who stands the best show of getting into the big league. Brown is the first backstop for Toledo and is hitting well. It is known that President Dreyfuss thinks well of him. When Brown was signed with Johnstown this spring it was Dreyfuss who induced him to not tie up with an independent team, but get within the folds of organized baseball. Brown caught for Birmingham last year.

McAleer to Champion Phyle's Cause.

Manager McAleer of the St. Louis Americans will use his influence towards having Billy Phyle reinstated by the National Baseball association. McAleer was in Youngstown recently watching a Youngstown-Wheeling game, and then he said he would like to see Phyle again on a league team. Phyle is playing great ball at third for Youngstown.

McAleer watched Billy Kommer, the Allegheny southpaw of the Niles team, work in one game, and while he was impressed with his work, he said that he needed at least one more year's campaigning before he would be fit for a trial in the big league. McAleer thought Phyle the best player on either team.

A hit over the fence, provided there is no ground rule, counts for a home run to the batter, whether or not the fielders get after it and field the ball home, beating the runner. Waynesburg played the Athletics at Turtle Creek Saturday week ago, and Unrue, the Athletics' big hitter, walloped the ball on the nose, sending it over the fence. Joe Phillips, the Waynesburg pitcher, who was playing the outfield that day, scaled the fence, and by some quick sprinting got the ball and threw it home, nailing Unrue at the plate.

Phillips came in, expecting to see the side retired, and he looked sheepish when Capt. Milt Montgomery told him to retrace his steps to the outfield. It was Phillips' first experience of the kind, and at that it is one that does not turn up often in any league.

RICHARD R. GUY.

FINE HORSES ENTERED.

Best on Grand Circuit Will Go After a Big Prize.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 27.—The entry list of 205 horses for the grand circuit week at Charter Oak park, beginning September 5, was made public today. The chief event is the Charter Oak stake of $10,000 for 2:09 trotters, the money being divided so that in effect each heat is a race. The winner of each race will receive $2,000; each horse that finishes second will get $800, and the third horse in the first heat will have $600, and the third horse in each of the other two heats, $500.

The horses named for the event which is scheduled for September 8, are: Dr. Strong, George G., Grace Keller, John Taylor, Jim Ferry, Angiola, Chauncey S., Maestro, Metallis, Marion Wilkes, Sweet Marie, The Roman and Tiverton.

WANTS ANOTHER DOSE.

Gus Ruhlin Asks for One More Chance With Jeffries.

AKRON, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Gus Ruhlin, the Akron Giant, challenged Champion Jim Jeffries for a fight at any place and at any time named by Jeffries. Since his last fight with Sandy Ferguson Ruhlin has been at his home in this city and he says that he is in good shape and would be ready to fight within two months. Ruhlin has done but little training during the past three months, but says he has never felt better in all his life. "I have challenged the winner," he said today, "and am anxious to have the time set for the fight. The sooner it can be arranged the better it will please me. I am confident that I can put up as good a fight as any one in the business." Ruhlin wired his challenge to Jeffries this morning.

Spend Labor Day at the Seashore.

On Thursday, September 1, Pennsylvania R. R. will run the last of the SPECIAL SEASHORE EXCURSIONS for season of 1904. Ten dollars round trip in coaches only; $12.00 in parlor or sleeping cars when accompanied by usual Pullman ticket. Tickets good 16 days, including date of sale. Special train leaves Union station on above date at 8:56 a. m., evening trains at 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m.

FALL RACING SEASON NOW ON

Many Youngsters Developed Who Will Take the Places of Noted Horses.

SOME LIVELY TRACK GOSSIP

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The running of the Futurity today marked the opening of the fall racing in the Metropolitan district. It was a race worthy of the season and a crowd worthy of the race gathered to see the grandest lot of two-year-olds seen in this country for many a year battle for the premiership of the American turf.

The racing for the balance of the meet at the Sheepshead Bay track gives every indication of keeping up to the high standard set by today's card.

The season has developed the fact that in the youngsters just beginning their racing careers we have worthy successors to the Waterboys, Hermises, Irish Lads, McChesneys and Africanders, who are just about finishing theirs.

McChesney, by the way, will be given another chance to redeem himself Monday. He will, it is said, try to duplicate his victory of a year ago by winning the Twin City Handicap. He will go against such topnotchers as Beldame, Ort Wells, Lord of the Vale, Bryn Mawr, Caughnawaga, Hermis and The Picket. If he can lead this field home it will put a stop to the talk that he has gone stale.

Africander, too, is to have a chance to prove he is not a back number during the Sheepshead Bay meet. He is to try for the Annual Champion Stakes, and Frank Weir is confident the great son of Star Ruby has a good chance to land this $25,000 plum. Weir says of Africander:

"He was never better in his life. His legs are as clean as a newly foaled colt's, and he is as bright and chipper as any man could wish a horse to be. I feel fairly confident he will run to his very best form when I get him screwed up. He will surely be ready for the Annual Champion. He has no other engagements at the Bay, and there will be no occasion for giving him too much to do. An overnight race will be his only race before the Annual Champion."

There is likely to be a revision of the program next year at Saratoga. As the stakes are now arranged, only the owners who have millions behind them have a chance to win. The fact that James R. Keene has won the $50,000 Great Republic, the $13,000 Special, the $7,000 Flash and the $15,000 Derby; that Herman B. Duryea (the Whitney stable) has won the $15,000 Spinaway and the $30,000 Hopeful; that Sydney Paget has won the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes—the most valuable races of the meeting—is the best evidence that Saratoga racing, as it is conducted just now, is a millionaire's game pure and simple.

If the track is to be successful the men of moderate means must be given a chance. The men behind Saratoga realize this, and there are likely to be such changes in conditions for next year's stakes as will rectify this tendency to throw everything to the millionaire owners.

Mars Cassidy is experimenting with some new barrier ideas, which he will spring at Kenilworth, where he is to officiate as starter. Cassidy has made a close study of starting machines, and already is the inventor of one of the best barriers in use. He expects, however, that the new machine will be a big improvement over any yet put into use. Cassidy's new idea is an improvement on the Carr gate, which has been tried in the west, but which was found too unwieldy to be practical. The Carr idea of having a separate stall for each horse is carried out with compartments made of bamboo and canvas, and the entire machine will be light and easily handled. Mr. Cassidy has a working model of the machine, and believes it practical, and that it will correct many of the evils of starting horses.

H. D. Brown, the chief promoter of the new racing plant at New Orleans, is here, and says that unqualified success is assured for the last winter race course. He said:

"It is not intended to race over the course before January 1, and by that time it will be sufficiently well settled to be both safe and fast. We expect to give 50 days of racing, and you can say that we have positive assurance from the Western Jockey club that our association will receive due recognition from that body. The object of our association is to give winter racing of the highest class. New Orleans is awakening from the lethargy which has kept it in the background, and it is now one of the most progressive cities in the country."

When asked why the association did not build a one mile and a furlong track instead of the usual mile course, Mr. Brown said:

"It is the intention to have trotting races also over the course. New Orleans will offer another week of light harness sport following Memphis, and there is much interest in the trotters and side-wheelers down there. But for this our track probably would have been one mile and a furlong in circumference, and would have been unique among the western and southern race courses."

MANHATTAN.

STARTED WITH VICTORY.

Field Club's Cricket Eleven Won First Game in the Canadian Tour.

LEWISTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The cricketers of Pittsburgh Field club opened their Canadian tour at Niagara Falls, Ont., today and after an interesting and pleasant game, victory rested with Smoky City players by four runs.

The Pittsburgh captain won the toss for choice in innings and elected to bat. A bad beginning was made, two wickets falling for six runs, but John Stewart and Clement raised the score to 51 for the third wicket, both men batted in great form, the former getting 31 and the latter 149. Shock Stewart and Capt. McPherson put on 25 runs for the seventh wicket, but their remaining wickets fell rapidly and the last wicket fell at 90.

The Niagara players commenced well, Jones playing a beautiful inning for 25, but Shock Stewart's bowling proved too much for the remaining players and they were all disposed of for 48. Stewart had seven wickets for 19 runs.

Tonight the Pittsburgh players left for Toronto, where they will play four games. Monday's game is against Mimico, which is the strongest club in Canada.

MISS EVERETT CHAMPION.

Won the Western Golf Title by Defeating Miss Carpenter by Brilliant Play.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Miss Frances Everett of the Exmoor Country club today won the women's western golf championship on the Glenview Golf club's grounds by defeating Miss J. Anna Carpenter of Westward, Mo., one up on the home green. The contest was close and each player performed like a veteran.

Miss Everett's long game was the best ever exhibited by a woman over the western championship course. Out in 49 to Miss Carpenter's 50. Miss Everett was one up at the turn. She had won four of the first nine holes, lost three and two were halved. The tenth was halved and the eleventh was also halved, despite Miss Carpenter's bit of bad luck, which sent the ball into the river. By brilliant work Miss Carpenter took the twelfth in bogey four, and taking the next two holes from Miss Everett she was 2 up. But Miss Everett squared matters at the sixteenth, won the seventeenth because Miss Carpenter topped her drive into the long grass and halved the home hole, winning one up.

HOCKEYITES TO ORGANIZE.

Pittsburgh Will Be Represented at Chicago Meeting Tomorrow.

A meeting to form a national or international hockey league will be held at Chicago at noon Monday. Four clubs—Pittsburgh Roughton, Calumet and Sault Ste. Marie—are enthusiastic for an organization. One manager in Canada has asked for a franchise. Chicago and Duluth are talking about it and either New York or Brooklyn may be asked to come in. Capitalists in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Buffalo are talking of building rinks this fall. If they do they will put in hockey teams. James R. Dee of Houghton, H. F. Metzger of Sault Ste. Marie and A. S. McSwigan of Pittsburgh are active spirits in the new league.

FOOTBALL WILL NOW HOLD SWAY

Preparations Already Made at All Colleges and Candidates Have Started to Prepare.

TIGERS LOSE MANY MEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The devotees of football are beginning to sit up and take notice. It will not be many weeks before the squads will report for duty and the work of selecting the young warriors who will defend their college colors on the gridiron will be in full blast. Harvard and Yale have set the day for their squads to report. It is September 19 in both cases.

Capt. Hurley and Worthington, the head coach for Harvard, have already held several conferences to map out the campaign. According to the former several crack "prep" players are coming to Harvard next autumn, among them Starr the quarterback from Groton school, and who is counted upon to make a bid for Capt. Marshall's place. Mills, Squires and Derby, substitutes, are also candidates for regular players' positions.

Princeton is anticipating more or less trouble in getting a team which can keep up to the pace set by last season's champions.

Many Good Ones Lost.

Princeton lost by graduation six veteran football warriors—De Witt at right guard; Reed, right tackle; Ross McClave, the hurdling fullback; Ralph Davis, the All-American left end; Howard Henry, right end, and Vetterlein, who filled the position of quarterback. With these men out of the game it will be the hardest kind of a problem to fill the vacancies. No one knows what the entering freshman class will develop, but as soon as the men are called out for practice a canvass of the class will be made, and every man that looks like a football player will be urged to don the moleskin and try for a place on the team. The entering class will number about 475, and Trainer Jim Robinson will watch closely for promising material.

Although old Nassau has lost some mighty good football material she has a first-class nucleus for a winning team left.

Cooney, who fills the position of left tackle, is one of the strongest players on the gridiron, and it will be remembered that he made a creditable showing against Hogan of Yale last year. Harold Short, who holds the pivotal position, is another who fills his place well. Herbert Dillon, as left guard, proved the equal of Bloomer of Yale last season and should be equally good this fall. Capt. Walter Foulke, the right halfback, is, without exception, the fastest back on the gridiron today, and it is his intention to gather about him a team with speed and weight combined.

The other big colleges have not yet taken formal steps toward organization, but they will do so within the next week or two.

Amateur athletes the world over will be watching St. Louis next week. Every man anywhere near championship form who can by any possibility make the trip will be at the world's fair city, for Monday the third modern Olympic games will begin. This will be the greatest athletic meet of modern times. Athletes from all parts of the world are entered in the various contests and with anything like favorable conditions there should be an epoch-making smashing of records.

The Next Big Fight.

Now that the championship bout between Jack Munroe and Jim Jeffries has gone into pugilistic history, the eyes of the followers of the padded mitt are turned to the fight between Jack O'Brien and Jim Corbett, which is carded for Philadelphia, September 7. This will be a pretty bout to look at, but I doubt if anybody looks for anything to be settled by it.

Neither of the principals can knock out a real good man in six rounds. They are not that kind of fighters. It may also be said that either of them is liable to stay a good while longer than six rounds with even the top-notchers. Hence the sport who goes over to Philadelphia may confidently expect to see a beautiful exhibition of the art of "hit, stop and get away," developed to the highest perfection, but if he is looking for hard slugging and a knockout it is long odds he will be disappointed. It is likely to be a much more suitable occasion for a ladies' matinee than was the occasion when Philadelphia introduced the innovation of making a prize fight a society function.

"Young Corbett" has conceived the idea of organizing an all-star pugilistic theatrical company. He said at Saratoga the other day that if one boxer could give a show, that half a dozen champions, past and present, ought to guarantee capacity business.

"Fitz, of course, would be leading old man," said "Young Corbett," "while Jim Corbett would be the handsome hero. Jeff would be the stern father and Sharkey the designing villain. 'Kid' McCoy would come in as assistant bad man, and Bob Armstrong and Jack Johnson could figure as faithful colored servants.

"The leading juvenile would suit 'Philadelphia Jack' O'Brien very nicely, while 'Kid' Broad and Dave Sullivan would furnish excellent low comedy. I would have fights in every act.

"I like the idea, and think that there is a load of money in it." Here is a tip for some enterprising manager.

THE FUTURITY WON BY ARTFUL

Monster Crowd Watched Race, Which Was Exciting from Start to Finish.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Artful, brown filly, bred by the late Wm. C. Whitney and bearing the colors of Herman B. Duryea, today won the seventeenth renewal of the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay. Tradition, bred by James B. Haggin, and running in the name of Sydney Paget, was second, while Sysonby, from the stable of James R. Keene, and bred in England, finished third.

The Keene entry, Sysonby and Wild Mint, was favorite in the betting at 13 to 20, but was not heavily backed in view of the short price which the public was not eager to accept with the field of sixteen starters. The Duryea entry received the bulk of public wagers at 5 to 2. The time for six furlongs of the Futurity course was one minute eleven and four-fifth seconds, the fastest on record for the stake.

The day was perfect. A chill wind during the morning gave way after the noon hour to bright sunshine and long before 2:30, the hour for the first race, every inch of space in the double-decked grandstand was crowded with lovers of the thoroughbred. Votaries of society came back from the mountain and seashore to witness the struggle for turf honors among the half dozen millionaires represented in the Futurity.

In the betting ring the struggle of would-be players had for a half hour preceding the bugle call been terrific. Men trampled upon one another in a wild struggle to secure the best odds on their favorites.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock the horses were lined up for the start. The course was almost a straight run of six furlongs, and directly toward the stand, and for that reason lacked much of the spectacular effect of contests on the main track. There was quite a delay at the post, owing to the size of the field, but after a few moments, Starter Fitzgerald lined the 2-year-olds up and sent them away. Sysonby, with Redfern up, was on his toes as the barrier snapped, and got the rail.

Artful got away second and raced head and head with Sysonby for three-eighths of a mile. Tanya and Tradition were third and fourth, and the other twelve were bunched behind them. Redfern seemed to have the race at his mercy, but the lightweight Artful never lost an inch, and as they rushed past the half mile post Sysonby began to tire. Hildebrand, quick to see his advantage, began to handride the fleet filly. Inch by inch he crawled up and as they dashed by the five furlong pole he was lapping Sysonby's saddle.

A great shout rang out as the racers tore down the brown stretch of dirt toward the finish, and it was plain to be seen that the great son of Melton and Optime was beaten. Tanya, which had been running third, gave way to Tradition, and Lyne, on the latter, worked like a demon in the last 70 yards and succeeded in catching Sysonby. Artful in that distance had gone away at every jump. Passing under the wire, she was five lengths in front of Tradition, the latter was a short head in front of Sysonby, Tanya was four lengths away in fourth place, while the others were strung out hopelessly beaten.

Today's race, while not as rich by many thousands of dollars as some of the preceding ones, was worth a total of $54,200, divided as follows: To the winner, $45,509; to the second, $4,917; third, $2,083; to the nominator of the winner (estate of William C. Whitney), $2,000; to the nominator of the second horse, (J. B. Haggin), $1,250; to the nominator of the third horse, $500.

American breeders were highly pleased over the outcome, as Artful and Tradition are purely American bred, while the dam of Sysonby was imported by Mr. Keene while in foal to the splendid sire Melton, and in his veins flows the blood of some of England's most famous derby winners. Summary:

First race, the Inaugural steeplechase, about two miles—*Caller, 183, Donohue, 11 to 5 and even, won; Bonfire, 157, O'Donnell, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Fonsena, 160, Day, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 4:00. *Added starter.

Second race, selling, last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course—Tramator, 107, Shaw, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Gilpin, 105, W. Davis, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Workman, 107, H. Phillips, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Third race, the Fall handicap, six furlongs on main track—Hamburg Belle, 120, Lyne, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Alan A. Dale, 124, Redfern, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Collector Joseph, 115, O'Neil, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:12 4-5.

Fourth race, the Futurity for 2-year-olds, $10,000 added in gross value, $54,200, six furlongs, 1,185 original nominations—Artful, 114, Hildebrand, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5, won, by five lengths; Tradition, 127, Lyne, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by a head; Sysonby, 127, Redfern, 13 to 20 and out, third. Time, 1:11 4-5. Tanya, Councilman, Afile, Bellestrone, Wild Mint, Glorifier, Hot Shot, Oiseau, Jack Lory, Woodsaw, Carryville, Bedouin and Rose of Dawn finished in the order named. Artful, Tanya and Rose of Dawn were coupled as the Duryea entry; Tradition and Woodsaw as the Paget entry; Sysonby and Wild Mint as the Keene entry; Hot Shot and Councilman as the entry of John E. Madden.

Fifth race, one mile—High Chancellor, 111, O'Neil, 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Dimple, 101, Travers, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Dekabrist, 106, Martin, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:40.

Sixth race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth on turf—Orly II., 95, Sperling, 3 to 1 and even, won; Elliott, 110, J. Daly, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Flammule, 101, Hildebrand, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:46 4-5.

FINE STEPPERS FOR GOLD CUP

Many Pittsburgh Horses Entered and Will Have to Meet the Best in the Country.

LOU DILLON MAY START

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The list of entries for the Inter-City matinee at Cleveland, August 30 and 31, is so heavy that the club has had to put four new races on the program, and in order to finish up the card in two days it will be necessary to have a morning session on Wednesday. The official program is as follows:

First day, August 30—2:07 pace; 2:13 trot; 2:11 pace; gold cup trot; 2:10 trot; 2:15 trot; 2:18 trot. Second day, August 31—Morning session, horses called at 10 o'clock; 2:14 pace; 2:18 pace; 2:24 trot. Afternoon session—2:12 trot; 2:16 trot; cup pace; 2:14 trot; 2:07 trot; 2:21 trot.

By Sunday night all of the out-of-town horses will have arrived at the Cleveland track. The Pittsburgh horses came in six cars, and the amateurs of that city have starters for every one of the 16 races on the program, including the gold cup race. At the last moment Thomas W. Lawson of Boston decided to have a representative of his stable in the Inter-City matinee, and has sent on the fast trotting mare, "Baroness." She arrived at the Cleveland track on Saturday morning with other horses of the Boston club. The noted stable of grand circuit campaigners belonging to E. E. Smathers also arrived Saturday morning. They came in from Boston, where they had been racing at the grand circuit meeting.

It looks now as if the race for the $5,000 gold cup on Tuesday would be another duel between E. E. Smathers and C. K. G. Billings, with Pittsburgh holding a strong outside hand.

It is safe to say that of his four entries Mr. Smathers will elect Sadie Mc. as his starter. Although only four years old, Sadie Mc. is one of the most wonderful young trotters in the country. She has never been beaten, and when she won the $15,000 Kentucky futurity last fall all horsemen were a unit in the belief that she could then have beaten the world three-year-old record of 2:08¾. One day last week at Boston Mr. Smathers tried out Sadie Mc. a little to wagon and she stepped the heat for him in 2:08¾.

Mr. Billings, who arrived in Cleveland Saturday morning for the meeting, has not yet decided which one of his three horses he will start in the cup. He has until 7 o'clock Monday evening to declare his starter, and he will probably not make any announcement before that time. His peerless mare, Lou Dillon, will surely be seen at the meeting, if not in the cup race, then in an exhibition performance. Her first stiff work since her sickness, that was first noticed on July 30, occurred Saturday when she trotted some keying up miles.

The entries are now in from ten amateur driving clubs, so that this meeting will be the most inter-city of any matinee meeting ever held. The club officials feel sure that with good weather all records for attendance will be beaten. The highwater mark crowd is 24,000 that was present when John A. McKerron and Lord Derby raced at Cleveland for the Boston cup in 1902. The Central Passenger Association has granted a rate for this meeting of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip, which applies to any point within 200 miles of Cleveland. Tickets are good going August 29 and 30 and returning September 1.

MUNROE WAS GAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The gross receipts of the Jeffries-Munroe fight were $21,500, of which Jeffries received $9,156 and Munroe $6,104, the remainder going to the promoters of the contest. All who witnessed the contest agree that the champion is in a class by himself and that no other living pugilist is likely to dispute his right to the title.

Throughout the round and 45 seconds the fight lasted Jeffries chewed gum and smiled. He was perfectly calm and entirely at his ease, while Munroe was pale and evidently nervous. Never for a moment did Munroe stand the slightest chance to win, but he was game and determined to fight to the end. Had not Referee Graney interceded as Jeffries was preparing to land the decisive blow the bout might have ended in a tragedy.

Munroe finds consolation in the belief that he went as far with Jeffries as anyone could. The champion anticipated a severe battle and expressed himself as surprised that his opponent made so poor a showing. While disappointed at the brevity of the fight, which some paid $20 to see, sporting men admit that it was a genuine battle for supremacy and that the best man won.

VERONA LEAVES FIELD WITH THE HICKORY A. C.

The Hickory A. C. was given a game yesterday at Verona in the sixth inning by the umpire. The game was fast throughout. Russell pitched superb ball for Hickory, and Wilson, the former California Normal pitcher, did well for Verona. When the umpire gave a seemingly bad decision Verona left the field. The score at this time was 5 to 4 in favor of Hickory. This is the second time these teams have met and Hickory winning both, can claim the 16 and 17-year-old championship. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Hickory	2	1	2
Verona	1	3	0

Batteries—Russell and Duff; Wilson and Simpson.

BRIDGEVILLE IS RETURNED WINNER

Manager Jim Gapen Makes McKeesport Hit at Wrong Time and Loses.

OTHER LOCAL CONTESTS

Bridgeville defeated McKeesport Steel Works at McKeesport yesterday in a well played game, 4 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, Brookmiller having a shade the better of it, he allowing but seven hits and compelling 13 batsmen to smite the wind. Gapen pitched well also, allowing 10 hits, which he kept well scattered except in the first inning, when McClarren, first man up, was an easy out. English and C. Sellars followed with singles and H. Shultz hit for two bases, scoring English, Sellars going to third. The next two batters were easy outs. McKeesport scored again in the eighth on singles by H. Shultz, Jones and A. Sellars, this ending McKeesport's scoring. Bridgeville secured but seven hits off Brookmiller, but was able to bunch them. The batting of Lauderbaugh of Bridgeville was one of the leading features. The score:

McK'p't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Br'ville.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Clar'n s.	0	0	3	4	1	M'Caffry s.	1	1	3	2	1
English 1.	1	2	1	0	0	F'berry c.	0	0	8	1	0
C.Sellars 3.	0	2	1	0	1	Eriser 3.	0	0	2	4	1
H.Shultz 1.	1	2	9	1	0	Sloane 2.	0	0	1	2	0
Geer 2.	0	0	1	2	0	L'baugh 1.	2	3	1	0	0
Jones r.	0	2	0	0	0	Kinney l.	0	0	1	1	0
A Sel'rs m.	0	2	0	0	0	Gapen p.	1	1	0	4	0
Murray c.	0	0	12	0	0	Lynch m.	0	2	1	0	0
B'miller p.	0	0	0	2	0	Crutcher r.	0	0	0	0	0
*Weisser l.	0	0	0	0	0	Goehring r.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	2	10	27	9	2	Totals.	4	7	27	14	2

*Batted for Brookmiller in the ninth.

McKeesport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Bridgeville	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lauderbaugh, Lynch. Three-base hit—Lauderbaugh. Sacrifice hits—Murray, McCaffrey. Stolen bases—Jones, McCaffrey, Frankenberry. Hit by pitcher—Kinney. Base on balls—Off Gapen 1. Struck out—By Brookmiller 13, by Gapen 8. Passed ball—Murray. Umpire—Dean. Time of game—1:20. Attendance 810.

GOLFING FOR CUP.

Edgeworth Club Members Are Having a Close Race.

The third day's contest for the Edgeworth club cup was held yesterday at the club. There will be five days' play in all for the cup. The best net score each day gets three points, the second one two points, and the third one. R. P. Nevin, Jr., has a lead of four points so far. Laurie Pearson had the best net score yesterday, 72; S. S. Liggett second, 76, and L. L. Allen, R. B. Carr and F. A. McVay third, with 79. The cards returned were:

Laurie Pearson	86	14	72
S. S. Liggett	84	8	76
E. L. Allen	82	3	79
R. B. Carr	93	14	79
F. A. McVay	90	10	79
W. H. Haines	87	6	81
J. S. George	85	3	82
F. C. Ewart	93	10	83
J. E. Porter	83	0	83
R. P. Nevin, Jr.	83	0	83

Sharon Wins Exciting Game.

SHARON, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Sharon defeated Kent today in one of the most exciting games of the season. Cleary and Jenkins pitched good ball. Herwig made a sensational one-hand running catch in middle, the best ever made on the local ground. His hit also brought in the winning run. Score:

Sharon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Kent.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Herwig m.	0	1	4	0	0	Spade m.	0	0	1

ST. PAUL AND READING LED A STRONG RALLY

Steel Preferred Also Closed at the Top—The Bank Statement Showed Small Decreases in Loans, Cash and Surplus.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The New York stock market closed the week fairly active and firm, with St. Paul and Reading, the leaders of the market, advancing to and closing at the highest prices of the year. United States Steel preferred was also strong, recovering to 60, which was the final sale at the short session yesterday. At the opening there was some hesitation, and slight declines occurred, due to the lower quotations from London. Just before the close of the New York market the rumor came from various sources that Port Arthur had fallen. It was reported that the London stock exchange had received the report from what was regarded as a reliable source, and that the effect was to advance American securities on the London "curb" market. This may have had something to do with the final rally on this side, but the buying of St. Paul which carried the price up 2 per cent to 154¾ was credited solely to the western clique which has been prominent in the market for some time past. The advance in Reading to 59½ was in the face of the report for July showing a decrease in gross earnings of $1,157,500 and a decrease in net of $515,900. The only other stock to display any particular strength was Hocking Valley, which advanced 1½ per cent to 79, the final sale. Atchison and Metropolitan Street Railway were the only prominent stocks to close at net declines, and these were not large. The sentiment in the street at the close was favorable to higher prices the coming week, although there is a growing impression that a reaction is overdue, and that the longer it is deferred the more severe it will be.

The street paid little attention to the bank statement and regarded it as favorable because the net decrease in cash, amounting to only $1,804,600, was so much below the estimates. There was a decrease of $117,200 in loans, and a decrease of $1,237,675 in surplus reserve, leaving the total surplus at $57,375,400. The changes in the statement in detail as compared with the previous week were as follows:

		Decrease.
Loans	$1,099,057,200	$ 117,200
Specie	277,578,900	1,800,800
Legal tenders	81,622,200	203,800
Deposits	1,207,302,800	2,267,700
Circulation	37,724,400	*109,500
Reserve held	359,201,100	1,804,600
Required reserve	301,375,400	566,925
Surplus reserve	57,375,400	1,237,675
Surplus in 1903	20,077,925	380,375
Surplus in 1902	9,742,775	375

*Increase.

The beginning of shipments of currency to the crop-moving districts occurred during the week, something like $1,500,000 having been sent through the sub-treasury at New York to the south and west, the bulk of it to Chicago. It is estimated that more than twice that amount was shipped direct by express by the banks, and from this time forward shipments are likely to continue on a large scale. The high prices for wheat, corn and cotton will stimulate the marketing of these crops, and call for a correspondingly large amount of money. The New York banks hold a larger sum due to banks and bankers than ever before and have, in fact, been banking upon the money of the country all spring and summer. Nevertheless, there has been no crop-moving season in recent years which began with the money market outlook so free from signs of disturbance as the present one. There should and probably will be an advance in rates for call loans, but there is little probability of any real stringency in the money market this fall.

It is interesting to note that while the surplus reserves of the New York banks are the largest for any corresponding period since 1894, the percentage of reserve to liability of the Bank of England during the past week rose to the highest figure since 1896. The percentage reported was 55.58 per cent, which compares with 37.30, the low level of the year recorded last January. The loans of the New York banks are $176,000,000 larger than at the corresponding date last year, while the loans of the Bank of England are only about $1,000,000 larger than a year ago. London temporarily lost its commanding position in the world's money market as a result of the South African war. It has not yet regained that position. But there has been a rapid accumulation of banking funds during the past two months. One of the consequences of the relatively high rates of discounts prevailing in the London market during the past few years has been the steady decline in consols. The highest price ever quoted for this premier security was 113⅞, in 1897, when the percentage of reserve of the Bank of England was lower than it is today. This past week consols sold below 88, as a result of the developments in connection with the war in the far east. Of course there was a difference of ¼ of 1 per cent in the rate of interest on consols in 1897 and today, the present rate being 2½ per cent, but after taking this difference into consideration, present prices of consols are abnormally low compared with prices before the South African war. It will be interesting to observe the effects of the present war upon French rentes, because Russia will have to depend mainly upon France, which is already the largest outside creditor of the czar, for additional funds to carry on the war, or in the event of an early declaration of peace, to supply the means for restoring the wastes of war. There is no doubt that when government securities like consols and rentes decline, the movement has a sentimental effect upon the market value of investments all over the world. Those securities are looked upon as establishing the market value of the highest class of investments, and the latter imperceptibly fluctuate with the rise and fall of consols.

One satisfaction to be derived from the easier tendency of the foreign money markets, and particularly in London, is that in case the drafts upon the New York reserves for crop-moving purposes should exceed expectations, it will be easier to draw gold from London if needed. The cotton crop still promises to be the largest ever raised in this country, and it is likely to move rapidly to market. This prospect has already had the effect of depressing rates for sterling exchange. At one time, however, it was thought that, due to the higher rates for money abroad, foreigners would carry their cotton bills in New York, instead of sending gold in settlement, and under present monetary conditions New York would be satisfied with such arrangement; but if, as some few observers predict, the crop requirements are to be large and New York reserves run low, it will be a satisfaction to feel that we can draw upon Europe for gold.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

4 W. Airbrake	131	100 U. S. Stl. pfd.	59¾
25 U.S. Stl. pfd.	59½	10 M. L. & H...	35
40 do	59⅝	25 F. Proof pfd.	29

10:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

50 Am. Can pfd.	45¾	41 W. Airbrake	132
8 Switch com.	67½	15 do	132
2 do	67¼	15 Brewing com.	23½
10 M. L. & H...	35⅝	50 Crucible com.	5½
3 do	35	25 F. Proof pfd.	29
10 do	35⅝	$595 Fgh. Coal	
10 do	35½	div. scrip	102½%
10 do	35¼		

Summary.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
50	Amer. Can pfd.	45½	45¼	45¾	—10⅜
15	Brewing com.	23⅞	23½	23½	—⅝
50	Cruc. Steel com.	5½	5⅜	5½	0
50	F. Proof. pfd.	29	29	29	0
53	M. L. & H.	35⅜	35	35¼	—⅛
10	Un. Switch com.	*67½	*67¼	*67½	—⅛
165	U. S. Steel pfd.	59⅞	59½	59¾	—¼
60	West. Airbrake.	132	*131	132	+1
453					
	SCRIP.				
$595	P. Coal pf. div.	*102¼	*102¼	*102½	0

*Less than 10 shares. †Per cent.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat	$ 50	35½	35⅝
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	38½	....
Peoples Pipage	25	22½	....
Luster Mining	10	11½	12
Allegheny Valley R. R. pfd.	50	....	25
Westinghouse Electric 2d pfd.	50	....	70¾
Suspension Bridge	25	....	59⅛
American Window Glass pfd.	100	25	....
Crucible Steel	100	....	3½
Do preferred	100	37	37½
Harbison-Walker Co. pfd.	100	52	....
Monongahela River Coal pfd.	50	20	....
National Fireproofing	50	7¾	8
Do preferred	50	28½	29½
Philadelphia Co.	50	39¾	....
Do preferred	50	....	44¼
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	23½	23½
Do preferred	50	44¼	44¾
Pittsburgh Coal	100	13	13⅝
Do preferred	100	57	57¾
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	50	4	....
Do preferred	50	....	15
Standard Underground Cable	100	....	200
Union Swith & Signal	50	67½	69
Do preferred	50	....	98
United States Steel pfd.	100	59¾	....
Westinghouse Airbrake	50	131½	....
Monongahela Incline	50	62	....
BONDS.			
B., K. & A. Traction 6s	....	115¼	....
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	....	99½	100
Monongahela River Coal 5s	....	....	110½
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	....	114	....
W. & E. Pgh. St. Ry. 5s	....	....	112
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co.	....	100⅛	101
P., A. & M. Traction 5s	....	112	....
American Sewer Pipe 6s	....	98½	....
PIG IRON WARRANTS.			
A—October	....	13.55	13.6⁰
B—October	....	12.55	12.85
D—October	....	12.85	....
A—September	....	13.50	13.75
A—August	....	13.65	13.75

Crucible Steel.

The fiscal year of the Crucible Steel Company ends next Wednesday. The annual meeting, however, does not occur until the third week in October, and there has been nothing in the market to indicate that any interest was accumulating stock in order to have a larger representation at that meeting. There were rumors to this effect some weeks ago, but they have subsided, as have also rumors of a plan for issuing long-term bonds to take up the floating debt, in order to permit of a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock. The sales for the week were unusually small, amounting to less than 500 shares of the common and 150 shares of the preferred. In the corresponding week last year the sales of the common exceeded 7,000 shares, and nearly 1,900 shares preferred. In fact the transactions in this stock alone in the fourth week of August last year were larger than the total business in all stocks during the past week. No reliable information as to the earnings of Crucible are obtainable, but owing to the character of its chief product, the business of the company would be less affected by reduced prices in the general iron market than any other producer.

A Bit of History.

The cut in railroad rates on wire products between Chicago and Missouri river points, and the cut made by the Missouri Pacific in similar rates eastward were the subject of considerable gossip yesterday. Wall street thought these cuts foreshadowed keen competition between the United States Steel Corporation and Colorado Fuel and Iron, the only prominent independent producers in the west.

The gossip recalled a bit of history related in a Fourth avenue office yesterday. A few months after the organization of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 the street was flooded with rumors of various properties which it was said would be merged into the great combination. A small party of Pittsburghers was in Wall street at the time these rumors were current. One of the party was well acquainted with Mr. Schwab. He called upon the latter and asked him whether there was any truth in the rumor of the absorption of Colorado Fuel by United States Steel.

"No," the latter said, "nothing of the sort," replied Mr. Schwab.

"But some good houses are buying Colorado Fuel on the rumor," persisted the inquirer.

"There is nothing in it," reiterated Mr. Schwab, "but," he continued, with a twinkle of one eye, "it might not be a bad idea to buy a little Colorado while the rumor is hot."

Four Pittsburghers made up a little pool and bought a block of Colorado Fuel. Now in those days there were hawk-eyed scouts who followed every movement of the big men in the street, and they followed the Pittsburgher from Mr. Schwab's office to the office of a prominent commission house, where the other members of the pool were waiting for the report on the rumors. After the buying orders had been placed the members of the pool made no secret of their operations, and soon the news spread like wildfire that Pittsburghers were buying Colorado Fuel after a conference with the head of the United States Steel Corporation. The stock went leaping upward. Just before the close of the day the pool closed out with a net profit of $17,000 each. The next day they repeated the operation, and the divisions were $100,000 to be divided among four, and the action of the market was so rapid that the buying and selling was completed each day without the putting up of a cent of margin. The highest price obtained for any of the stock of this little pool was 110. Wall street, however, did not accept the denial of the merger rumors until the stock had reached 136. Then it declined almost as rapidly as it had advanced, and when last year the dividend was passed the price broke to 24. Yesterday it closed at 36, or just $100 a share below the boom price that was based upon a rumor three years ago.

A Bull on Wheat.

There are at least three prominent Pittsburgh commission houses that have been handling an enormous speculative trade in wheat during the past three weeks, and there are numerous stories of large winnings. One of the most successful local traders said yesterday after the close of the market:

"I believe wheat will this coming week sell higher than ever before, and that before the government report is made on the 10th of September you will see wheat selling at $1.25 a bushel. What do I base my predictions on? The shortage of the crop of merchantable wheat. The Cincinnati Price Current and the Northwestern Miller are the only 'authorities' in the country who are ignoring crop damage. They always ignore crop damage. My prediction is that the United States will not raise more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and that of this total not more than 450,000,000 bushels will weigh 60 pounds to the bushel. A genuine shortage in the world's crop is certain, and the price is certain to more than discount this condition."

Financial Conditions in London.

An officer of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, who spent two months this summer in Europe, has this to say of present conditions in Great Britain:

"The after effects of the war in South Africa have been far more serious than London financiers or the British public expected. Money has remained dear during the past four or five years, while the money market in London has, in a large measure, been dominated by New York, Paris and Berlin, which centers loaned funds to London freely, so long as convenient; but these loans were withdrawn as soon as the capital was required at home, or could be better employed elsewhere. In consequence of high rates of interest, enterprises have been retarded, and business on the whole not satisfactory. With the return of easier conditions in money, and with large increases in the production of gold in South Africa, business men and bankers have begun to hope for the return of business activity. But no one yet has had the courage to predict a condition of general prosperity. This lack of confidence is due in part to possible eventualities in the Russo-Japanese war.

"The balances due by the United States to London, growing out of financial transactions in the past, have practically all been liquidated, and the money required for that purpose has been advanced largely by New York banks. This accounts, in part, for the large increase in the loan item of those banks. Some London bankers have criticised the policy of American railroads in borrowing large sums in advance of their actual need, and in the opinion of such bankers it would have been better if the railroads had limited their borrowing to smaller amounts and had taken it only at such times as the funds were actually required. However, in view of the high character of such investments, English bankers have taken a liberal share of those loans. Trade generally has been good, with the exception of the spinning industry, which has experienced a difficult and unsatisfactory year. The prospects, however, now are better. The shipping industry has suffered from unremunerative freights, but it is hoped that the war in the east will absorb the surplus tonnage and improve conditions in that respect."

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week were $36,506,208, a decrease of $3,000,000.

Less than 500 shares changed hands on the stock exchange.

Market was heavy and prices closed at small net declines.

Westinghouse Airbrake an exception, closing $1 a share higher.

Westinghouse Electric closed offered at 79¾, no bid.

Nothing doing in coal stocks and prices closed unchanged.

IN WALL STREET.

New York bank loans, cash and surplus decreased.

Surplus reserve still exceeds $57,000,000, the largest for 10 years.

Stock market was inactive, sales reaching only 211,700 shares.

The tone was steady to firm and prices closed at the top.

St. Paul and Reading led a strong rally at the close.

United States Steel preferred rallied to 60 and closed at the best.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, Aug. 22—Stock market opened firmer, became buoyant and closed strong. Amalgamated Copper and Southern Pacific were leaders in the movement and advanced to the highest prices of the year. United States Steel preferred declined to 58 and recovered to 59½. The $3,000,000 4 per cent Philippine certificates awarded to M. L. Turner, president of the Western National Bank of Oklahoma City at 101.41. Last previous sale was at 101.181. Foreign stock markets were also almost stagnant and government securities declined slightly, being unsettled by war news and the friction over the violation by Russia of Chinese neutrality. Grain markets feverish. May wheat at Chicago advanced to $1.17, broke to $1.17, broke to $1.12¾ and closed at $1.13⅝. Call loans remain easy at ⅞ to 1 per cent. In Pittsburgh natural gas stocks were firm and higher.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23—Stock market opened firm, became dull, and in the late dealings sold off, closing at small net declines. Government coupon 4s of 1925 advanced ¼ per cent. English consols and Japanese bonds lower; Russian bonds unchanged. Cotton and corn advanced, but wheat declined. Government weather bulletin reported favorable conditions for cotton and corn, and spring wheat harvest nearly completed, but injury from rust in the northern spring wheat belt. Some currency shipped to New Orleans from New York, marking the beginning of the crop-moving season. Call loan rates easy at ⅞ to 1 per cent.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—Stock market less active, but prices firm and closed at net advances. Foreign stock markets heavy and prices of government issues declined. Wheat breaks 4½ cents, corn and provisions lower, while cotton was strong and higher. New York sent $500,000 currency to Chicago, and $700,000 gold coin was engaged for shipment to the same city. Canadian Pacific Railroad places an order for 60,000 tons steel rails.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—Stock market buoyant, a score of prominent railroad issues advancing to the highest prices of the year. Foreign markets also firmer. Sterling exchange lower, and call loan rates a shade firmer. Wheat made a strong rally, but closed only a fraction higher for the day. Cotton strong and higher. Iron trade conditions reported unchanged, although there were rumors of additional cuts in prices for structural material. Bank of England's percentage of reserve to liability 55.58 per cent, the highest since 1896. Cash holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany increase $8,230,000 for the week.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—Stock market irregularity the principal feature in Wall street. Low-priced issues active. Steel preferred strong, and the prominent railroad issues closed lower. Foreign markets firmer but dull. Sharp rally in wheat and sharp decline in cotton. Rumors of additional cuts in iron and steel products discredited. Railroads from Chicago to Missouri river points cut rates on wire and nails about 40 per cent. The Missouri Pacific cuts eastbound rates on the same products from Pueblo to Missouri river points. The cuts supposed to reflect competition between United States Steel and Colorado Fuel and Iron.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27—Stock market was dull, but closed strong at the best prices under the leadership of St. Paul, Reading and United States Steel preferred. Cotton and wheat slightly higher, corn lower. The New York bank statement showed a decrease of $117,200 in loans and a decrease of $1,237,675 in surplus reserve.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday were the smallest for any day for a long time past, falling below a total of 500 shares. The tone of the market was rather heavy and prices closed slightly lower. An exception was Westinghouse Air Brake, which on sales of 60 shares rallied a dollar a share to 132 and closed at 131¾ bid. Electric closed offered at 79¾ and was without bid all day. There was nothing doing in the coal stocks and prices were unchanged. Pittsburgh Coal dividend scrip sold at 102½, the recent high mark.

American Window Glass preferred advanced to 25 bid on Saturday, and there were no offerings. There were no quotations on American Window Glass Machine stock. The market for the latter was killed long ago by the action of the reorganizers in refusing to issue permanent certificates, which prevented transfers out of the names of the original holders of the temporary receipts.

Only 535 shares Westinghouse Electric changed hands on the local board during the week and the range of prices was between 79¾ and 80. The market has been absolutely free from manipulation, and there is no sign as yet that insiders are interested in seeing higher prices for the purpose of unloading any surplus stock which they may have acquired out of the recent treasury issue. It can be said on good authority that the company is now figuring on some good business, and that the outlook in this respect has improved considerably of late.

A gentleman intimately associated with Westinghouse interests says he believes Union Switch and Signal common is the cheapest of the group. A few odd lots of the stock changed hands during the week at 67 to 67¾. At these prices it pays about 6 per cent.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh for July and August will compare with 2,000,000 and $3,000,000 net in the same months last year. The Reading company earned $1,884,191 in July. The falling off in anthracite coal tonnage in July was equal to nearly 20 per cent, and there have been stoppages in August at the mines which indicate a smaller output than in any month since last autumn. Still railroad earnings keep up well and the decrease in gross from even maximum figures is much less than might be expected.

Mortgage Banking was quoted on Saturday at 100 bid. It is reported that private sales were made at that price during the week.

The Boston copper stocks continued active on Saturday, Isle Royale was the feature. It was bought by two houses that some times operate for large local interests, and advanced two points. Utah continues to be taken for New York account and made another new high record. There were more buying orders in Osceola and very little stock came out on the 3½ point advance. Advices on metal market are increasingly confident of coming higher prices.

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 205, against 226 last week, 222 the preceding week and 176 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 30, against 24 last week, 33 the preceding week and 33 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 77 were in the east, 52 south, 61 west and 15 in the Pacific states, and 61 report liabilities of $5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures in the United States reported for August thus far were $5,279,761, against $9,627,621 for the corresponding period last year.

The Niagara Falls Power Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last: Gross earnings, $1,126,422; expenses, $214,530; net earnings, $911,893; other income, $114,936; to al net income, $1,026,829; total fixed charges, $702,660; balance, $234,869; improvements and betterments, $74,331; surplus, $160,068; previous adjusted surplus, $223,225; total surplus, $383,293.

The movement in Steel preferred was generally conceded to be a raid against the shorts. There has been a large short interest in this stock for several weeks, much the largest of any stock on the list. When rumors first started to be circulated of a possible cut in finished steel products, traders began putting out short lines in Steel preferred. There was also quite a little short selling by persons who owned the stock outright and wished to protect themselves against a possible break in the stock. On the reaction which this short selling started the stock was openly supported by the banking interests identified with the management of the company. Since then Steel preferred has held firm, although it did not participate to any extent in the upward movement of prices. According to a specialist the firmness of Steel preferred during the last week in the face of the disturbing rumors regarding the steel situation, was due largely to short covering. According to this specialist the short interest in Steel preferred two weeks ago amounted to fully 250,000 shares. When the stock failed to break on the announcement of the cuts in finished steel products, many of the shorts are said to have become uneasy and started to cover. It is said that the shorts, impressed by the strength which the rest of the market has exhibited, have been covering their contracts in Steel preferred at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 shares a day for the last week. Yesterday several of the larger room traders conceived the idea of making a turn in Steel preferred against the shorts. They started bidding up the price and soon started a general covering movement. After advancing 1⅜ points the traders who had started the advance took profits and the price then eased off. The whole move was professional.—New York Commercial.

It is well understood that France is one of the wealthiest of nations, and it is probably also true that the distribution and diffusion of wealth is more general in that country than in any other. But one man died in France in 1903 who was worth more than $10,000,000. But 119 persons died in France last year who left estates worth between $400,000 and $1,000,000, out of 386,032 estates. The remarkable diffusion of wealth is shown in the official returns of death rates issued by the ministry of France for the year:

Value of estates.	No. of Estates.	Total Value.
From 1rd to £20	124,581	£ 1,319,244
Over £20 and under £80	105,597	5,479,581
Over £80 and under £400	102,809	20,340,904
Over £400 and under £2,000	41,847	36,134,154
Over £2,000 and under £4,000	7,079	19,478,646
Over £4,000 and under £10,000	4,423	27,488,122
Over £10,000 and under £20,000	1,525	21,006,338
Over £20,000 and under £40,000	706	19,527,925
Over £40,000 and under £80,000	353	19,771,957
Over £80,000 and under £200,000	119	14,478,533
Over £200,000 and under £400,000	17	5,221,737
Over £400,000 and under £2,000,000	7	4,330,932
Over £2,000,000	1	2,025,377

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was no change in local money market conditions during the week. Banks continue to quote 5 to 6 per cent on call and time loans. Offerings of funds by out-of-town banks continue fairly liberal, and in some instances local rates are shaded on desirable loans. Stock brokers are not borrowing much new money and the market may be quoted as dull. Clearing house comparisons:

Clearing	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$6,115,945 51	$1,245,574 50
For the week	36,508,208 14	8,851,858 48
Previous week	36,392,359 50	8,592,508 85

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending	
August 27, 1904	$36,506,208 14
August 29, 1903	39,552,679 40
August 30, 1902	35,070,648 53
August 31, 1901	29,138,216 57

Total to date—

1904	$1,816,307,391 27
1903	1,625,649,534 75
1902	1,430,248,203 62
1901	1,405,896,729 37

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans $1,098,657,200, decreased, $117,200; deposits, $1,207,302,800, decreased, $2,267,700; circulation, $37,724,400, increased, $109,500; legal tenders, $81,622,200, decreased, $203,800; specie, $277,578,900, decreased, $1,600,80; reserve, $359,21,100, decreased, $1,804,600; reserve required, $301,825,400, decreased, $566,925; surplus, $57,375,400, decreased, $1,237,675; non-United States deposits, $63,219,800, decreased, $1,238,000.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4 per cent; sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87.65 for demand and at $4 85 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, $4 86 and $4 88½; commercial bills, $4 84¼@4 84¾; bar silver, 56¼c; Mexican dollars, 45¼c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds easy; money on call nominal; time loans slightly firmer; 60 days, 2 per cent; 90 days, 2¼ per cent; six months, 3½ per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust quotes checks as follows: London, $4 87.70; Paris, $5 17.65; marks, 95.40c; kronen, Austria, 20.37c; Italian lire, paper, $5 17.20; Dutch guilders, 40.30c; roubles, 51.65c; pesetas, 14.20c; kronen (Scan.), 27.20c; Hongkong (dollars local currency), $4 41.50; Yokohama (dollars local currency), $4 97.50; Manila (pesos), United States currency, par.

PRICES OF STANDARD SHARES BECAME FIRMER

Some of the Issues in the Wall Street Market Developed Actual Buoyancy.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: After a period of irregularity in which a reactionary tendency was clearly noticeable, prices of standard shares became firmer, some of the better issues developing actual buoyancy. At the outset there was a disposition to mark time and weigh the recent developments in connection with the crop situation, particularly in regard to wheat. Some uncertainty was also felt as to the meaning of the reduction in freight rates on steel and iron in the west, and the possibility of a rupture between the Harriman interests and the Goulds. The usual profit-taking at the end of the week made prices irregular and some of the issues became reactionary. There was little feature, however, to early trading beyond the dullness and the weaker tone. An outburst of activity in St. Paul lifted the market out of its uninteresting condition, and after the appearance of the bank statement the general list developed considerable strength and activity.

The speculation in St. Paul was the feature of the trading in the last hour. An insistent demand was maintained until the close. The transactions in this issue alone contributed about one-fifth of the total day's business. Reading sprang into activity immediately following the movement in St. Paul, and a fair amount of trading developed in Union Pacific and United States Steel. Missouri Pacific rallied to reflect any misgivings concerning the cutting in traffic rates on steel goods, and the transactions in this issue were comparatively light. There was little interest in business from the commission house sources, and the idea seemed to gain ground that the western element was disguising its hand by operating through local houses. The feeling at the close was strong that the old clique which met with reverses a month ago was again in control of the market. The tactics of swerving from one group of stocks to another were thought to be those of the western element.

Inquiries as to the nature of the differences between the Harriman interests and the Goulds, which precipitated the cut in traffic rates on west-bound steel goods, elicited the news that usually at this season of the year reductions in rates are made on various classes of goods. The Harriman representatives in this city also made the point that no serious step would be taken with the presiding head of the properties on his way back to New York. It is recalled, however, that the Union Pacific system has suffered as a result of the withdrawal of their representatives from the Colorado property. The large tonnage emanating from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is now controlled by the Gould lines. The deductions were made that the Union Pacific had lowered rates to carry west-bound freight to make up for the loss in local business. The incident, however, was thought to be worthy of attention.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.52	10.71	10.51	10.63
February	....	....	....	10.65
March	10.61	10.72	10.60	10.67
April	*10.65	....	....	10.69
May	10.63	10.64	10.63	10.72
August	*10.60	10.85	10.85	10.74
September	10.60	10.80	10.60	10.74
October	10.50	10.72	10.50	10.59
November	....	....	....	10.69
December	10.50	10.72	10.50	10.62

*Bid. †Asked.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton futures closed steady; August, 10.74c; September, 10.74c; October, 10.59c; November, 10.60c; December, 10.62c; January, 10.63c; February, 10.65c; March, 10.67c; April, 10.69c; May, 10.72c; spot closed dull; middling uplands, 11.20; middling gulf, 11.45c; sales, none.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 71,680 bales, including 21,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 147 bales; Queensland, 2,278 bales; Victoria, 432 bales; New Zealand, 4,104 bales; Falkland Islands, 833 bales; Singapore, 973 bales, elsewhere, 844 bales.

Electric Stocks at Boston.

*Westingh'e com. 80	Mass. Electric ... 13½
Edison Elec. B. 260	Do preferred ... 81
General Electric. 163	

*Asked.

COMPLETE RECORD OF NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
5700	A., T. & S. Fe	80⅝	81	80½	80⅞
1300	Do preferred	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
100	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32
	Do preferred	....	....	....	91
	Am. Sugar Refg.	131	131	131	131⅛
	Do preferred	134⅝	134⅝	134⅜	134
650	Am. Locomotive	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	89⅜
400	Am. Car Fdy.	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅝
200	Do preferred	78½	78½	78	78
	American Can	....	....	....	4½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	45⅜
12300	Amal. Copper	57	57½	56⅜	57
	Anac. Copper	....	....	....	78
1500	Am. Smelting	63½	63¾	63½	63½
100	Do preferred	107	107	107	106¾
500	American Ice	....	....	....	19⅝
	Do preferred	26¼	26½	25⅞	26¼
5900	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅜	86⅞	86	86⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92½
400	B. R. Transit	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅞
900	Canadian Pacific	126	126⅝	125⅞	126⅜
400	C. & O.	46	46	45	45
800	Consolidated Gas	105⅝	105⅞	105⅛	105⅜
200	C., C., C. & St. L.	78½	78⅞	78½	78½
3600	Ches. & Ohio	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
	Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	40
	Do preferred	....	....	....	80½
600	C. & N. W.	187	187	186	186
400	Col. Fuel & Iron	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36
	Corn Products	....	....	....	13
	Do preferred	....	....	....	67
100	Col. Southern	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
	Do 1st preferred	....	....	....	48½
200	Do 2d preferred	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20½
200	D., L. & W.	273	273½	273	273
1100	Del. & Hudson	164	164⅜	164	164⅜
	Evans. & T. Htc.	....	....	....	56
2500	Erie	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27⅛
500	Do 1st preferred	63¼	63¾	63⅜	63⅞
100	Do 2d preferred	39½	39½	39½	39½
	General Electric	....	....	....	164
1200	Hocking Valley	77½	79	77½	80
900	Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½
600	Illinois Central	137½	138	137½	138
100	Iowa Central	21	21	21	21
200	Do preferred	40½	41¼	41⅛	41⅜
260	Inter. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½
600	Do preferred	72½	73	72½	72⅝
	L. E. & W.	32	32	32	31
	Do preferred	....	....	....	90
1200	Louis. & Nash.	121⅜	121½	121¼	121½
	Manhattan	....	....	....	134¼
5300	Missouri Pacific	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝
1200	M., K. & Texas.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½
700	Do preferred	40	40⅜	40	40
2700	Metropolitan	122½	123	122½	122½
2500	Do Securities	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91
1300	Mexican Central	12	12⅜	12	12
900	National Lead	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93¼
	National Bis.	....	....	....	47⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	107½
	N. Y. Air Brake	135⅞	135⅞	135½	135
1900	N. Y. Central	122	122	121⅝	122
	N. J. Central	167⅜	167⅝	167⅜	167½
1000	N. Y. O. & W.	31¼	31⅞	31	31⅜
400	Norfolk & West.	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67⅜
	Do preferred	....	....	....	90
	North Am. Co.	....	....	....	83½
200	Peoples Gas	102	102⅜	102	102¾
200	Pacific Mail	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29
	Pullman	....	....	....	216
	Pressed S. Car.	....	....	....	32½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	82
12200	Penna. R. R.	124⅝	124⅝	124¼	124⅝
100	P. C. C. & St. L.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	98
	Ry. Springs	....	....	....	16
	Do preferred	....	....	....	78
35800	Reading	59⅜	60⅛	57⅞	59⅜
100	Do 1st pfd.	84⅜	84½	84¼	84⅜
500	Do 2nd pfd.	74	74	74	74
4400	Rock Island.	25	25⅛	24¾	25
	Do preferred	....	....

DEALS HINDERED BY VACATIONISTS

Absence of Brokers and Investors Put Quietness on the Realty Market.

CHANGES AT UNION REALTY

The absence of a large number of brokers and investors from the city prevented the closing of many deals under way last week. On every hand the excuse was heard that "my man is away." The outlook for the week's business was decidedly encouraging, but the outcome of the dealing was poor. Until the army of vacationists return there will be many deals held in abeyance which, under ordinary circumstances, would be closed without delay. In spite of the absence of so many realty dealers there is manifest much more of a determination to deal in some way and at some price than a few months ago.

Complaints are still numerous of owners who are stubborn in holding out for prices which now seem unreasonable although they may be realized within two years, but on the other hand many more deals are heard of which are in fair way to be consummated. This augurs well for the fall campaign. Inquiry, too, for all kinds of property with the exception of the high-priced downtown holdings is on the increase and brokers report much larger returns from their advertising. While no immediate return of the boom which characterized 1902 and the early part of 1903 is expected all indications point to a brisk business in realty selling this fall.

No sales of special importance were announced during the week. Two announcements of interest to the renting situation downtown were that the seven store rooms of the Edward Laird Company in Schlieid street, which Harry Davis leased last spring for 15 years, would be sublet by him singly. The other was that the old Chronicle Telegraph building in Fifth avenue is likely to be made into an arcade, adding to its renting value and affording a handsome store building in Oliver avenue.

Building Waits on Steel Market.

The F. W. Dodge Company, in its weekly bulletin on construction affairs, sums up the situation as follows:

"There appears to be considerable improvement in the matter of activity among the architects and engineers during the past few days, which is due probably to the return to the drafting boards of a large number of vacation seekers. It will not be more than a week or two until a normal condition of affairs will rule again, and then it will be possible to forecast with some accuracy the prospects for the autumn business season. The most potent influence affecting the construction industries along with other branches of business is the uncertainty that prevails in the iron and steel market. It remains to be seen whether a lowering of rates will have a baneful tendency in leading buyers to suppose that there will be still further reductions and consequently induce them to hold off in placing their orders till after the first of the year. It may be safely asserted that there has been for a considerable period back a slow but certain movement toward lower prices, even though the latter have in the larger part remained without particular modification. In this respect the fall season this year is different from what is usually experienced, the general rule being that the rush to get work completed before bad weather should have passed ensures a sharp demand for most lines of materials. It is now apparent that this feature will be wanting, or at least if felt at all, will come very late in the year.

"The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending August 24, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,066,000, against $1,057,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $48,272,000. The figures for the same week last year were $822,000, showing an increase this year of $244,000."

New President for Union Realty.

An item of unusual interest to the realty fraternity is the announcement that A. O. Detchon has been elected president of the Union Realty Company and will take active charge of its sales department at once. Mr. Detchon is as well known perhaps as any other real estate broker in the city and has figured as the principal broker in many of the largest sales ever made in Pittsburgh. The last two deals of importance which he was active in consummating were the McCann-DuPuy exchange and the sale by the Arbuckles to the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company of property in Seventh street. For years Mr. Detchon was identified with the old firm of Mc. P. Hipple & Co., previous to that firm's entering the Union Realty Company. He will at once proceed to reorganize the sales department of the company and inaugurate an aggressive policy in its management of properties.

The rent department of the Union Realty Company has also been reorganized during the dull summer months under the immediate direction of C. C. Wager, who for several years previous to his appointment to that position was in the renting department of Samuel W. Black & Co. Mr. Wager has been conspicuous for his success in leasing large downtown properties and has introduced many new features in the Union Realty Company business. The company has, with perhaps one exception, the largest rent list in the city and is constantly adding to its list of properties of all kinds put into its hands to lease.

Farms in Increasing Demand.

Whether the prospect of $1 25 wheat is tempting city people back to the farm or not it is certain that the inquiries for good farm properties are very gratifying to brokers who cater to that class of business. More calls for farms are reported than for months. One firm has already issued two large lists of farm properties, most of which have been sold this summer, and is now preparing to get out a third list for fall trade. Fruit farms are in especially good demand. So are poultry farms and good sized truck patches near the city. Hardly a week passes that two or more deals are not announced for larger farm properties which are either underlaid with coal or are adapted for dairy purposes. In some localities this demand has brought about a stiff advance in prices. Values, however, have not advanced materially in sections where farm properties unless improved transportation facilities have brought the properties into greater desirability as market centers. In this connection it is interesting to note that farms on steam railroads are much more in demand than farms at the same distance from the city on electric car lines. Until the traction lines running into Pittsburgh afford better suburban service this is likely to be the case, for the service given on some of the steam railroads is much better both for passenger and freight traffic than that of the trolley lines. Another interesting feature of the situation this summer is the unusually large amount of city property that is being offered in exchange for farms. Much of this property is improved and pays a good revenue. Much of it, too, is heavily mortgaged and the owners wish to get landed property clear for their equity in city homes or business places.

Sheriff's Sale Amounts to $50,750.

The largest sheriff's sale of real estate for some time is the purchase by the Pittsburgh Insurance Company of the five houses belonging to George A. Brooks on the north side of Stanton avenue, between Heath street and Haights avenue, Nineteenth ward. The houses were built about two years ago and are modern in every respect. Two of them are center hall brick dwellings of 10 rooms each and the remainder are reception hall houses. The lots are 40x140 feet each. No. 5451 Stanton avenue brought $10,000; No. 5435 brought $10,000; No. 5431 brought $9,550, and No. 5447 brought $10,550.

Through the office of L. A. Clark & Co. the property at No. 210 Dithridge street has been sold for Michael Page to Mrs. M. A. Cochran for $24,500. The lot measures 50x186 feet and is improved with a two-story and attic brick residence containing 15 rooms. The property was bought for a home and the purchaser will take possession September 15.

Through the office of W. J. Tener & Co. James H. Amnett has sold to Mary E. Reeser a fine residence property on the east side of Atlantic avenue near Harriett street, Twentieth ward, for $14,000. The house is of the reception hall type and contains 12 rooms and the lot is 40x140 feet. The purchase was made for a home.

More House Building Projects.

House building in the East End continues to be the most interesting feature of the realty situation. Two more projects were made known yesterday, each of which will be started at once in the Nineteenth ward. John M. Kane will build 16 houses in Millvale avenue, near Kincaid street, at a cost of $32,000, and Stephen Carr has plans for eight stand on lots 20x100 feet each and will be brick veneered dwellings containing six rooms and bath.

In the same ward William Kennelly will build six houses in Collins avenue near Jackson street. These will be eight-room, brick veneered dwellings on lots 25x110 feet each, and will cost together $27,000.

Tomorrow the Commercial Building Company will begin the erection of five more houses for the Thornburg Land Company in Thornburg. Plans for the houses were drawn by the E. M. Butz Company, and they will cost together about $58,000. Two of them will be built in Yale avenue, two in Cornell avenue and one in Princeton avenue, all on lots 100x123 feet.

Sales Made by Brokers.

Mellon street: The Aronson Realty Company sold for David B. Reed to G. Hilliard a 10-room reception hall brick house on lot 30x125 feet in Mellon street, Nineteenth ward, for $7,000; for Miss Mary Jones to an out-of-town busines man a new nine-room brick veneered house on lot 25x100 feet at 1416 Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $6,000; for B. Levy of Mars station to Miss Mary Jones, 44 Miller street, Eleventh ward, a five-rom house on lot 21x125 feet, for $4,200; for the William McMullen estate to A. Averman, 2103 Webster avenue, a lot 23x101 feet, for $4,000; for Judson J. Jackson of Loretta, O., to Martin Race, a nine-room frame house on lot 24x90 feet in Colwell street, for $3,000.

Allegheny: Coyle Brothers sold for Robert J. Coyle, Jr., to C. C. Lee, No. 819 Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, a two-story brick house on lot 21x100 feet, for $6,000.

D. J. Smith sold for the Knoxville Land Improvement Company four lots at the corner of Zara street and Georgia avenue, Knoxville, to Edward V. Denick. A residence on the lots will be begun. The lots sold for $5,000.

Transfers Recorded.

Killian Frank to W S Martin, June 30, 37th wd Pgh, 27x95, Bennett st..$ 4,300
Agnew Robert G to Geo W Jones, Aug 17, Swissvale, 25x115, Woodstock ave 5,000
Prospect Land Co to W J Logan, July 1, 22d wd Pgh, 102x220, Beechwood ave 13,159
Kaiser George to Mary A Kluse, Aug 6, Shaler twp, 10x48, Magraw st... 1,550
Coyle Robert J Jr to Henry A Ross, Aug 1, 22d wd Pgh, 50x120, Darlington road 3,500
Wesley John to J J Brown, July 1, 21st wd Pgh, 80x93, Kedron ave... 4,200
Shoup C to M J McBride, June 6, Swissvale, 120x120, Blackhawk st. 2,500
Sproull Theophilus to J M Nieman, Aug 24, Reserve twp, 250x260, Spring Garden ave 1,700
Kinkaid J to A Dahlstrom, Aug 5, N Versailles twp, 107x128, Fifth ave 3,500
Dahlstrom A to Locust Grove Land Co, Aug 5, N Versailles twp, 107x128, Fifth ave 6,000
Loose J M to L E Miller, Aug 1, Swissvale, 25x97, Roslyn st..... 1,000

FOUGHT OVER TEACHERS.

Grand Army Veterans Had a Debate on the Ability Required for Low Grade Rooms.

The action of the Allegheny County Grand Army association, at the meeting a month ago, in passing a resolution indorsing the crusade to secure larger salaries for the Pittsburgh teachers, resulted in a warm meeting of the association yesterday afternoon in Post No. 3 hall, Fifth avenue. John H. McIlroy, member of the central board of education from the South sub-district, Second ward, was the target for some warm shots from the veterans, the Rev. Dr. Thomas N. Boyle handling him without gloves.

The alleged offense of McIlroy was the statement he was said to have made that the teachers in the first seven grades of the public schools needed no special training and were through with work when the school closed the day. H. H. Bengough brought the matter before the association by presenting the side of McIlroy in the controversy with the teachers. Bengough said McIlroy had told him that in passing the resolution at the last meeting the veterans had been misinformed by the circular sent out by the teachers.

The Rev. Thomas N. Boyle said that if McIlroy was quoted correctly he was unfit to serve on the central board of education and had little or no knowledge of educational matters. Dr. Boyle said that the teachers in the lower grades were far from being machines.

WHEAT GAINS SLIGHTLY ON SEE-SAW MARKET

Tone Was Nervous and Traders Were Not Inclined to Take Chances.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Alternating currents of bull and bear enthusiasm swept the wheat pit today, leaving prices ½c above the previous close. Corn is down ⅝c to 1⅛c. Oats lost ½c to ⅝c in the final quotations. Provisions varied from 5@7½c to 27½c off.

Wheat started out with indications of strength, although there was nothing of a seriously damaging nature in the early reports of crop conditions. September was up ¼c to ⅓c at $1 06 to $1 06⅓, and December ½c to ⅔c at $1 07⅜ to $1 07⅝, and these figures were seemingly based on a ⅝c higher curb market at Minneapolis, together with improved Liverpool cables. After the first few minutes the market lost its firmness and declined to $1 05⅜ for the nearer month and to $1 06⅜ for the deferred delivery. The bears apparently had hopes of a reiteration of advices from Manitoba of a crop in excess of last year's. The market was very nervous and traders evidently were little inclined to take long chances either way. The lower prices brought out some buying orders and with their appearance the earlier sellers became wary and soon the demand was in excess of the offerings. Later rust news was just bad enough to keep the bulls confident and for a time their confidence swayed pit sentiment toward higher values. September advanced to $1 06⅝, and December to $1 07⅝ before the next wave of profit-taking checked the upturn. The second and more severe break, caused partly by a report of favorable returns from thrashing in South Dakota and Minnesota, eclipsed the earlier one and replaced the former gains by net declines from the previous close. September dropped to $1 04⅞ and December to $1 06¼. Much of the loss was attributed to the unloading of long lines accumulated by the leading bulls yesterday and on the uncertain temper of the market there were many smaller sellers ready to assist the decline. During the final hour a calm settled over the pit and the receipt of bull news from Budapest relative to almost total crop failure there, and from Kansas City, where it was said that elevators were almost empty and but little wheat was to be had, the close was steady, with prices fractionally higher. Final quotations were: September, $1 06; December, $1 07⅜. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 64,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 752,500 bushels, against 797,100 bushels last week and 691,900 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 200 cars, against 230 cars last week and 509 cars last year.

Corn receipts were heavy and still larger arrivals are looked for next week, when the bulk of the grain bought in the country by local firms during the last week will find its way into this market. With so much cash grain in sight, and with the weather such as to eliminate for the present all fear of frost, a bearish feeling took possession of the market and there was little opposition offered to the declining tendency of prices. September started ¼c lower at 53c and on liquidation declined to 52c. December was unchanged to ⅛c off at the opening and sold down to 50⅝c. Buyers seemingly found offerings plentiful and were disposed to hold off for time. Scalpers were more prominent in the selling and a good sized line was sold out early by a prominent bull. September closed weak at 52⅛c. The December option found a few buyers at that low figure and closed at 50⅞c. Local receipts were 462 cars.

In oats, as in corn, fine weather and prospects of heavier receipts induced general liquidation. September opened at ⅛c advance at 32⅛c and that was the best price for the day. The close was within ⅛c of the low point, at 32c. December was unchanged to ⅛c higher in the opening quotations, sold down to 32⅞c and closed weak at 33⅛c. Local receipts were 238 cars.

Provisions were weak under the pressure of outside liquidation. A steady run of hogs is said to be responsible for the selling movement, although the weakness in the grain markets also had its influence. September pork showed the heaviest loss, 27½c at $11 27½@11 30. Lard was off 5@7½c at $6 82½. Ribs were down 7½c at $7 25.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 132 cars; corn, 616 cars; oats, 203 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2.					
Sep. o.	1 07⅜	1 07⅜	1 06⅜	1 07⅜	1 07⅛
Sep. n.	1 06	1 06⅜	1 04⅞	1 06	1 05⅞
Dec.	1 07⅜	1 07⅜	1 06¼	1 07⅝	1 07¼
May	1 10	1 10½	1 08⅞	1 10	1 09¾
CORN					
No. 2.					
Sep.	53	53	52	52⅛	53⅛
Dec.	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅞	51⅝
May	49⅛	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	49⅝
OATS					
No. 2.					
Sep.	32½	32½	31⅞	32	32⅜
Dec.	33¾	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	33⅜
May	36	36	35⅛	35⅜	35⅝
MESS PORK					
Sep.	11 45	11 50	11 25	11 30	11 57½
Oct.	11 50	11 60	11 35	11 35	11 65
Jan.	12 70	12 70	12 42½	12 42½	12 70
LARD.					
Sep.	6 85	6 85	6 80	6 82½	6 90
Oct.	6 95	6 95	6 90	6 92½	6 97½
Jan.	7 02½	7 02½	6 95	6 95	7 02½
SHORT RIBS.					
Sep.	7 30	7 30	7 22½	7 25	7 32½
Oct.	7 35	7 40	7 32½	7 32½	7 42½
Jan.	6 55	6 55	6 55	6 55	6 70

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat, $1 10@1 12; No. 3, $1 02@1 10; No. 2 red, 96½@97 1 00⅝; No. 2 corn, 52¼c; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 31@31⅝c; No. 2 white, 33@34c; No. 3 white, 32@33⅝c; No. 2 rye, 72½c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 47@52½c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 18; No. 1 northwestern, $1 25; mess pork, per barrel, $11 30@11 40. lard, per 100 pounds, $6 80@6 82½; short ribs, sides loose, $7 00@7 30; short clear sides, boxed, $8 25@5 50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 28; clover, contract grade, $12 50.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	19,700	14,200
Wheat, bushels	154,000	27,300
Corn, bushels	243,000	24,000
Oats, bushels	356,700	64,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	.....
Barley, bushels	16,500	2,200

Receipts today—Wheat, 81 cars; corn, 462 cars; oats, 298 cars; hogs, 10,000 head. Estimated for Monday—Wheat, 132 cars; corn, 616 cars; oats, 23 cars. Receipts a year ago—Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 311 cars; oats, 154 cars.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Flour—Receipts 18,099 barrels; exports 12,384 barrels; inactive but firm; Minnesota patent, $5 00@5 40; Minnesota bakers, $4 50@4 85; winter patents, $5 20@5 50; winter straights, $5 00@5 25; winter extras, $3 45@4 00; winter low grades, $3 25@3 80. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $4 25@4 50; choice to fancy, $4 55@4 80.

Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 10@1 12; city, $1 12@1 15; kiln-dried, $3 20@3 30. Rye nominal. Barley steady; feeding, 47c c. i. f. New York.

Wheat—Receipts, 18,000 bushels; spot steady; No. 2 red, nominal elevator; No. 2 red, $1 06⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1 25⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options opened firm on higher cables, broke under realizing, had a second upturn on western bull support and then eased off again because of improved weather conditions in the northwest, closing barely steady at ⅛@⅜c decline. May, $1 10⅜@1 11⅜, closed $1 10⅝; September closed $1 10⅛; December, $1 09⅜@1 11¼, closed $1 10.

Corn—Receipts, 59,100 bushels; exports, 87,843 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 58½c elevator and 58⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60¼c; No. 2 white, 58⅝c. Option market was dull, tive and easier on the improved weather west, closing ⅜c lower. December, 57c, closed 57c.

Oats—Receipts, 156,000 bushels; exports, 10,837; spot dull; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 35½@36½c; natural white, 30@32 lbs., 38@39c; clipped white, 36@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Butter quiet; extra western creamery, 19c; nearby prints, 20c. Eggs steady; nearby firsts, 19½c at mark; western, 19@20c. Cheese unchanged; New York creams, choice to fancy, 8¾@9¼c; fair to good, 8@8½c.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 15½@1 16; No. 2 northern, $1 09½@1 12; December, $1 07⅞. Rye lower; No. 2, 74c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample, 38c to 56c. Corn—No. 3, 54½@55c; December, 50¾@50⅞c asked.

DULUTH, MINN., Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 $1 14½; No. 2 northern, $1 12½; September, $1 11⅝; December, $1 08⅜; May, $1 11¾.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1 08; September, $1 07⅝; December, $1 09½@1 09¾. No. 2 red, $1 06@1 08. Corn—No. 2 cash, 51½c; December, 48¼c; May, 47¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32½c; December, 32c; May, 35½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 27.—Wheat—September, $1 09½; December, $1 09¾; May, $1 11⅝; No. 1 hard, $1 14¼; No. 1 northern, $1 12½; No. 2 northern, $1 10½.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Butter firm; receipts, 4,572 packages; state dairy, common to extra, 12@17½c. Cheese easy and unchanged; receipts, 4,867 packages. Eggs firm and unchanged; receipts, 8,163 packages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 14@18½c; dairies, 12½@16c. Eggs firm at mark, cases included, 14½@16¾c. Cheese firm, 8@9c.

Burning Oil Wells Smothered.

CROWLEY, LA., Aug. 27.—Two of the four burning oil wells have been smothered by steam and water, and the two remaining wells will probably be controlled today. There is no danger of the fire spreading. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

LOOKING FOR EXTENSIONS TO THE OLD DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in the lower southwest fields are very light. The new wells are coming in very light and are not important as to location. With the exception of the few wells drilling or starting far in advance of defined limits to the extreme southwest, the new work of any importance is drilling with a view of finding extensions to some of the old developments.

Out on the east side of the Folsom district, in Harrison county, the South Penn Company's No. 8 on the T. J. Parish farm has stumped and is now producing 152 barrels a day. When drilled in a little more than a week ago this well started to flow at the rate of 30 barrels an hour and placed 685 barrels to its credit the first 24 hours. In the same district the South Penn company's No. 2 on the Jesse Ashcraft farm is holding up at 110 barrels a day. In the fifth sand territory, near Fairview, Marion county, D. Iseman & Co.'s No. 3 on the Clark Tennant farm, drilled down to the fifth sand, is holding up at 125 barrels a day.

In the Yellow creek district, Calhoun county, the East Oil Company has completed and shot its test on the S. L. Kipstein farm and has a show for a 50-barrel producer in the Berea grit. This test is 1,000 feet northeast of the South Penn's No. 1 on the Camden-Sommers farm. The last named company's Nos. 1 and 3 on the E. E. Gardner farm are holding up at 220 barrels a day. In the Eureka district, Pleasants county, Davis & Son have completed their test on the W. E. Bier farm and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the Cow run sand. In the Salem district, Harrison county, Davidson & Smith have drilled their test on the Davisson-Smith farm through the stray and have developed no oil or gas.

On the east side of the Folsom district the South Penn has drilled its test on the S. S. Shriver farm into the Gordon 10 feet and are fishing. The same company has drilled its No. 11 on the G. W. Talkington farm into the top of the Gordon and has developed no oil or gas. No. 12 on the same farm is 15 feet in the Gordon and has developed some gas, but no oil. The No. 7 on the T. J. Parish farm is six feet in the Gordon and has found no oil or gas. The South Penn has drilled No. 20 on the J. D. Morgan farm through the Gordon and will have a 25-barrel producer. The same company has completed its second test on the Perry Hall farm and will give it a shot.

In the Littleton district, Wetzel county, the South Penn company has drilled its second test on the Enix Anderson farm into the Big Injun and has developed a fair gasser. In the same district the Philadelphia Company has drilled its second test on the Park heirs' farm into the Maxon sand and has a fair gasser. In the same district the South Penn company has drilled its test on the George Albaugh farm into the Gordon pay and the hole has filled up 250 feet with fluid. It will make a small producer from its present showing.

Near Downs, Mannington district, Marion county, the South Penn has drilled its No. 4 on the W. W. Parish farm into the fourth sand and has developed a fair gasser. It will be drilled deeper. In the Pine Grove extension in Wetzel county, the same company's No. 4 on the R. J. Postalwait farm is holding up at 176 barrels a day. South of Mannington the same company's No. 1 on the C. S. Pitzer farm is producing 128 barrels a day.

Inside of the producing limits considerable new work of an experimental nature is starting and in advance to the southwest there is some scattered work. Near Little Sandy postoffice, on Little Sandy creek, in Elk district, Kanawha county, W. Va., C. B. Chubbuck, representing some Pennsylvania parties, has made the location and has let the contract for drilling a wildcat on the Simmons farm. This location will be a test in strictly new territory and will be watched with some interest.

On the Ohio side, in the new development near Leetonia, Columbiana county, the Ohio Knob Oil Company has completed Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on the Beck farm and all are dusters. In the same district the John Quigley Oil Company has completed a second test on the John Quigley farm and has a duster. In the same district the Ironton Oil Company has completed No. 3 on the McCoy farm and has a show for a very light pumper. At Mt. Morris, Greene county, Pa., the Murdock-Baldwin Oil Company has completed No. 12 A. Garard and has a small pumper.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 26	42,306	August 25	84,177
Previously	1,851,020	Previously	1,909,415
Total	1,893,326	Total	1,993,592
Daily avg	72,816	Daily avg	76,744

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 26	42,835	August 25	78,326
Previously	1,491,282	Previously	1,509,972
Total	1,445,117	Total	1,588,298
Daily avg	55,582	Daily avg	63,532

The Oil Market.

The Standard quotes credit balances in the various fields as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 65; Cabell, $1 50; Tiona, $1 65; Corning, $1 35; New Castle, $1 37; North Lima, $1 00; South Lima, 95c; Indiana, 95c; Somerset, 95c; Ragan, 88c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 50.

OIL CITY, Aug. 27.—Credit balances, $1 50; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 42,906 barrels; average, 72,816 barrels. Runs, 83,869 barrels; average, 79,732 barrels. Shipments Lima, 45,835 barrels; average, 55,581 barrels. Runs Lima, 75,326 barrels; average, 63,052 barrels.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—North Lima, $1 00; South Lima and Indiana, 95c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, HERRS ISLAND, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 60@5 80; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 35@5 40; good, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., $5 00@5 30; tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., $4 35@4 65; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 40@4 10; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $2 75@3 25; good to choice heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair heifers, $2 75@3 75; common to good fat cows, $2 00@3 75; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@4 00; good fresh cows and springers, $35 00@40 00; common to fair, $15 00@25 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply light and market steady. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 20@4 40; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $3 85@4 10; fair mixed 75 to 80 lbs., $3 30@3 80; culls and common, $1 50@2 00; spring lambs, $4 00@6 50; clipped lambs, $3 00@4 75; veal calves, $7 00@7 50; heavy and thin, $5 00@6 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 double decks; market slow. Prime heavy, $5 70@5 75; medium, $5 85@5 90; heavy Yorkers, $5 85@5 90; light Yorkers, $5 85@5 90; pigs, $5 60@5 70; roughs, $4 00@4 85; stags, $3 00@3 75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 25@5 60; fair to good, $3 75@5 00; western-fed steers, $5 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 10; southern steers, $2 50@4 25; southern cows, $1 50@3 00; native cows, $1 50@4 00; native heifers, $2 50@4 75; bulls, $2 00@3 50; calves, $2 00@5 00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong; closed easy; top, $5 40; bulk of sales, $5 25@5 40; heavy, $5 20@5 30; packers, $5 20@5 40; pigs and lights, $5 15@5 40. Sheep—Receipts, none; market nominally steady; native lambs, $4 00@5 75; native wethers, $3 50@4 00; native ewes, $3 00@3 50; western lambs, $4 00@5 40; western yearlings, $3 50@4 00; western sheep, $3 25@3 75; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 60.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 570 head; nothing doing; feeling steady. Dressed beef quiet at 7@9½c a lb. for native sides; exports, 1,250 head cattle, 10 head sheep and 5,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 196 head; market steady; veals, $5@8; grassers and buttermilks nominal; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 8½@12½c a lb.; country dressed, 8@11½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 5½@7c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,421 head; sheep firm; lambs strong; sheep, $3@4; lambs, $6@7 50; culls, $4 75@5; one car Canada lambs, $6 40. Hogs—Receipts, 476 head; firm for hogs; pigs steady; good 200-lb. Pennsylvania hogs, $5 90.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 50@6 10; poor to medium, $3 50@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 90; cows, $1 25@4 00; heifers, $1 75@4 75; canners, $1 25@2 25; bulls, $1 75@4 10; calves, $3 50@6 50; Texas fed steers, $2 85@3 50; western steers, $2 90@3 70. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; mixed and butchers, $5 15@5 65; good to choice heavy, $5 40@5 65; rough heavy, $4 95@5 15; light, $5 30@5 70; bulk of sales, $5 30@5 50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $5 50@4 25; fair to choice mixed, $2 00@3 75; native lambs, $4 25@6 40.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Hogs active; butchers, $5 80@5 85; common, $4 00@5 50. Cattle steady; fair to good shippers, $4 10@4 85; common, $2 00@2 50. Sheep strong at $1 00@3 50; lambs strong at $3 75@6 60.

Turpentine and Rosin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—Turpentine firm, 52½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, $2 30; D, $2 35; E, $2 40; F, $2 45; G, $2 55; H, $2 60; I, $3 05; K, $3 25; M, $3 70; N, $3 95; WG, $4 20; WW, $4 52½.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 27.—Turpentine, 53c. Rosin firm; quote A, B, C, $2 42½; D, $2 47½@2 47½; E, $2 50@2 52½; F, $2 55; G, $2 65; H, $2 70@2 75; I, $3 25; K, $3 55; M, $3 90; N, $4 15; WG, $4 50; WW, $4 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm, $2 35. Tar firm, $1 70. Crude turpentine firm, $3 25, $3 75 and $4 00.

Financial and Trade Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $587,000; government receipts from internal revenue, $739,889; customs, $864,755; miscellaneous, $38,678; expenditures, $1,880,000.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending August 27:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Sq. Ft.
Mansion avenue, Allegheny	78x120	Residence	$192	.....
North Highland avenue	115x253	Vacant	276	.....
Second avenue	20x 75	Residence	1,250	$16 66
Federal lane, Allegheny	364x927	Vacant	49	.....
Stratford avenue	40x100	Residence	350	.....
520-522 South avenue, Wilkinsburg	83x116	Flat	658	5 91
Stanton avenue	200x140	Five houses	254	.....
Dithridge street	50x186	15-room house	490	.....

BANK STATEMENT.

Movement of Cash for Crop Needs Shows Sharp Turn Against New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The weekly statement of the Associated banks did not reflect today the full effect of the currency withdrawals for crop moving demands. The statement showed a falling off of $1,804,800 in cash as against a total drain of more than $5,000,000 disclosed by yesterday's preliminary estimates. In Wall street circles, where the showing was commented on, the point was made that the heavy currency transfers through the sub-treasury did probably not affect the showing for more than one or two days. The movement of cash between the large banks shown in the subjoined table is extremely interesting because of the sharp turn in the flow of currency against this center.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's bank statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	.....	$ 223,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	$ 509,000	.....
Merchants National	.....	385,000
Mechanics National	304,000	.....
Bank of America	384,000	.....

Important changes in the loan account were as follows:

Bank of New York	.....	$ 10,000
Manhattan Company	.....	185,000
Merchants National	.....	143,000
Mechanics National	.....	536,000
Bank of America	$ 101,000	.....
National City	1,047,000	.....
Chemical National	.....	200,000
American Exchange	436,000	.....
Commerce	.....	2,448,000
Corn Exchange	.....	293,000
National Park	.....	926,000
Fourth National	.....	92,000
First National	1,254,000	.....
Chase National	663,000	.....

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of five points. The general news was not unfavorable, receipts being moderate and foreign market steady, but heavy September notices, said to reach about 250,000 bags, were in circulation and caused considerable liquidation. Eventually leading trade interests stopped the tenders, but not until after prices had declined to a net loss of about 10@15 points. Later the market showed a much steadier tone and was finally only 5 to 10 points lower, the extreme loss being confined to two or three of the near positions. Sales were reported of 84,000 bags, including August at 6.55c; September, 6.55@6.60c; December, 6.85@6.90c; arch, 7.15@7.25c; May, 7.35@7.40c; July, 7.60c. Coffee, spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice, 8⅝c; mild steady; Cordova, 9½@13c. Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c. Refined firm; No. 6, 4.80c; No. 7, 4.75c; No. 8, 4.70c; No. 9, 4.65c; No. 10, 4.60c; No. 11, 4.55c; No. 12, 4.50c; No. 13, 4.45c; No. 14, 4.40c. Confectioners' A, 5.05c; mould A, 5.55c; cut loaf, 5.90c; crushed, 5.80c; powdered, 5.30c; granulated, 5.20c; cubes, 5.45c.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Government bonds closed firm at unchanged quotations. The strong tone of the general bond market was maintained on a reduced volume of business. The principal dealings were in Consolidated Tobacco 4s, St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s, Rock Island issues, United States Realty 5s and Union Pacific convertible 4s. District of Columbia 3s, 65s, 118½ bid; Philippine 4s, 110 bid. Price ranges were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last sale
Atchison gen. 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Cons. Tobacco 4s	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	104½	104½	104½
Do col. 5s	85	85	85
Lack. Steel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
St. L. & S. F. rfdg. 4s	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛
St. L. S'w con. 4s	79⅝	79	79⅝
Union Pacific con. 4s	104⅝	104½	104⅝
U. S. Realty 5s	85	84	85
U. S. Steel 5s	78⅛	78¼	78

AWAIT PENROSE'S SMOOTHING HAND

Political Tangles in the Seventeenth District Are Left to Senator.

LIVELY PROGRAM FOR INDIANA

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 27.

Senator Penrose, when he returns Monday, is expected to straighten out the political tangle in the Seventeenth congressional district, where Congressman Thad M. Mahon, of Chambersburg has been nominated by the Republicans for the seventh consecutive term. Within Mahon's district are portions of two senatorial districts, and one whole district, in each of which the Democrats believe they have more than an even chance of electing their candidates by reason of the differences among the Republicans.

There is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Mahon, and not much doubt of the election of three Republicans to the senate in these districts, although the Republican leaders of the various counties interested believe the chances of party success would be much better if Senator Penrose could smooth out the trouble in these counties. These are the only counties in the state in which there is any serious trouble among Republicans, and with the party leaders willing to agree to a compromise, it is thought Senator Penrose's efforts to restore harmony will be successful.

In the Franklin-Huntingdon district there is a deadlock between Senator Alexander Stewart of Scotland, and Allen S. Welch of Mount Union, which will probably have to be broken by the appointment of an umpire under the state rules to cast the deciding vote, as neither of the candidates shows any signs of yielding. The Democrats are waiting until after the Republicans have decided whether they shall have two candidates for senator or only one, before making a nomination.

Knife Out for Godcharles.

In the district composed of Snyder, Union and Northumberland counties the Democratic state managers are secretly trying to array the friends of Senator Focht of Union county, who was defeated for renomination, and ex-Congressman Kulp's retainers in Northumberland county against ex-Representative Fred C. Godcharles of Milton, the Republican senatorial candidate. Mr. Godcharles was an anti-Quayite in the session of 1901 and, although the Democratic state managers at that time encouraged him, they are now trying to make use of his record to take away from him the votes of the stalwart Republicans of the district and prevent his election. But both Focht and Kulp are loyal Republicans, and the Democrats will have trouble inducing either of them to secretly or otherwise oppose Mr. Godcharles, who was fairly and regularly nominated.

In the district composed of Mifflin, Perry and Juniata counties it is alleged that the followers of ex-Representative J. Harper Seidel of Marysville, who was defeated for the Republican nomination for senator, are quietly knifing William H. Manbeck of Mifflintown, the Republican candidate, and booming T. H. Butturf of Newport, the Democratic candidate, although there is no evidence to justify this accusation.

Democrats Are Unorganized.

The Seventeenth congressional district is composed of all of these counties with the exception of Northumberland, which is a part of the Sixteenth district. The Democrats have no organization in most of these counties, and they are not likely to have, so that there is not much prospect of the election of their candidate for congressman or for senatorial nominees within the district. O. C. Bowers of Chambersburg, the probable Democratic nominee for congress, is being openly opposed by the free silver Democrats because of his speech for McKinley at Mercersburg in the last presidential campaign.

The Republican campaign in Indiana county will be formally opened with a mass meeting in the fair grounds shortly after the county fair in September. Senators Penrose and Knox and other prominent state leaders, as well as speakers of national reputation, will be invited to make speeches. Following this meeting a series of open-air meetings will be held in the larger towns of the county, and in the school houses in the smaller towns and country districts.

Perry county's Democratic convention will reconvene at New Bloomfield on Monday to fill the vacancy on the ticket created by the withdrawal of Dr. A. B. Van Dyke of Marysville, the candidate for assembly. Dr. Van Dyke is an assistant medical examiner of the Pennsylvania railroad relief department, and he was nominated without being consulted. The county is Republican and there is not much doubt of the re-election of Representative Sheller.

Senator Donald P. McPherson of Gettsyburg has been selected by the Republican leaders of Adams county to manage the party campaign in that county this year in place of George F. Young, who will resign as county chairman on September 1, in order that he may give all his time to his duties as an attache of the state treasury department. Mr. McPherson knows the county better than many of his party associates, and for this reason and the additional reason that there is going to be a hard fight for the re-election of Judge Swope in the Adams-Fulton district, he was selected for country chairman.

TELEPHONE COMPANY IS ORDERED OUSTED

Operating in Hollidaysburg Without Franchise—Threatened to Raise the Rates.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Aug. 27.—War is in progress between Hollidaysburg citizens and the Pennsylvania Telephone Company over the prospective advance in telephone charges. The citizens organized to resist the advance and it developed that the company has no franchise in the borough.

The Hollidaysburg councils in special session this afternoon adopted resolutions ordering the company to remove its poles and wires from the public highways, not later than October 1, and the chief burgess was directed to summarily remove the company's property from the streets and alleys after that date. There is talk of organizing an independent telephone company.

BANK CLERKS ELECT THEIR NATIONAL OFFICERS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The National Association of Bank Clerks, at its final session today, elected officers as follows: Chairman, Charles M. Barrett, New York; vice chairman, E. W. Finck, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, George E. Allen, New York, and treasurer, Fred A. Crandall, Chicago. Among the district vice chairmen is E. S. Eggers of Pittsburgh.

Minister Gets a Bride.

KITTANNING, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The residence of the Rev. S. Elmer Rodkey, pastor of the McKean Street Methodist Episcopal church, was the scene of a pretty wedding this morning at 8 o'clock, when the Rev. P. J. Chilcote, pastor of the Manorville Methodist Episcopal church, and Miss Anna Jennings Peters of Manorville were married. The two were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schall, the latter being a sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Chilcote left on a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

McCann Gets Long Sentence.

KITTANNING, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—William McCann, convicted of implication in the robbery at the Mosgrove passenger depot on the Allegheny Valley road, last May, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Don't Forget Yourself.

Don't you forget it that Speer's Old Port Grape Wine is the best for medicinal purposes where a sweet wine is desired. The Burgundy where a dry wine is preferable.

Both are nine years old before bottled, and racked off every spring and fall during that time.

Speer's Wines prolong life with the aged, consumptive and weakly females.

CAMPAIGN IS ON IN WEST VIRGINIA

Chairman Northcott Has His Plans Perfected for the Battle.

DAVIS IS BEING WATCHED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 27.—After one of the hardest week's work ever performed by the Republican state committee in West Virginia, Chairman Northcott stated today that he was ready to open one of the most strenuous campaigns this state ever saw. The committee during the past few days has been hearing the evidence in the several contests over the state and adjusting matters so as they would be satisfactory. The hardest job has been the conditions existing in the Third congressional district, where the Hon. Joseph H. Gaines and the Hon. Seymour Edwards have both been nominated for congress by the Republicans. While the committee has not made its plans known in regard to the terms of the settlement, it is given out on good authority that both of these men will withdraw from the race and a new man will be entered. Another version of the affair is that Mr. Gaines, who is the present congressman from the Third district, will be allowed to remain on the ticket and Mr. Edwards will agree to these terms. There is no danger of political breach on this account in the old reliable Third, and the Democrats who are expecting it will be greatly disappointed.

The other case was that of the Wood county legislative delegation. It has always been a rule that one candidate should come from below the river, one from above and the other from the city of Parkersburg. This year, when the primary election was held, Frank P. Moats and B. S. Pope, both of Parkersburg, received the highest number of votes, thereby cutting the lower side out of its usual representative. I. S. McPherson, who was a candidate for the nomination below the river, is now contesting the rights of Mr. Moats and the state central committee has been appealed to. But this matter will be easily adjusted, as Mr. Pope has handed in his resignation and asks that it be accepted in the interests of harmony, which will no doubt be done. This will leave all factions satisfied and the ticket will be Moats, Owens and McPherson.

Will Not Rush Things.

The Republicans propose to take the matter easy in the start and lay the ropes carefully all along the line. It is the intention to wait until Henry G. Davis shows his hand and begins the campaign which he has promised the leaders he will do. So far he has not made a single move of any sort and keeps as mum as an oyster. He has not contributed one cent to the national or state campaign funds, and many seem to think he will not loosen up. It is not a hidden fact, however, that he will never contribute $1,000,000 to this or any other campaign, and if the committee gets $50,000 they can consider themselves lucky.

John T. McGraw, the Democratic leader and national committeeman from West Virginia, is in New York city conferring with the powers that be, and he tells them that he must have the best campaigners in the country and that a continuous line of them must be kept moving through West Virginia from the first of September on through the campaign.

Congratulations are coming in from all over the state in regard to the excellent conditions existing in the Fourth congressional district, in which this city is located, and which is represented by Harry C. Woodyard. He has just returned from a trip through every county and into every village, and he has given out a statement to the public that his majority will be between 2,500 and 3,000 this fall, as against 1,800 two years ago. He further says that he never saw things in a better shape politically and everybody he met is enthusiastic and working hard for the party's success. This is the first district which has been gone over carefully and it is looked upon as an indicator for the balance of the state. Congressional headquarters have been opened in this city and the work is on and with a vim and vigor denoting success.

After the Colored Voter.

In spite of the terrible arraignment given the negroes at the Democratic state convention held in this city a few weeks ago, it is now known to be a positive fact that the Democratic leaders are making overtures to the colored population of West Virginia, numbering about 15,000 voters. A meeting has been held devising the best way of reaching this element and controlling them, and it is expected that work will be begun along the lines laid down in the southern end of the state at an early date, but it will accomplish nothing, as the negro voter knows too well that should the Democrats be successful this fall his liberty ceases and a deaf ear will be turned to all appeals from a Democratic source.

The Hon. W. M. O. Dawson, candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, was in Parkersburg a few hours yesterday on his way from the eastern part of the state to his home in Charleston. He stated that while he was away he had the pleasure of visiting several of the eastern counties as well as the cities, and that he found the conditions existing more favorable than he had anticipated so early in the campaign.

GOOD ROADS IN DEMAND.

Forty-Four Counties in Pennsylvania Have Applied for State Aid.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Two-thirds of the counties of the state have applied for state aid for good roads, or 44 counties in all. Highway Commissioner Hunter is feeling much encouraged over the workings of his department in what may be regarded as its first year. Of the 29 border counties encircling the state, 23 have made application for state aid. York county recently made its first application, and this week Armstrong county asked for help.

The department has awarded contracts, or advertised to award, for 67 miles of road, and plans for 70 miles more are well advanced.

Orders Protection for Negro.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 27.—Acting Gov. Cunningham today notified Sheriff Burgin of Jefferson county to use every precaution to protect the negro who attacked Mrs. F. M. Hydrich today at Boyles Gap, and if necessary to call out the national guard.

Woman Dies, Aged 95.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Louisa Lucas, wife of the late Pascal Lucas of Grafton, W. Va., died Friday, aged 95. She was a native of France and came to this country in 1854 with her husband, settling near the present site of Grafton. Four sons and three daughters survive.

BANKS IN SHAPE TO MOVE CROPS

Comptroller of Currency Informed Conditions Are Better Than Last Year.

CAN MEET THE FALL DEMANDS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following statement today was issued by the comptroller of the currency:

For the purpose of ascertaining the general condition of the national banks and their ability to meet the demands upon them incident to the annual movement of the crops, the comptroller of the currency, under date of August 4, 1904, sent to the national bank examiners, with the exception of those whose districts are comprised within the New England states and the city of New York, a circular letter of inquiry containing the following questions:

1—Will the demand for your section be greater or less this year than last, and will it come any earlier or any later?

2—Are the banks in your section better prepared to meet the demand on them from their own resources than they have been in the past year or two?

3—Will the money required by the banks in your district come mainly from their deposits in the reserve and central reserve cities, or will they be large borrowers?

4—Will there be any increase or decrease in the amount your banks will have to borrow?

Replies have been received from nearly all the examiners, and the result of this inquiry may be summarized as follows:

The demand on the banks will be about the same as last year, and at about the same time with the exception of those in the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where it will be greater and from two to three weeks earlier; and in Indiana and Missouri, where it will be less and a little later.

The banks are generally as well, but in most cases, better prepared than they have been in the past year or two to meet the demands made upon them. The banks in the following states are better prepared: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming, Washington. The banks in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma are not as well prepared.

While the banks will depend mainly upon their deposits with reserve agents to supply funds for moving crops, the amount of money to be borrowed will be about the same this year as last. There will, however, be some increase in the amount borrowed by the banks in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and a decrease by the banks in Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas and Virginia.

MORE CRANKS THAN SANE PEOPLE IN NEW YORK CITY

Populist Candidate for Vice President So Believes After Novel Experience in Metropolis.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 27.—"There are more cranks than sane people in the city of New York, according to T. H. Tibbles, the vice presidential candidate on the Populist ticket. Mr. Tibbles has just returned from New York, where he was notified of his nomination.

"Cranks grow as thick as hops in New York," he said. "They forced themselves into my rooms and outlined hundreds of schemes whereby they wanted to raise millions of dollars to help Populism. They followed me over the city and waylaid me at every turn. One stylishly dressed woman insisted on organizing 1,000,000 women's clubs, and wanted me to promise to address every one of them. She followed me for three days.

"Then I had applications by the score for cabinet positions, and any number of statesmen out of jobs wanted to be secretary of state. Quite a few wanted to be 'secretary of railroads' as soon as the Populists' candidates are elected and the government takes control of the railroads. On all sides we were attacked by cranks, and I tell you, it took strenuous work to get away from them sometimes."

UP TO KUROPATKIN.

If He Wins Victory at Liao-Yang Russia May Condescend to Entertain Peace Proposals.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Emperor Nicholas recently announced in the most positive terms that he would not permit peace negotiations even should Port Arthur fall, and Gen. Kuropatkin be driven back to Harbin. This fact, well understood in official circles, has prevented the British government from taking any steps in the direction of mediation.

It is known here that Germany understands this attitude of the emperor as well as Great Britain, therefore, the reports from Paris that Emperor William is prepared to suggest peace are dismissed as groundless for the present at least. If Gen. Kuropatkin, however, should win a decisive victory at Liao-Yang, which in a measure would restore Russian prestige, it is believed here that the restoration of peace would undoubtedly be materially facilitated.

Want State Law Repealed.

ERIE, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—In the annual convention today the school directors of Erie county decided to take steps to have the present state law on school fund distribution abolished and a new law passed, for the reason that the old one is not satisfactory. Officers elected are: President, C. C. Hill; secretary, W. K. Cummings; treasurer, James Moorehead; delegates to the state convention, C. C. Hill, Northeast; Archie Billings, Edinboro, and W. E. Goodenow, Elk Creek.

Boy Aged Four Drowned.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Elmer, the 4-year-old son of E. E. Bartholow, South Cumberland, fell from a boat and was drowned in the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, this morning. Mrs. Bartholow, in an effort to save the boy, jumped into the canal, carrying her baby girl with her. The mother and baby were rescued.

"The Chevalier" Warmly Received.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh gave the first performance of "The Chevalier," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, at the Garrick theater tonight. The play, which is decidedly original, was cleverly interpreted and was given a cordial reception, there being a number of curtain calls after each act.

WELL KNOWN INDEPENDENT BASEBALL UMPIRES

Frank Moran umpires at Turtle Creek, and List, who is a native of Rochester, Pa., worked for the Sharon club until recently. They are regarded as the two best on the independent circuit. List has been recommended to President Pulliam of the National League.

SPRINGER WHOLE SHOW.

Keeps Waynesburg from Hitting and Drives in Winning Run.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Washington this afternoon won the eleventh game between the locals and Waynesburg 5 to 4. Springer pitched great ball. He won his own game in the ninth inning, when, with two men out, he drove Welty over the plate with a scorching single. The series now stands, Waynesburg 6, Washington 5. Score:

Wash'ton	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W'sburg.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Con'l l.	0	1	5	0	0	Montg'ry	2	1	2	2	0
Collins s.	1	0	0	1	1	Demoss 3.	1	2	1	1	0
Comfort m.	0	0	5	0	0	Kennoy s.	1	1	2	2	0
Cree 2.	1	2	1	2	0	Ganier m.	1	1	2	0	0
Palmer r.	0	0	1	0	0	Wilhelm l.	0	0	4	0	0
Welty l.	2	2	2	0	1	Williams l.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Don'd c.	0	0	2	1	1	Patton r.	0	0	1	0	0
King c.	0	1	1	1	0	May c.	0	0	5	1	0
Fechter 3.	1	0	2	3	0	Phillips p.	0	0	0	2	1
Springer p.	0	2	1	4	3						
Totals.	5	8	27	12	5	Totals.	4	6	*26	8	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Washington	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Waynesburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—McConnell. Hit by pitched ball—Patton. First base on balls—Williams, Phillips. Sacrifice hits—McConnell, Palmer, King, Kennoy. Stolen bases—Collins, Cree, Welty, Ganier. Struck out—Comfort 2, Cree, McDonald, Springer, Williams 2. Attendance 700. Umpire—McNamara. Time of game—1:50.

Johnstown Hits Ball Hard.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Johnstown batted hard and timely today. Score:

Johnst'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Van'grift,	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vought 3.	1	3	1	2	0	Rudolph l.	1	1	1	0	0
Morgan m.	2	1	0	0	0	P'berger m.	1	0	2	1	1
Miller l.	1	4	2	1	0	Fullerton s.	0	0	2	8	1
Sandherr s.	2	3	1	4	0	Clever 1.	1	1	12	0	0
Murphy 1.	1	3	14	1	0	Trainor 3.	0	0	0	1	0
Tate c.	2	0	6	0	0	Moorhead r.	0	1	2	0	0
Nallin r.	3	2	1	0	0	Sheridan c.	0	1	5	1	0
West p.	1	1	2	0	2	Kelly 2.	0	0	0	2	1
Roach 2.	1	2	3	7	1	Grange p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	17	19	27	16	1	Totals.	3	4	24	14	3

Johnstown	7	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	*	—17
Vandergrift	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Vought, Miller, Murphy, Roach. Three-base hits—West, Clever. Home run—Nallin. Stolen bases—Morgan 2, Poffenberger, Moorhead. Bases on balls—Miller, Tate 2, Peffenberger, Moorhead, Grange. Hit by pitched ball—Tate. Struck out—By Roach, Poffenberger, Fullerton, Clever, Trainer, Kelley. Passed balls—Tate 4. Wild pitches—Grange 2. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Wolfe.

Broke the Auto Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Jerome A. Ellis and Arthur G. Schmitt, who left Chicago at 2 a. m. last Wednesday for New York City in their auto with a view to breaking the the world's record for that distance, have accomplished the task. Word was received at the Chicago Auto club of which Ellis is a director, that the two men reached New York City at 3:46 a. m. today, covering the distance in 72 hours and 42 minutes. The former best time was 76 hours flat.

CENTRAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Wheeling—			R.	H.	E.
Wheeling	0	0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0	6	9	2
Terre Haute	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0	2	6

Batteries—Kennedy and Schriver; Feeny and Street.

At Ft. Wayne—			R.	H.	E.
Ft. Wayne	0	0 0 8 0 3 1 2 *	14	14	1
Grand Rapids	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	5	5

Batteries—Van Ande and Hardy; Miller and Jessup.

At Dayton—			R.	H.	E.
Dayton	0	0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1	5	11	3
Evansville	0	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0	4	7	3

Batteries—Hammond, Pearson and Hawkins; Williams and Pearce.

At Marion—			R.	H.	E.
Marion	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	9	6
South Bend	0	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1	3	8	1

Batteries—Nonnemacher, Myers and Shannon; Ferguson and Andrews.

HOMESTEAD NOSED OUT.

Oil Well Team of Oil City Wins from the Steel Workers, 5 to 4.

OIL CITY, PA., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Twelve hundred people witnessed the Oil Well Supply team defeat Homestead today. Although the visitors outbatted the locals, the latter's hits were timely, their five runs being scored after two were out on four hits, a base on balls, errors by the battery and a wild pitch. Homestead scored three in the eighth on three singles, a base on balls and a sacrifice. They rallied again in the ninth, getting two hits after two men were out, but Edmundson overran third, retiring the side. Score:

Homest'd	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Oil City.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edm'son 3.	1	2	2	4	0	McLean 3.	1	2	2	3	1
Crum m.	1	2	2	1	0	Bonnett m.	1	0	2	0	1
Lindsay l.	1	1	13	0	0	Parham 2.	1	1	4	3	4
M'Clusky 2.	0	1	1	0	0	Bennett p.	1	0	0	3	0
Fohl c.	0	0	5	0	1	Hassett r.	1	1	1	1	1
Smith r.	1	1	0	0	0	Jewell s.	0	2	0	7	1
McKee l.	0	0	1	0	0	Mahon l.	0	0	1	0	1
M'K'ck s.	0	0	0	4	1	George c.	0	0	4	2	0
Mullen p.	0	0	1	5	1	Harmon l.	0	0	14	0	0
Totals.	4	7	24	12	3	Totals.	5	6	27	20	8

Homestead	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Oil City	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	*—5

Two-base hits—Crum, Jewell. Base on balls—Edmundson, Crum, McKee, H. Bonnett. Sacrifice hits—Fohl, H. Bonnett. Struck out—Lindsay, Fohl, McKee, Parham 3, Harmon 2. Stolen bases—Edmundson, Crum, Smith. Double play—Parham and Jewell. Time—1:45. Umpire—Frank Boyd.

WILL HOLD RACE MEET.

Trotters and Pacers Will Contest for Purses at White Hall.

The White Hall Driving club has decided to have a meeting on Monday, September 5, Labor day, at which purses will be offered. Carriages will be run from the end of the suburban car line to the driving park, and this club expects the largest attendance it has ever had. Entry blanks can be secured from G. L. Neff, 218 Diamond street; Val Ganter, 19-20 Diamond square, South Side, and Dr. D. M. Davis, Broughton postoffice.

In order that those who desire to enter the Labor day races an opportunity to enter their horses on the track the club matinee next Thursday has been thrown open to all horsemen of Western Pennsylvania. Entry blanks for the matinee can be secured from J. W. Herron on the Madison avenues, or entries can be made to him in person at the track up to 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

On Shaners grounds—

Shaner.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Oakland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kennedy 2.	1	1	0	2	0	A. Clark 3.	0	0	0	3	1
Harkins 3.	0	1	0	5	1	McKay l.	0	0	2	0	0
Foley s.	1	1	2	2	0	Lewellyn s.	0	0	2	5	0
Spahr c.	0	0	8	0	0	McCasky 2.	0	1	1	0	0
Ricart l.	0	1	2	0	0	Collins m.	1	0	1	0	0
Snyder m.	1	2	1	0	1	W. Clark l.	0	1	12	0	0
Rich'son r.	1	1	0	0	0	Stinson r.	0	0	0	0	1
Geyer 1.	0	1	13	1	0	Maxwell c.	0	1	6	0	0
Fairman p.	0	2	0	4	0	Martin p.	0	0	0	5	0
Totals.	4	9	27	12	2	Totals.	0	3	27	13	2

Shaner A. C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	—4
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

At Canonsburg—

Canonsb'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	W. Elec.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Ramsey l.	3	3	9	0	0	Cappe p-3.	0	1	4	5	0
Luther m.	2	2	0	0	0	Johnson s.	1	1	2	5	0
Myler 3.	2	2	0	2	0	Burns l.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis s.	0	1	0	4	0	Myers m.	1	2	1	0	1
Kissner r.	1	0	1	0	0	Faris 1.	0	1	10	2	0
Stauffer c.	2	1	13	1	0	Stewart 2.	0	0	2	3	0
Berry 1.	0	1	0	0	0	McMinn c.	0	0	5	0	0
Perritte 2.	1	1	3	3	0	Storment r.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith p.	0	0	1	2	0	Covey p-3.	1	1	0	0	1
Totals.	11	11	27	4	0	Totals.	3	7	24	13	2

At Cornopolis—

N. Sides.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cornopolis	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Boyd 1.	2	1	0	0	0	Brod'rick c.	0	0	10	0	0
Rebels 2.	3	2	2	1	0	Reed 1.	0	1	10	0	1
Macklin 3.	1	3	1	1	0	Ramsey 3.	0	0	0	4	0
L. Clark r.	0	0	0	0	0	Murphy m.	0	1	2	0	1
Metz r.	1	1	0	0	0	M'Masi's s.	0	1	0	2	1
Louden m.	0	0	0	0	0	Neeland r.	0	0	2	0	0
Volb'cht 1.	0	2	12	0	0	F. Couk'rt 1.	0	1	1	0	0
Watson p.	0	0	2	2	0	J. Couk'rt 2.	0	0	1	2	1
Boyle s.	0	0	2	4	0	Harvey p.	0	0	0	1	2	0
Reiter c.	1	1	7	1	0						
Totals.	8	12	28	9	0	Totals.	0	4	27	10	4

WAYLAID WHITE MAN SHOOTS FIVE NEGROES

Two Are Dead and Three Are Wounded—Got One With Each Bullet Fired.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Yesterday evening in Pointe Coupee parish, this state, six negroes waylaid a young white man of the name of Keene on an unfrequented road, and as a result two negroes are dead, three are fatally wounded and the sixth is being pursued by a posse.

Keene's life had been threatened by a bad negro of his neighborhood and he procured a heavy revolver which he carried continually. Friday night he went to see some young ladies several miles from his home, and was returning about 10 o'clock when a party of negroes sprang out from under the underbrush and one seized the bit of his horse. Keene suspected they intended to murder him and drew his revolver. There was a good moon and in a few seconds five of the negroes were lying on the ground and one had taken to his heels.

Keene's feat is considered fairly good shooting for moonlight, but he is being criticized by experts for having only five cartridges in his six-shooter.

HELD FOR THE MURDER OF HEIR TO FORTUNE

SISSETON, S. D., Aug. 27.—William Fitzpatrick has been held guilty by a coroner's jury for the murder of L. M. Hanson, and is lodged in jail here. Hanson recently fell heir to an estate of $110,000.

It Was Another "Punk" Hughes.

Harry, better known as "Punk" Hughes, of 2006 Webster avenue, is the victim of a namesake. On Friday a man giving his name as "Punk" Hughes was arrested accused of robbing a traveler at the Baltimore & Ohio station, and was locked up. When Harry returned from his work last night his neighbors persisted in asking him how he got out so soon, which was both uncalled-for and annoying.

Railroader Says He Was Robbed.

J. R. Hawkins, a railroader, reported to the police at the Lawrenceville station last night that he had been robbed of $250. He had been locked up earlier in the day on a charge of drunkenness and was released on a forfeit. When his valuables were returned to him by the sergeant he told of his loss.

FUND FOR CHILDREN OF VALIANT SIRES

Czar and Czarina Found 100 Scholarships for Sons and Daughters of Soldiers Killed in Battle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—An imperial decree has been published directing that, in commemoration of the czarevitch's birth, a sum of money shall be assigned from the imperial privy purse sufficient to found 100 scholarships. These are to be divided equally between naval and military educational establishments. The scholarships are to be named after the emperor and empress, and awarded to children of deserving soldiers and sailors killed or wounded in the war.

The decree also directs that the administration of the imperial estates shall devote the annual interest accruing from the sum of $1,000,000 for the support, in the name of the whole imperial family, of families of soldiers and sailors—the money to be used preferably for the education of their children.

Wreck Blocked Tracks.

For two hours yesterday morning the tracks of the West Penn railroad at Stockyards station were blocked, as a result of a double-header coke train crashing into a Fort Wayne shifter. The shifter tender and a caboose were damaged.

EYES
THAT SUFFER

If you have eyes that suffer from inflamed or granulated lids; if they are red or swollen, or have that dull, persistent ache that tells of strain and overwork, you should give them instant care.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS! Your eyes are too valuable to neglect.

EYE-FIX
Trade THE GREEN EYE REMEDY Mark

Is far too easy to obtain for you to delay an instant in trying it. It gives QUICK RELIEF to every form of weakness or disease with which the human eye is troubled. Don't put it off longer. We send a sample for 10 cents that will convince you of its value.

Write direct to the makers, if you do not find it at your optician's or druggist's.

Made only by

THE EYE-FIX REMEDY CO.
Department E. DETROIT, MICH.

WILLIAM COURTENAY WILL BE THE NEW LEADING MAN

William Courtenay.

The Avenue Stock company will inaugurate its season next week with William Courtenay as leading man. Stage Director Huffman, who was carrying on the negotiations for Manager Davis, telephoned him from New York on Friday, that by special arrangement with Charles Frohman he was enabled to secure the services of William Courtenay. Mr. Courtenay, who is among Frohman's most valued leading men, does not open in New York for several weeks, as he is engaged to appear in one of the principal Broadway productions under the Frohman management.

Mr. Courtenay will prove a decided acquisition to Manager Davis' forces. He will be recalled in Pittsburgh as the leading man last season with Miss Virginia Harned in "Iris" in which he shared the honors with the star. He is one of the handsomest young actors on the stage. Mr. Courtenay is a member of the Players and Lambs clubs of New York city. He spent the past summer abroad, making a round of the theaters in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

FIRST GUN TO BE FIRED IN WARREN

Member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet Will Open the Ohio Campaign.

TOM JOHNSON WILL TRY AGAIN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, Aug. 27.—The Republican campaign in Ohio will be formally opened in Warren, Trumbull county, September 17. The speaker of the day will probably be William H. Taft, secretary of war and an Ohio man. If Secretary Taft is unable to be present, the national committee has promised to send some other member of President Roosevelt's cabinet. Senator Dick, Gov. Herrick and Lieut. Gov. Harding will be the orators chosen from the men now prominent in the Republican politics of Ohio. Senator Foraker, for the first time in many years, will not attend the Republican

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1904. SIX PAGES.

GODDESSES TALK ON SUNDAY LAW

Speak on Evils the Sabbath Association Is Trying to Overcome and Restrict.

CRIME OF PEANUT EATING

"If it were not Sunday I'd wash my face," remarked Wisdom to her co-goddesses on the Farmers Bank building during the early hours of the Sabbath.

"And why the distinction?" inquired Trust.

"Don't you know about the Sabbath Observance crusade?" asked Wisdom in astonishment. "Would you have me lower myself into a patrol wagon to be held as a common felon? Necessities alone are necessary on Sabbath. Soap is not a necessity and I doubt if the water is running on Sunday."

"How about the cars?" queried Judgment, addressing her remarks to Railroading.

"They're only running to Pius street," replied the goddess; "even the sun hasn't been out today and I doubt if the churches are open."

"If the populace is restricted to necessities why are the hotel dining rooms open today?" asked Agriculture. "Surely eating for one day is not a necessity, and if my memory fails me not I saw two men pass today with shoes on. The crusaders must be discriminating. That bare-footed boy, yonder, refutes all argument that shoes are necessary."

"Yes," spoke Wisdom, "I believe we alone, of all the inhabitants of this great municipality, are strictly observing the law as it is written. We indulge not in food or drink on Sunday nor do we eat, and I have yet to hear of one of us who has sipped the frothing soda or smoked the illegal and un-Christian tobie on the Sabbath. Truly we are worthy of the high pedestals upon which we rest."

"Do the trains run on Sunday?" was asked of Railroading.

"According to schedule they do," she answered, "but the violation can hardly be punished. You see, there is no violation until the train is set in motion and the informers are not fast enough to serve the engineer with the necessary papers. Besides, they do not return within the prescribed time. However, the only trains legally entitled to run on Sunday are the trains of thought, and they of course must be pointed in the right direction. Why, girls, would you believe it, I actually saw a mere child munching a bagful of peanuts on yonder corner less than an hour ago—"

"No! No! No! Impossible!" cried the chorus.

"'Tis sadly true, and worst of all I actually saw the child's father stoop over and withdraw one of the peanuts from the bag and eat it himself. What a lesson such a parent teaches his child. It's a gamble at best. Only a shell game. I could note the expression of expectancy come over the face of that mere infant as he crushed each shell, wondering if there was a kernel inside, and if so, if it were not really over roasted. It is but a step from the gamble of the peanut shell to doping out winners on a race track. And on Sunday, too. Unnecessary!"

"But the parks, truly, the parks are but the nest of the devil on Sunday," interposed Calculation. "Time and time again have I seen young men and women throng the cars on Sunday bound for these pleasure grounds. Just imagine the good they might wrought by adding that money to the foreign missionary fund and ponder how many red neckties, crazy quilts and Battenburg collars it would help furnish our dependent foreigners. How much more Christian it would be if these young people would only shun the parks on Sunday. Surely they could go there at night during the week after they had finished their work, eaten their suppers and dressed for the occasion. Imagine the degeneracy of a father, who has done nothing but work all day, leaving his wife at home with the children with nothing to do but the housework and possibly some one else's washing, and on Sunday imagine this self same would-be Christian taking his family to one of the paks and buying the children one of those popcorn balls wrapped in those goudy colored tissue wrappers. Probably the child has spent but three or four hours in Sunday school instead of attending Sunday night prayer meeting, while its mind can still be trained in the right way with 10 or 12 hours of devotion on Sunday, to be trained in such unwarranted dissipation. Munching the red popcorn ball, a popcorn ball of 'worldly traffic.' Unnecessary!"

"Pardon me," interrupted Truth, "but do not detectives work and receive pay for collecting evidence against flagrant violators on the Sabbath?"

"Yes, they do, but it's a necessity," answered Calculation.

"But do not the informers receive half the fines collected?" was the next question of Truth.

"They do," replied Calculation, "but that is also a necessity. They need the money."

FALLACY IN MORALIZING OVER THE LIGHTS AT NIGHT

"Spieler" at St. Louis Pike Show Falls in Line With Others in Mistake Over Brilliancy from Skyscrapers.

The many Pittsburghers who have gone to St. Louis and have visited one of the "Pike" features there showing a view of New York from the harbor, first in the afternoon, then at night and again at dawn, will doubtless remember the sad moral tone of the "spieler" as he showed the brilliant night lighting of the big office buildings and commented on the "midnight oil" consumed in the mad exertions of modern business.

There is perhaps no more ordinary fallacy about the downtown of any large American city than this. Many a person as he passes by one of the skyscrapers and sees the electric lights shining from many windows has pondered on the vitality that is being expended in labor not only by day, but deep into the night.

The truth of the matter is that in almost no cases are the users of this light the tenants. They are the janitors. In such as the Frick building it requires a force of several hundred men and women to clean up the building every night, and they work at it from the time the offices are vacated until daylight. Even with the modern devices, such as the suction sweeper, it is no small task to go over every foot of the area of 20 or more floors, each a block long and half a block wide; to dust the furniture, collect stray papers, etc. In addition the most careful watch must be kept on employes lest some one should complain the next morning of missing articles. The modern office building is therefore never empty, but the night tenants are not those of the daytime.

PICTURE OF TRICERATOPS ADORNS CARNEGIE MUSEUM

The triceratops promises to become the rage in Pittsburgh since the paleontologists of the Carnegie museum have been fortunate in finding the fossil skeletons of two of these great prehistoric reptiles. A picture of a restored specimen of the triceratops has been displayed in the museum. It was drawn by Charles Knight, a Pittsburgh artist, and has attracted much attention. The picture which appeared in The Gazette several weeks ago was the first newspaper illustration made of the famous fossil and was extensively copied.

EXILED PAINTER VISITS HIS HOME

Charles P. Gruppe, Who Has Been Living in Holland, Returns for Vacation.

QUEEN BOUGHT PICTURES

Charles P. Gruppe, one of the most promising of the younger American artists and one who has won recognition both at home and abroad, for several years a close student and an indefatigable worker in Europe, and now a temporary resident of The Hague, Holland, is visiting his native country and this week is at Newell's hotel. Mr. Gruppe has for 14 years been a sort of voluntary exile from home in the interest of his art, though it is his intention at some time in the future to resume his residence in America.

He was born at Picton, Canada, of German parents. In 1890 he went to Holland, where he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the great Dutch masters. He made The Hague his home and with this city as his headquarters explored the surrounding country and made sketches and studies of the places that appealed to him as fit subjects for pictorial display.

It was the good fortune of Gruppe early in his residence in Holland to command the attention of the queen by his work. She bought one of his aquarelles which was hung in an exhibition, and some time later purchased another of his pictures, an oil.

During the last two or three years he has regularly exhibited at the Paris Salon, his painting, "November Skies,"

Gruppe, the American Artist in Holland.

eliciting the most favorable comment in the Parisian critical journals. The same picture was later shown at the Salon in Brussels. At the Glass Palace in Munich his paintings, "Auf dem Landwege" and "Schelpenfischer," commanded equally favorable notice. In Amsterdam, Berlin and other art centers his works found admittance to exhibitions, and in many instances commanded ready sale. His works have been hung at every Carnegie exhibition in this city with but two exceptions, the loan exhibit and last year, when his picture arrived too late to be judged. It may be said in passing, that Gruppe is represented at the Art Museum in Detroit and the Art Club in Boston he had one picture, "Wet Weather at The Hague," in the galleries at the Pan-American exposition and has four canvases on exhibition in the galleries at the St. Louis exposition, notable among them being the "Woodcutter," which we have reproduced here.

As a colorist Gruppe is as genuinely Dutch as he is in the interpretation of the people of the country. His canvases are, for the most part, comparatively low-keyed, but his tones are clear and distinct, and his color schemes are harmonious and pleasing. His work is not labored, but has the quality of suggesting noble spontaneity. His perspectives are true and his atmospheric effects essentially natural. Primarily he is a landscape painter, and while he has done no inconsiderable amount of figure work of high quality, it is at landscape painting in which he chiefly excels.

HIS LOVE CURED.

Austrian Archduke Gives Up Sweetheart in Preference to Rank and Estates.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—The romance of another member of the imperial family of Hapsburg has come to an end.

Archduke Ferdinand Charles, younger brother of the heir presumptive to the Austrian crown, who eight months ago was ordered by the emperor to take a long foreign trip because he insisted upon becoming engaged to the beautiful daughter of a poor shoemaker at Prague, has returned here and declared himself willing to give up the idea of marrying his sweetheart.

He has had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph and his estates and rank have been restored to him.

THE CAMEL'S HEAD.

"Where the camel's head goes his body follows," says an Oriental proverb. It's the same way with disease. A small opening will give it an entrance and when disease once has a place in the body a large number of ills may follow it.

The opening for disease is often found in a "weak" stomach. When the stomach is "weak" the body also becomes weakened by lack of nutrition, and disease attacks the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the weak stomach strong. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enables the body to resist or throw off other diseases.

Men and women who are sick are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*, and so obtain without charge the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"For the past two years I have been a very sick woman," writes Mrs. Chesley, of 108 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. "I tried medicines from doctors and to no avail. At last I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I started I was all run-down and had a very unpleasant taste in my mouth. Was choked up, and at times it was very hard for me to breathe. I had severe headaches and cutting pains in my knee joint. Was so weak I could not attend to my work nor walk up or down stairs without the assistance of my brother or some friend. I am now taking the fourth bottle, and am happy to say I feel like myself again. I can go up and down stairs and perform my duties as well as any one. Everything seems to be brighter, and I can assure you that life is worth living."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing just as good for dyspepsia or debility.

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

One of Gruppe's Famous Pictures, "The Woodcutter," Exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

POPE HAS HIS VACATION AMID SWELTERING HEAT

Says If He Cannot Go to Venice He Prefers to Stay at the Vatican.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Aug. 27.—The pope at the present is enjoying his vacation as far as it is possible to enjoy it in a city where the thermometer nearly every day has reached the 100 mark. In fact, the vacation of Pope Pius is really only imaginary, and is only called a vacation to give the cardinals an opportunity to escape from Rome for a few weeks. While the late Pope Leo always commenced his vacation in the beginning of July, and during that time moved from the vatican proper into the "Casina del Pio IV.," one of the cottages in the garden of the vatican, Pius X. has declared that as long as he cannot go to Venice he prefers to stay in his ordinary apartments and take long walks every morning before 6 and 10, during which he has asked to be allowed to forget that he is pope and be left absolutely alone.

The greater part of the afternoon he spends at the piano. He is an accomplished player and possesses two magnificent instruments presented to him by the makers.

His only audience is two priests from Venice, Father Bressau and Father Piscini, whom he has known for many years and whom he has invited to visit him during his vacation. In the evening the pope and the two fathers refreshen old memories from his beloved Venice, and it is often quite late when they retire.

SLEEP TO THEIR DEATH.

Peculiar Sickness in Congo Being Studied by Doctor Christy of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—Dr. Christy, a prominent physician and scientist of this city, has just returned here from Congo, where he has been studying the terrible sickness of sleep which is decimating the population of Congo.

He has brought with him four negroes and a number of animals, rats, monkeys, guinea pigs and rabbits, which he has inoculated with tryparasome, the new remedy which it is hoped will prove effective against the mysterious disease.

He reports that the disease is spreading with alarming rapidity also among the white population of Congo, and that many parts of the country formerly quite densely populated have been entirely deserted.

Headache?

For speedy release from torturing pains, take DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS—4 doses 10 cents.

NEURALGYLINE stops neuralgia in 20 minutes. 25c.

Cures colic—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

PUBLIC IN GENERAL

NUF CED.

PICKERING'S FURNITURE

10TH & PENN.

LAST WEEK OF THE

ODD AND END SALE

FURNITURE

Only a few pieces left—come early if you want to get something good, and don't bother about money—Your credit is good.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

As the last week of "Our Clean-Up Sale" of Carpets, Rugs, Etc., approaches, we find that we have only a few things left to offer you at a 30% saving, but what is left are all up-to-date designs and good bright colors—we make mention of the following, viz.:

OFFER NO. 1—1,000 yds., Heavy Half-Wool Ingrain Carpet, worth 65c. Sale Price—Made, Laid and Lined..... **49c**

OFFER NO. 2—1,500 yds., Heavy Wool-Face Tapestry Brussels Carpet, worth 90c. Sale Price—Made, Laid and Lined..... **68c**

OFFER NO. 3—800 yds. Good Velvet Carpet, worth $1.25. Sale Price—Made, Laid and Lined..... **98c**

OFFER NO. 4—900 yds. Heavy Wilton Velvet Carpet, worth $1.85. Sale Price—Made, Laid and Lined..... **$1.35**

OFFER NO. 5—600 yds. 5-Frame Body Brussels Carpet, worth $1.75. Sale Price—Made, Laid and Lined..... **$1.45**

GET THE HABIT U-NO-Y TENTH AND PENN. NUF-CED.

Xposition Visitors, Take a Look Thru the Largest Furniture Store in the world.

SOCIETY

INVITATIONS for the wedding of Miss Agnes Powelson, daughter of Mrs. John D. Powelson, and John Allen Armstrong will be sent out next week to all parts of Uncle Sam's domain, some going even to San Juan. The wedding is to take place on the evening of Wednesday, September 14, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Main and Butler streets, Lawrenceville, at 6:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Danner, rector of the church, will read the marriage service and J. M. Hiller, a brother-in-law of the bride, will give her away, Mrs. Hiller acting as matron of honor. Miss Maude Crozier, Miss Lillian Metcalfe, Miss Grace Linderman and Miss Olive Morris have been chosen as bridesmaids and George Taylor as best man, while the ushers will be Samuel Ross, Dr. E. Taber Tripp, George Bausman and Richard Briney.

A reception for the immediate relatives and the bridal party will be held at the bride's home in Sherman street, Lawrenceville, following the ceremony and after the wedding supper Mr. Armstrong and his bride will make their home with Mrs. Powelson, receiving their friends on Tuesdays in November. The rehearsal for the wedding will take place on the Monday preceding it and on the Saturday previous Miss Crozier will entertain at her home in Liberty avenue in honor of the bride-elect.

An exceedingly dainty little affair is the year book just issued by the Traveler's club of Pittsburgh. The book is bound in imitation parchment and is tied with a silk cord of purple, which with the purple print carries the club colors, purple and white. The monogram is embossed in gold on the front of the book. The subjects of study for the coming year are English literature and the Elizabethan period, and in order to be fully prepared the members will take up the early bards, including Llywarch, Taliesin, Annuerin, Merlin and several others. The programs, printed in Japanese fashion on one side of double pages, give every promise of a most interesting year. September 27 is president's day.

The chairmen of the literary programs include in their order Mrs. J. Lewis Grodes, Mrs. George Hubbard, Mrs. B. F. Veach, Mrs. William J. Glenn, Mrs. Charles P. Lang, Mrs. James Dick, Mrs. R. H. Gillilford, Mrs. Martin B. Leisser, Mrs. Catherine Norwood, Mrs. W. P. Prise, Mrs. Julian Kennedy, Mrs. T. P. Henderson, Miss Rebekah Witherow and Miss Harvey McKinney. The final meeting, when the election of officers will be held and the reports will be heard, is dated for May 23 while a social session on June 18 will close the club season. Following the directory and the memorial page is the club's reading list, which has been carefully compiled by Miss E. M. Willard of the Carnegie library.

Mrs. William Thaw and her daughter, the countess of Yarmouth, are expected in the city this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, in Grand Rapids, Mich., are also expected at Lyndhurst today. After a brief stay in the city the family will go up to Cresson for the remainder of the summer.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Alberta Rose Youngson of Pittsburgh and the Rev. John Edward Martin of New York, to take place in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, September 8, at 7:30 o'clock.

Wednesday evening, September 14, has been set for the wedding of Miss Mabel Elderkin of South Fairmount avenue and Wilbur Darwin Hockensmith. The ceremony will take place at the bride's home in the East End.

The Fresh Air home at Fair Oaks, which was occupied in June by the members of the Outing club of the Young Women's Christian association, has again been given over to them for September. The first group of girls will go down to Fair Oaks on September 6, with Miss Elizabeth Sherrard and Miss Alice G. Moore in charge of the outing.

Mrs. J. C. Ewing of Knoxville entertained a party of young people at her summer home near Coraopolis on Friday evening, with her son, Harvey Ewing, as the guest of honor. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. E. V. Hays, Mrs. J. F. Hudson and Mrs. Robinson.

Miss Ruth Johnston, who will enter Wilson college this fall, was the guest of honor at the dance given on Friday evening by her mother, Mrs. J. R. Johnston of Oakmont. The affair was conducted in the Oakmont Boat club, the hostess being assisted by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Denniston and Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Hamilton.

Mrs. J. M. Witherspoon entertained with a very enjoyable fancy work at her home in Oakmont on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Helen MacMichels of Ben Avon, Mrs. Ida Gallagher of Cape May, N. J., and Mrs. W. A. Given of the East End were among the out-of-town guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Oppenheimer of Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last evening by holding an informal reception at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sunstein of Sheffield street.

A special cable to The Gazette from Paris says: The following are the Pittsburghers who are registered this week at the hotels here: Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wilson are at the Hotel du Louvre. Consul General A. A. Ruth, on his way to his post, is spending a few days in Paris at the Hotel Splendid. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heron and family are at the Hotel de l'Athenee. E. J. Dives is at the Normandy. Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Shirk and G. S. Shirk are at the Hotel St. James. E. A. McLennan is at the Grand. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Zimmerman are at the Royal. James A. Wakefield and R. P. Kennedy are at the Continental. H. J. Heinz has left Paris for London, after an automobile tour on the continent. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown and the Misses Brown are stopping at No. 6 Square de la Tour Maubourg. Miss Bessie R. Detwiler of Uniontown is stopping with some Ohio friends in a "pension" in the Avenue Wagram. Henry I. Keiper of Allegheny is stopping at the Hafford. Miss Ella D. Goff of Allegheny is staying at No. 1 Rue Chalgrin. R. M. Dongal of Milton is at the Hotel St. James.

A hay ride was given on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss May O'Brien of Hartford, Conn. The party included Miss May O'Brien, Miss Margaret Haverty, Miss Annie Joyce, Miss Katherine McKeough, Miss Katherine Joyce, Miss Katherine Guthrie, Miss Margaret Sweeney, Miss Florence Haverty, Miss Beatrice Gilligan, Miss Della Jones, Miss Mary Tlatley, Charles Magee, William Ryan, James Faulkner, Dr. R. Ertzman, Al Ertzman, Harry Folger, James Donnelly, James Arthur and John Kossler.

Miss Mary Alice Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stone of Verona, and William P. Kohler of this city, were married on Tuesday morning in St. Joseph's Catholic church, Verona, at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Father J. J. Vogt performed the ceremony and celebrated solemn high nuptial mass, assisted by the Rev. Father William Vogt and the Rev. Father August Vogt, the Rev. Father Henry and Herman Kilmeyer. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Kohler left for the east, where they will spend their honeymoon, returning to make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Stone.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Frauenheim of Rebecca street, East End, will return to Pittsburgh this week, closing their summer home in Ebensburg, where they have been since early in the season.

Invitations were issued during the week by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pettee, for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Saidee Pettee, and Herbert F. Black, on Wednesday evening, September 7, at 7:30 o'clock. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, an uncle, the Rev. W. C. Skinner of Washington, D. C., officiating. Miss Ida Heacock and Miss Marjorie Truax, who are to be in the bridal party, are expected in the city tomorrow to be the guests of Miss Pettee over the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. John Hannan, Miss Nan McShane, Mrs. Bryan and Miss O'Brien of this city, were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Margaret Harrington, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Harrington of Butler, and Henry M. Wilson on Tuesday. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. Father Collins officiating. The attendants were Miss Rose Kennedy and Ellis A. Wilson, both of Pittsburgh.

An interesting engagement announced last week is that of Miss Helen M. Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, and J. Bradley Martin, Jr. The bride is a member of a former Pittsburgh family, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps having removed to New York from this city a few years ago. They are at present in Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Scotland. Mr. Martin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York. No time is set for the wedding.

Invitations will go out in a few days for the marriage of Miss Marguerite Beatrix Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Young Robertson, of Irving Place, Shadyside, and John Jay Burke on Wednesday evening, September 14. A sister of the bride, Mrs. J. H. W. Myers, will be matron of honor and Miss Mabel Wright and Miss Elsa Straub, bridesmaids, with little Laura Myers and Josephine Frances Burke as flower girls. James Francis Burke, a brother of the prospective bridegroom, will serve as best man and the bridal party will be completed by the ushers, A. K. Robertson and Harry Bock. After their wedding trip Mr. Burke and his bride will make their home in Maryland avenue.

Miss Clara Wagner and her sister, Miss Della Wagner of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, were joint hostesses at flinch on Wednesday afternoon in honor of their house guest, Miss Belle Fulton, of Greensburg. Miss Anna Marshall won the prize for the games. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Ella Glass and Miss Margaret Lee of Oakmont, Miss Ruth Gallagher of Cape May, N. J., Miss Clara Howell and Miss Ethel McCune of McKeesport and Miss Sue Haines of Ben Avon.

Mrs. S. Dale Clarke and Mrs. Charles Smith were the prize winners at the luncheon and euchre which Mrs. Charles Dabney gave at her home in Oakmont on Thursday afternoon. Luncheon was served at 12 o'clock and was followed by the euchre, for which six tables were in play. Miss Mary Dabney of Richmond, Va., a niece of the hostess, received with her aunt.

Miss Madeline Laughlin came home from Watch Hill on Wednesday morning, after a delightful visit with Miss Rebecca Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harold Childs, who are now with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Childs, in Manchester-By-the-Sea, are expected home this week.

Wearing the pearl cross which had been her mother's and a gown of white organdie Miss Agnes Metcalf Fetterman became the wife of Thomas Galbraith McCleary on Thursday evening. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James Ernest Fulton, in Mt. Lebanon, the Rev. Edward Calvin McCown, of the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian church, officiating. Miss Valeria Fetterman was her sister's maid of honor and the bridal party also included the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Elizabeth McElroy Fulton and Fredonia Fulton, and James Raymond Dunn. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. McCleary will take possession of their new home in Susquehanna street, Wilkinsburg, receiving their friends after November 1.

Mrs. John Frew and George Elliott were the only attendants at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth T. Patton and G. Edward Koerbel on Thursday evening. The Rev. A. H. Claffin solemnized the marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Patton, in Lafayette avenue, Allegheny. After the wedding supper Mr. Koerbel and his bride left for the east and on their return they will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Patton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Miller have returned from Beaumaris, where they were the guests of Mr. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bart Berger are now in Beaumaris.

Mrs. Edward Quimby of Dresden, Germany, will leave Pittsburgh this evening with her brother-in-law, Samuel Severance, Jr., who will sail on the Fredserick der Grosse with her on Tuesday. Mrs. Quimby has been in the city for some time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Severance.

Bishop and Mrs. Cortlandt Whitehead of Ellsworth avenue are the guests of Bishop and Mrs. George Worthington at Bishopthorp in Pittsfield, Mass.

Miss Mary Rhodes and her brother, William Rhodes, of Western avenue, Allegheny, came home last Sunday morning from Atlantic City, where they had been for three months.

Miss Emma P. Sturgeon of Greensburg and A. F. Ziegler of this city were quietly married at the bride's home on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler will be at home after September 1 in Forty-third street, this city.

Among the guests at a lean year hay ride to Gill's grove on Thursday evening were Miss Margaret Clarke, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, Miss Mary Curran, Miss Hannah Curran, Miss Nellie Curran, Miss Margaret Cavanagh, Miss Margaret Bowler, Miss Mame McCloskey, Miss Annie Rogers, Miss Elizabeth Cleary, Miss Emma Nicholson, Miss Helen Graw, Miss Agnes Eshman, Miss Margaret Graham, Miss Mary Graham, Miss Estelle Maloney, Frank Russell, Floyd Kirt, Frank Zwick, J. Gebhart, Michael Breggs, Albert Bliss, Harry Albough, Julius Ganer, Dan Kennedy, John Lennon, W. Moran, Leo Coleman, T. Coleman, Albert Plumskey, J. Zurlinden and Lloyd Kress.

Mrs. Mary A. Sproull, Miss Emma, Miss Grace and Miss Mary Sproull of Boggs avenue, Mt. Washington, left on Tuesday for a two weeks' stay in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Skelley of Lincoln avenue, East End, and their guest, Miss Rose Merz of St. Cloud, Minn., have gone to Atlantic City for a two weeks' stay.

The Sunday school of the Hilands church, Perrysville, held its annual celebration in William King's grove on Thursday.

John J. S. Moore of Corsica, Pa., and Miss Laura J. Monks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Monks, were married on Wednesday morning at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. F. P. Britt, paster of the Presbyterian church, officiated.

The first boat excursion under the auspices of the congregation of St. Pius Roman Catholic church of McKeesport will be given on Wednesday, August 31.

Under the auspices of the membership of the various bodies of F. and A. M. represented in McKeesport, an outing has been arranged in Olympia park, McKeesport, on Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Huether of Allegheny, and their two daughters, Miss Blanche and Miss Agnes Huether, have returned from an extended trip to Cambridge Springs and Erie, the latter place being the home of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. William Ackerman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley White of Sewickley have returned from a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. While in Philadelphia Mrs. White spent several days with Miss Ruth Price, a former Pittsburgh girl.

Mrs. Hesther Ashcraft and her son, Edward Ashcraft of Allegheny, are spending the summer months with her sister, Miss Sara Fisher of Denver, Colo., formerly a resident of Allegheny.

Miss Edna White of Mellon street, East End, left last week for an extended trip with her uncle, R. B. White of Kansas City, Mo., and will visit the St. Louis fair on her return.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Walker of Burgess street, Allegheny, are enjoying a two-weeks' outing at Ohio Pyle Falls.

Miss Sara White of Duquesne avenue, Allegheny, is spending a two-weeks' outing in the Sewickley valley.

Saturday, October 15, has been set for the wedding of Miss Helen Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Cook of Santa Barbara, Cal., and J. Bissell Speer of this city. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston, Ill., which has been closed during their absence in California. Miss Susan Shields Williams of Shields station will be her cousin's, Miss Cook's, only attendant. Mr. Speer has just returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Cook in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, of Center avenue, are home from Canada where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Speer Kuhn at their summer home, Belle Isle, in Lake Muskoka. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, Jr., are now at Belle Isle. Dr. and Mrs. Speer will leave the city shortly for Ebensburg, to be the guests of Miss Mary Laughlin for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James I. Buchanan of Walnut street are making a short visit with eastern friends at Clayton in the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. James Colford of Fifth avenue, and her daughter, Miss Augusta V. Colford, expect to leave the city in a few days for a tour of the eastern seashore resorts.

A group of East Ends girls spent Tuesday afternoon in Oakmont as guests at the euchre which Miss Helen Crookston gave in honor of her house guest, Miss Blanche Madigan, of Connellsville. The girls were Miss Jeannette Rowand, Miss Flora Crosby, Miss Bess Jones, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Marie Moorhead, Miss Harriet Johnston, Miss Evelyn South, Miss Josephine South, Miss Bess McCracken, Miss Zilla Grimes, Miss Lillian Shields, Miss Agnes Crookston, Miss Josephine Heyl, Miss Julia Joyce, the Misses Murphy, Miss Rose Harting, Miss Marion Long, Miss Helen Long, Miss Katherine Ihmsen, Miss Denniston, Miss Harris, Miss Lelia Colvin, Miss Hilda O'Neill, Miss Estelle O'Neill and Miss Agnes Neeper.

Miss Edith List of Philadelphia, the fiancee of Dr. Sydney A. Chalfant of North Highland avenue, who is visiting Mrs. George Black of Wilkinsburg, was the guest of honor at a charming little euchre and bridge whist given on Monday afternoon by Miss Mary Milligan of Swissvale. A number of East End women were present, the list including the guest of honor and Mrs. John Dalzell, Miss Edith Speer, Mrs. Frank Speer, Miss Martha Black, Mrs. James Graham Chalfant, Miss Guffey, Miss Eleanor Fitch, Miss Mary Pearson, Miss Grace Taylor, Mrs. Walter Mellor, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Jr., Mrs. Frank Craighead, Miss Coleman, Miss Sarah Coleman, Miss Davis, Miss Jane Kester and Mrs. Gordon Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCoy of Baum street with their two daughters, Miss Mary McCoy and Miss Anna Bell McCoy, returned to their home on Monday evening after a short visit in Lakewood, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heone, former Allegheny people, have a cottage at Point Chautauqua which they are now occupying and where they are entertaining a house party of 18 relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Heone winter in Catonia, Florida. Other local people at present at the Point include Miss Beulah Mueller of Dithridge street, who is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Hartje, Miss Madeline Steinmeyer and Miss Mirian Steinmeyer of Wallingford stret, who are visiting friends there.

Miss Charlotte Taylor Nicholson of Millvale avenue returned from Lighthouse Point, Lake Chautauqua, during the week after a visit with Mrs. S. S. Carrier of this city, who has a summer home on the lake. Miss Nicholson's mother, Mrs. Caroline Denny Nicholson, left on Friday for Asbury Park, with Mr. and Mrs. Basil Kupferberg of Thomas boulevard, East End.

The Rev. George Ernest Raitt of Philadelphia, a former assistant pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mahood at their summer home, "Mapleshade," near Verona. Although no date has been set it is understood that the wedding of Miss Martha Mahood and Mr. Raitt will take place this fall.

Mrs. John H. Armstrong of Winebiddle avenue gave an informal luncheon of 12 covers on Monday in honor of her husband's sister, Miss Mary Armstrong of Limerick, Ireland. A family dinner in the evening followed the luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, their house guest, and their two daughters, Miss Mary Armstrong and Miss Grace Armstrong, with Mrs. Armstrong's sister, Miss Annie Leonard, left the city on the same evening for an eastern tour.

Miss Nanisab MacLane of Jacksonville, Fla., is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carroll Makinson of Bayard street. Miss MacLane expects to remain in Pittsburgh until the middle of October, when Mrs. Makinson will accompany her to New York, where she will take a steamer for her home in Jacksonville.

Miss Ethel Grange, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Grange, Preston Ewing and Martin Coster are members of a house party now being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Roland Irving, who are occupying the Florence O'Neill cottage in Beaumaris, Canada.

Many beautiful flowers were received by Judge and Mrs. Thomas Mellon on Monday, the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. There was no formal celebration and the day was spent quietly at home by the couple.

Mrs. Joseph Reilly of St. Joseph, Mo., has returned to her home after an extended visit in the city with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Thompson, in Lehigh avenue, East End. Mrs. Reilly came to Pittsburgh to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Eva Thompson, and John G. Mackay early last month.

HEPTASOPH OUTING.

Conclaves of Western Pennsylvania to Spend a Day in Calhoun Park.

Program of Sports.

The Heptasoph conclaves of Western Pennsylvania will hold a celebration in Calhoun park next Wednesday. This is the first time in 12 years that conclaves of the order have held a celebration at one of the local parks, the last one being held at Silver Lake grove in 1892. The committee has arranged a large program of sports and handsome prizes will be awarded the winners of the events. The final game between the baseball teams of Beulah and Ethel conclaves to decide the championship will be called at 3:30 p. m. and a pennant will be presented to the winner. This order starts to initiate a class of 3,000 members by December 15. The following is the committee: E. A. McKeane, chairman; C. H. Eigenrauct, secretary; H. M. Campbell, treasurer; John R. Hamilton, chairman reception committee; H. F. Goldman, chairman amusement committee; R. F. McClusky, chairman refreshment committee; Edward Greenwalt, chairman floor committee; Thomas H. Blackburn, chairman grounds committee, and H. D. Robinson, chairman privilege committee.

Another Cheap St. Louis Excursion.
Tuesday, August 30. $12. P. & L. E.

NEW KITCHEN WILL BE FINE

Culinary Equipment in Wood Street Skyscraper Most Modern in the World.

EQUALS THE BEST HOTELS

The kitchen connected with the restaurant which will be one of the features in the new store of McCreery & Co., Wood street at Sixth avenue, will be one of the finest and most up-to-date of any restaurant, club or hotel in the world. It embraces every improvement known to the latest culinary art.

All the cooking utensils are made of heavy hand-hammered copper with the inside heavily tinned. The flooring is of white block tile, the walls and expanded iron partitions, separating the several pantries, being finished in white enamel. The kitchen is on the ninth floor of the building and is equipped with the newest ventilating system. The natural light is perfect, there being nothing adjoining the McCreery building at this height.

The portable French range contains five fires and five ovens. The top surface is 20 feet 2 inches long by 8 feet 4 inches wide. The fire-boxes are equipped with natural gas burners and grates for coal. The trimmings on the range are malleable and wrought steel highly polished.

Theer are two 36-inch portable broilers on one base, equipped both for natural gas and charcoal. There are 40-gallon and 60-gallon seamless cast iron jacketed kettles, which are kept rubbed on the inside with pumice stone, so that the surface shall always be smooth.

All vegetables are to be cooked by steam, for which purpose there are two cast iron steamers and cookers, each of four-bushel capacity. Each steamer is finished with four perforated tin sinks and all trimmings are of brass, highly polished. There is a special arrangement for confining the live steam. The drip pan for the vegetable steamer is 18 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches deep.

The cook's table is in two sections. One table is 3 feet 6 inches by 8 feet and the other is 3 feet 6 inches, set on either side of a Bain Mari pan. It is used for keeping hot all sauces, vegetables, etc.

The carving table is 12 feet 7 inches, with a water pan made of 25-pound copper, with a brass coil for live steam. There are three 8-gallon soup tureens made of polished copper, with polished copper covers.

There are five white enameled meat platters with polished copper covers, operated by weights, pulleys and chains suspended from the ceiling. There are three large white enameled gravy boats, set in white enameled plates. Underneath the full length and width of the carving table is a plate warmer made of best Russian iron, with sliding doors on both sides with nickel-plated trimmings, coiled for steam. Adjoining the carving table is a vegetable and cereal cooker with 10 openings and equipped with 10 2-gallon jars.

The special plate warmer has horizontal sliding doors on both sides of best Russian iron with nickel-plated trimmings and legs, and furnished with four perforated iron shelves. There is also a special silver warmer.

The roll warmer is of galvanized iron with perforated wood shelves covered with flannel. These warmers are all coiled for steam. The bakery consists of a portable brick oven.

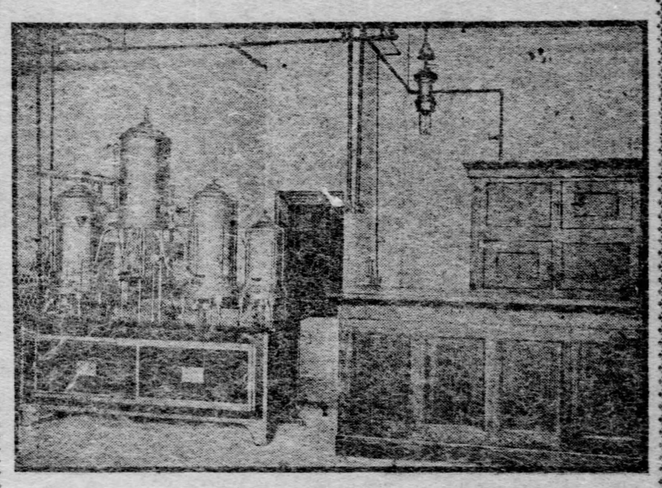
The dumpling steamer is of heavy copper with four equal compartments, each having a separate hinge door on front with brass hinges and handles. The pastry kettle has a capacity of 15 gallons. There are also all necessary cake griddles and waffle bakers, bread troughs, work tables with marble slabs and refrigerators.

A serving pantry adjoining the kitchen is equipped with a battery of nickel-plated on copper casing urns. It consists of one 15-gallon elevated hot water urn, two 10-gallon coffee urns and one 5-gallon hot milk urn.

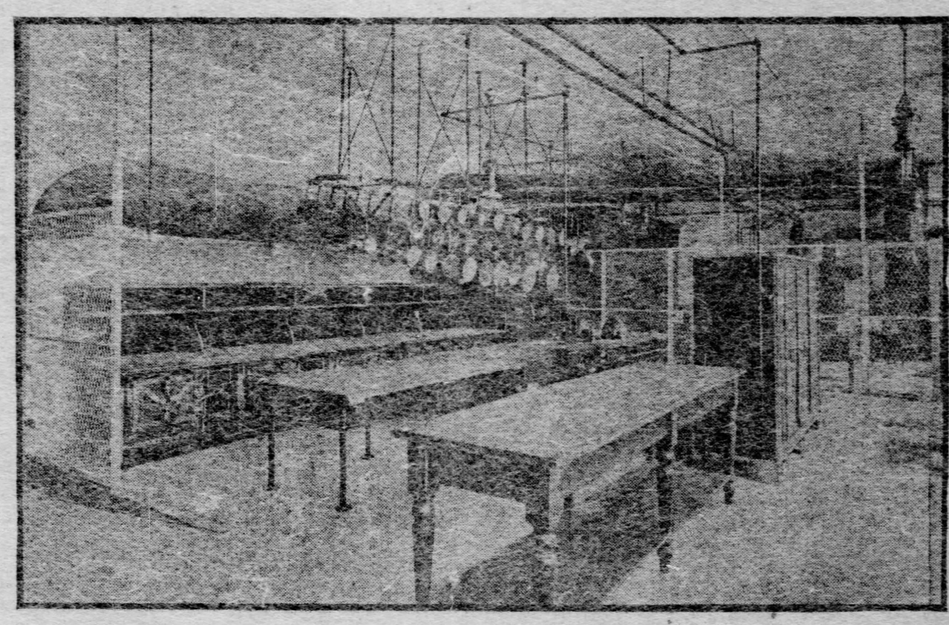
The special ice cream and milk storage refrigerator contains five 20-quart enameled cans for ice cream, two 10-gallon milk cans for sweet milk and one 10-gallon can for sweet cream.

The silver pantry is equipped with a Hamilton low pattern vortex style, two tank, silver washing machines; a one-horse power silver buffing lathe with the necessary buffs and polished wheels; a rolling knife cleaner, polisher and renovator, with the necessary polishing and grinding wheels, all operated by electricity.

The sink for washing the glasses is made of heavy steel and heavily galvanized.



Serving Pantry and Battery of Urns.



The Range, Butcher Shop and Bakery.

THEATRICAL STARS READY TO TWINKLE

Season Has Begun and the Players Are Getting Busy With Rehearsals.

SOME NEW PLAYS AND OLD

Wilton Lackaye will open the season in William A. Brady's production of "The Pit," in McVicker's theater, Chicago, Saturday, September 3. He will be supported by the same company as last season, with one or two exceptions.

A. Baldwin Sloane is writing the new music for William A. Brady's production of "Girls Will Be Girls," which is to have a New York run at the Fourteenth street theater, beginning August 27.

David Belasco and Maurice Campbell have decided on Saturday, September 3, as the date for resuming the New York run of Henrietta Crosman in David Belasco's play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." Although this will begin the second season of this star and play at the Belasco theater, continuing the remarkable record of last year, the engagement can continue for only three weeks after the opening.

Next Thursday night, in Rochester, Lulu Glaser will make her first appearance in a new comic opera, "A Madcap Princess," under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. After three nights in Rochester, and a week in Montreal, Miss Glaser comes to the Knickerbocker theater, Monday night, September 5, for an indefinite stay.

Fritzi Scheff and the members of the company to appear with her in "The Two Roses," have left New York for Cleveland, where Miss Scheff makes her first appearance in the new opera tomorrow night. After a week in Cleveland Miss Scheff and "The Two Roses" go to Chicago for a limited engagement, and will later be seen in New York.

If omens do not fail this ought to be a remarkably successful season from a theatrical standpoint in New York city. First, the opening attraction of the year, "The Maid and the Mummy," which fired the first gun of the present season on July 25, is playing to capacity.

"The Child Slaves of New York" is described as a powerful melodrama abounding in sensational scenes, bits of pathos, heart interest and clever specialties. The company is a large one, consisting of 30 people, and the scenery is massive and elaborate.

One of the big successes of last season in the west was Fred E. Wright's musical comedy, "The Beauty Doctor." This comedy is based upon the beauty craze. The cast and chorus numbers some 50 people, and is headed by Henrietta Lee, Florence McNeil, Marie Hylands, Jessie Cardownie, Charles P. Morrison, Will Philbrick, Harry Walters and Harry Stanley. "The Beauty Doctor" is booked for an early presentation in this city.

Gertrude Eulalie, who hails from San Francisco, and does the whirl-wind toe dance, will probably be seen again in the "Venetian Romance" the coming season.

The "Venetian Romance" with its wealth of scenery, gorgeous costumes and pretty girls will go on tour this season, playing here early.

Miss Florence Wickham will be one of the principal flower maidens in Mr. Savage's production of "Parsifal."

Ernest A. Plumpton, for many years a well-known stage manager in England, arrived in New York last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and immediately took charge of the rehearsals for George Ade's musical comedy, "Peggy from Paris." Mr. Plumpton was engaged by Manager Henry W. Savage last spring. He was stage manager of the Savoy Opera Company in London for a long time. "Peggy from Paris" will visit the Pacific coast this season.

The title of the new Warfield play is "The Music Master." It is in three acts, and its author is Charles Klein, who wrote also the same star's previous success, "The Auctioneer," in which, it will be remembered, Mr. Warfield loyally refused last winter to act under any but Mr. Belasco's management. It is important, therefore, to note that hereafter Mr. Warfield will be an independent star, appearing only in independent theaters and under the stage direction of David Belasco. It was Mr. Belasco who discovered his genius and, at the start, established him not only as a successful Broadway star but also caused him to be recognized as an artist.

Francis Neilson, stage director of the opera at Covent Garden, London, arrived in New York last week in response to a cablegram from Charles B. Dillingham, to stage "The Second Fiddle," the new comedy in which Louis Mann inaugurates his starring tour in Philadelphia September 19. Mr. Neilson, who is a candidate for parliament in the Shropshire district, dropped politics temporarily to take up the more serious question of producing a new play. "The Second Fiddle" is a story of Bohemian life in Paris, and Mr. Neilson, who is an acknowledged authority upon life in the Latin quarter, is expected to introduce picturesque realism and the correct atmosphere in Mr. Mann's new play.

Politics do not worry Maxine Elliott, and she cares little which candidate is elected the next president of the United States. But inauguration balls appeal to any beautiful woman, and Miss Elliott is no exception. She was notified by her manager, Charles B. Dillingham, last week that she has been booked to play "Her Own Way" in Washington, at the National theater, inauguration week next March—a booking much desired by important stars, and eagerly sought for. But aside from the honor of being selected as the inaugural week attraction in Washington, Miss Elliott is especially pleased because this booking will give her her first opportunity to attend an inaugural ball. She has already wired instructions to place an order for a box at the ball, and the citizens' committee of Washington, in charge of such engagements, now has on file in Miss Elliott's name, the first application for a box to be made for the inaugural ball when either Parker or Roosevelt will be danced into office with pomp and ceremony.

Jokes that were new and some that were old, but disguised so cleverly that grandpa wouldn't have known them, abounded in "The Yankee Consul," which opened to a crowded house at the Broadway theater. Most of the jokes were new, however, and they evoked hearty laughter, and the few old ones—used by Washington and exhumed in honor of the man and day—well, of course, they were good or they wouldn't have lasted so long. The songs were really catchy and the audience marched out whistling or humming one of the airs, "In the Golden Days," which is bound to hit your tympanum soon at all the musical table d'hotes. "My San Domingo Maid," reminiscent of recent rag time hits, caught the house, and you'll get that with dinner, too. There was a pretty trio, "We Were Taught to Work Demurely," which was really delicious, and in this Miss Eva Davenport proved the individual hit of the night by the introduction of a comedy hit that was thoroughly artistic. "In Old New York," a sprightly topical song, won favor up aloft, and the martial melodies really made one think of swords and guns. "Australian Blood," by a male chorus of twelve was a fetching novelty, and the other songs were far above the lyrics "made in London."

CROWN PRINCE DECLINES GIFT

Sends Back the Razor to the German Cutler—Also Refuses to Purchase It.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—(Copyright Cable.)—The crown prince seems to have made the same rule as the kaiser, with regard to refusing presents sent by the public. A few days ago a well-known German cutler sent him a magnificent razor of a unique Damascened blade with mother of pearl handle and gold monogram, but two days later he received it back, with the information that the prince always purchased the things he needs.

The manufacturer determined, if possible, to secure the advertisement of being the prince's razor maker and returned the article with the offer to sell it for 300 marks, which was curtly refused.

Family to Have Reunion.

The eighth annual reunion of the Fluck family will be held at Lakemont park, Altoona, on Thursday, September 8. This family is of German origin and settled in America in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then the spelling of the family name has been changed and some of the descendants spell it Fluke and others Flook. The family association has 5,000 members.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould Returning.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, Aug. 27.—The American line steamer Philadelphia, which sailed today for the United States, took among her passengers George J. Gould and Mrs. Gould.

USUAL FEATURES AT THE VARIOUS TRACTION PARKS

There Will Be Bands, Soloists, Acrobats and Entertainers to Amuse the Crowds.

Today the traction resorts will have band concerts, while the programs and individual entertainers are of a high order. Calhoun park's concerts will be given by the Fourteenth Regiment band. John Fugassi will be cornet soloist, while Joseph Sassano will be xylophone soloist, and the vocal part of the program will be in charge of the Twins Nice, two clever singers, and Harry Burgoyne, the coster singer.

Oakwood's concerts will be given by the

Kitty Stevens at Southern Park.

Westinghouse Airbrake band, directed by Prof. Oberhauser. Allen and Delmain, the clever team who have for the past week been delighting audiences at Southern park, will be the extra feature.

At Southern park will be the Braddock Library band with a fine program.

The Kennywood concerts will be given by Gaston's American Military band, the programs being on the popular order, including some funny characteristics and descriptives. The free attraction will be the sensational centrifugal bicycle act of Rose and Lemon, really the combination of the cyclewhirl and the loop-the-loop, performed inside an immense hollow globe.

To Confer on Ocean Rate War.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bruce Ismay and Sir Clinton Dawkins, representing the International Mercantile Marine Company, left London for Frankfort, Germany, today to attend the conference between Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American line, and Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard line, with a view of arriving at a settlement of the Atlantic passenger rate war.

Pope Receives Monsignor Marchetti.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The pope today received in private audience Mgr. Marchetti, auditor of the apostolic delegation at Washington, with whom he pleasantly recalled the recent visit to Rome of Mgr. Falconio, the apostolic delegate in the United States.

Parents
desirous of giving their sons and daughters a business education should beware of Fake Schools.
Select a standard school of established reputation, whose past work is a guarantee of future success. Such an institution is the IRON CITY COLLEGE. Visit its magnificent apartments in the new BESSEMER BUILDING.

TO ARGUE MOTION.

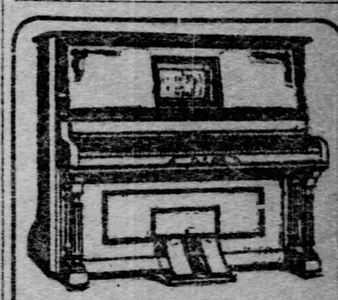
Another Effort Will Be Made in Denver to Set Aside Phipps Service.

Another motion to set aside the service in the Phipps case will come up for argument in Denver tomorrow. New and further contentions will be made by the defense to prove the service illegal, while the form in which judgment on the last motion against the legality of the service was made will also be attacked.

This action will at least give the defense sufficient time to allow of consultation with Senator P. C. Knox, who arrives from Europe on Tuesday. Following the arrival of Senator Knox it is proposed to hold a consultation of the attorneys for the defense at his home in Valley Forge, where final and determined action will be decided on.

Everybody Likes It.

No other candy quite so good as Reymer's. A delightful remembrance to absent friends. Sent anywhere by mail Reymer's, 243 Fifth avenue.



FREE EXHIBITION OF THE
AUTOPIANO
The latest invention in piano players—a piano and piano player combined, making two instruments in one—on exhibition at the
STIEFF PIANO ROOMS
618 Penn Avenue.
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stieff and Shaw Pianos.

THE **NIXON**
"THE PERFECT THEATER."
OPENING OF THE SEASON
MONDAY, **Sept. 5**
Matinees Monday (Labor Day), Wednesday and Saturday.
Direct from a 3 Months' Run at Power's Theater, Chicago.
The Vivacious Singing Comedienne,
MISS BLANCHE
RING
Supported by MR. HARRY CONOR and Rich & Harris' Comedians,
In Leo Ditrichstein's Screamingly Funny Comedy,
Vivian's Papas
Incidental to the Play and a Big Feature are
Miss Ring's Immensely Popular Songs, "Katie Kearney," "She Walks Like This," "Claudie," "Seminole" and "Bedella." (Originally sung in America and England by Miss Ring.)
BOX OFFICE OPEN NEXT THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 9 A. M.
Week Sept. 12.—"YANKEE CONSUL"

Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
De Miracle
It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray, because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore it will not cause blood poisoning, or produce eczema, which is so common with depilatories, nor does it break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth.
Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories are offered you on the bare word of the operators and manufacturers. De MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines.
De MIRACLE mailed sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of $1.00. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope, upon request. Write for it today to De MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., Park ave. and 130th st., New York. For sale by
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A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches,

UNIQUE BIBLE NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF A PITTSBURGHER

John Q. Everson Bought Cheaply a Copy of the Breeches Bible in Wales.

COST HIM MERELY $1.75

Bibliomania is carried on to an extensive degree in Pittsburgh and the libraries in this city possess many books which are not only cherished for their intrinsic literary value, but for their rareness and peculiarities.

One of the most peculiar of the many rare and interesting tomes in Pittsburgh is the copy of the breeches Bible owned by John Q. Everson of Homewood avenue. The fact that the existence of scarcely half a dozen copies of this early translation of the Bible into English can be vouched for and that only one other copy is definitely known to be in this country, though it is said that there are possibly two other copies in the United States, gives a great deal of interest to this old tome aside from its unique text.

The breeches Bible was given its name from the translation of the Hebrew into English in the third chapter of the book of Genesis, where in the seventh verse Adam and Eve are described in Eden after the fall as "making themselves breeches out of fig leaves," the present day version, commonly called King James' version, using the word aprons in this connection.

The tome in the possession of Mr. Everson is of the usual 12mo. size, and is bound in calf, the sides and back showing most conspicuously the ravages of time, the leather being torn or worn away from the boards. Many years ago it was closed with metal clasps which have fallen off as the years passed until now nothing remains to indicate their presence but the small nails which still cling to the cover, and a small portion of one of the clasps. In appearance it formerly resembled the old thick photograph albums which adorned the parlor tables of half a century ago.

Laid It on Shelf.

The volume was published in 1597 and was obtained by its present owner in Newport, a quaint little town of Wales, in 1879. On a trip through Europe in 1869, Mr. Everson stopped for a short time in Wales and in Newport came across the book which was lying neglected among other musty old books in a tiny bookstore, much like the old Curiosity Shop described by Dickens. Being somewhat of an enthusiast on old and curious books, Mr. Everson examined it, and then placed it in a certain corner, remarking to the odd individual who was the presiding genius of the place that he wanted that book and would call for it in a few weeks on his way home, after visiting other portions of Europe. During the trip he made a change in his plans and came home to America by another route. A year later a Welshman who had worked for his father, the late William H. Everson, was going to Wales, and just before leaving said, "John, can I do anything for you when I am in the old country?" Instantly the remembrance of the old book lying in the bookstore in Newport waiting for a purchaser came to Mr. Everson's mind, and he said, "Yes," and directed him to go to a certain bookstore in a certain street in Newport, and continuing, said: "There in the corner of the third shelf on the left-hand side you will find an old Bible. Bring it home to me," and he gave his friend $2 to purchase it, the price the old bookseller having stipulated being $1.75. Mr. Everson, however, provided for a possible increase in its price. In scarcely more than a month the old Bible reached Pittsburgh by mail.

The book contains not only all the books of the Old Testament, and those of the New, but also the apochrapha, the collect, psalter and many forms and services in use in the Established church in England. What gives the real value to the book is the page, though it appears in a mutilated form, containing the third chapter of Genesis. The other known volume in this country which was exhibited a few weeks ago by Joseph Horne & Company, is without this page which has been torn away. Three thousand dollars was refused for that copy. Some of the other copies of the breeches Bible also do not include the book of Genesis and the book of Revelations.

Variations in the Text.

The Everson Bible is embellished with crude illustrations, maps and plans of various Jewish buildings, including the temple. The type is the quaint old English of the Elizabethan period, when ss were fs and i was used for j. Very many of the pages are worn from usage and from the wear of time. The title page of the New Testament states that it was translated out of the Greek by Theod. Beza, the English edition being prepared by L. Tomson. The book was printed in London by the deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the queen, in 1597, a little more than 150 years after the invention of the printing press by John Gutenberg in 1438. Books were rare even in those days of good Queen Bess, and the limited number of copies of the breeches Bible at the present day is due to the few which were published, the work all being done on hand presses and in exceedingly small numbers compared with the enormous output of publishing houses a couple of hundred years later.

In glancing through the volume many strange varieties of text are noticed. In one place appears the title, "The Book of Esther." A little farther on appears this: "An excellent song, which is the song of Solomon," which in the present-day version is simply called "The Song of Solomon." The twenty-third Psalm appears in a strangely quaint translation, and throughout the book familiar passages appear clothed in a strange and not unattractive garb.

The breeches Bible was printed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the prayers compiled for the use of the church appears a prayer for the queen, Prince Frederick, the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and their children. Queen Elizabeth reigned from 1558 to 1603, and during her rule art and letters flourished. It was a strenuous period, exploration was carried on in America and adventurers on land and sea aroused the ambitions and called forth the admiration of the people, while they furnished much of the inspiration for the literature of that period, which has come down to the twentieth century as the standard for all time of English poetry and prose. It was the time of Shakespeare.

Some Family Facts.

During the youth of Elizabeth—she was born in 1533—the doctrine of the Reformation spread from Germany to England, and her father, Henry VIII., established Protestantism in that country and formed the union between the church and the state. When Elizabeth ascended the throne she immediately ordered the church service to be read in English. This gave an impetus to the printing of books, and especially the Bible in English. Yet Bibles were so rare and expensive that in many portions of England and Wales half a century ago there was but one copy within a radius of 50 miles, and it was chained in a public place, and the people trudged scores of miles to read it. The breeches Bible was the accepted version used during Elizabeth's reign, and the translation was made by English exiles in Geneva. It was the English family Bible until it was supplanted by the present authorized version of King James I.

The copy which is in the possession of Mr. Everson at one time belonged to a family named Evans, who recorded certain family history upon its leaves. The family record is quaint and in a cramped style of writing, though fairly legible and the ink has scarcely faded since the record was made. It reads:

Abraham Evans, the son of Thomas Evans, was born the 29th day of July, 1684, about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and was baptised the 5th day of August, about 6 of the clock in the afternoon.

Mary Gronin, daughter of Dannoll Gronin, was born 4th day of March, about 8 or 4 of ye clock in the morning, 1683-4.

Then follows the record of the birth and baptism of several of their children.

On another leaf appears the following:

Joseph Bond, his book—1708.

Joseph Bond, Junr., son of Joseph Bond, Senr., was born ye 30th day of January, 1724, ne about 12 a clock in ye day.

Besides the versions of the Bible which have historical importance there are others which are notable for curious errors or for incidents of publication, beside the breeches Bible.

The Gutenberg Bible was the earliest known book printed from movable metal type and is the Latin Bible issued by Gutenberg at Mentz, A. D. 1450.

The bug Bible, issued A. D. 1557, received its name from its rendering of Psalms xci:5, "Afraid of bugs by night." The present version reads "terror by night."

The place-makers Bible, A. D. 1562, is so called because of a remarkable typographical error which occurs in Matthew v:9: Blessed are the place-makers," instead of "peace-makers."

The treacle Bible, A. D. 1568, was named from its rendering of Jeremiah viii:22: "Is there no treacle (instead of balm) in Gilead."

The rosin Bible, A. D. 1609, translated the same text as the preceding, using the word "rosin."

There are also the he and she Bibles, named from their respective renderings of Ruth iii:15, one reading that "She went into the city," the other that "He went."

The wicked Bible, so called from the fact that the negative was left out of the commandment, Exodus xx:14, for which the printer was fined £200 in 1631.

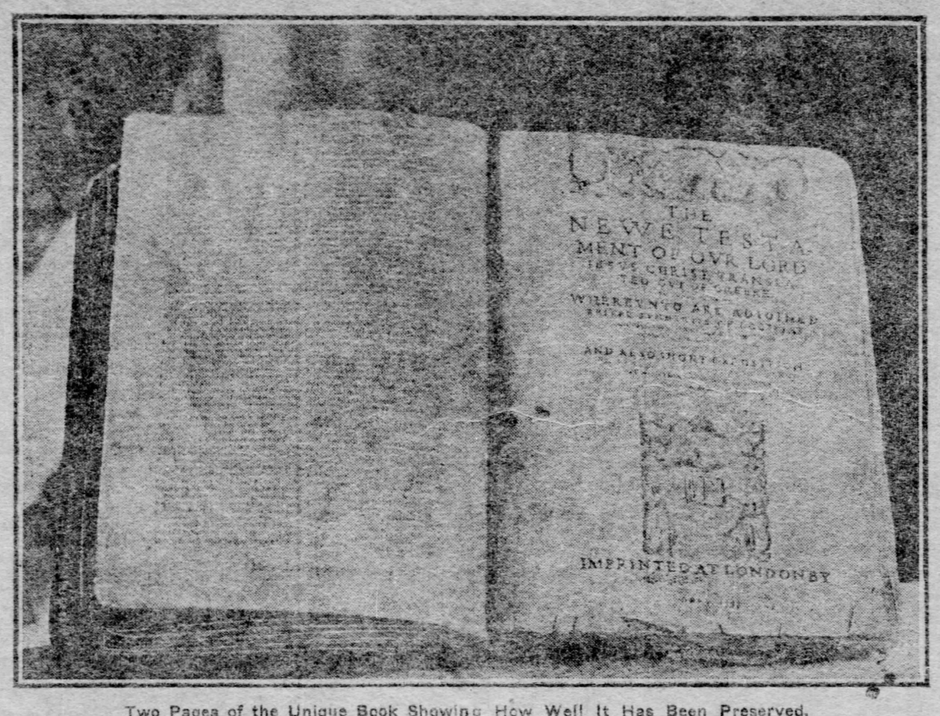
The thumb Bible was one inch square and half an inch thick and was published in Aberdeen, A. D. 1670.

The vinegar Bible was so named from the head line of the twentieth chapter of Luke, which reads as "The parable of the vinegar," instead of vineyard, and was published in 1717.

The printers Bible is a Bible which Cotton Mather said was printed prior to 1702 in which a blundering typograher made King David exclaim that "Printers (instead of princes) persecuted him without a cause." Psalms cxix:161.

The murderers Biole was so called from an error in the 16th verse of Jude, the word murderers being used instead of murmurers. This appeared in 1801.

The Caxton Memorial Bible, 1877, was wholly printed and bound in 12 hours, but only 100 copies were struck off.



Two Pages of the Unique Book Showing How Well It Has Been Preserved.

The Three Rivers

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The stage of the river at 8 o'clock this evening marked 5.8 feet and stationary. Local packets in and out on good time, with fair trips, were the only movement of craft here, except the excursion boats.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary; 3.6 feet in canal, 1.4 feet on falls, 5.5 feet below locks.

WHEELING—River 4.10 feet and falling.

HUNTINGTON—River 5 feet 2 inches and rising; Lizzie Bay for Cincinnati.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 4 inches and falling.

GALLIPOLIS—River 4 feet and rising.

MORGANTOWN—River 3 feet 3 inch and stationary.

PARKERSBURG—River 5 feet 3 and stationary.

WARREN—River eight-tenths of a foot and falling.

STEUBENVILLE—River 3 feet 10 inches and falling.

MORE TROUBLE ARISES.

Rivermen Anxious for Truck-Gardeners to Move Below Wabash Bridge.

When will the truck gardeners move down the Monongahela wharf far enough so as not to interfere with traffic when navigation opens up? That is a question that is concerning river interests a great deal just now. The gardeners formerly met on the Allegheny wharf and moved when the Pennsylvania railroad started to make its improvements. The men were assigned a place along the Monongahela wharf, but below the Wabash bridge.

That section was cleaned and placed in readiness for them, but so far they have shown no disposition to do business there. They insist on occupying the river front along Water street from Smithfield to Ferry street. The matter is likely to cause quite a clash between rivermen on the one side and the gardeners and city officials on the other. The river interests will suffer a great deal if the truckmen stay where they are a few weeks longer. Besides there are strong protests against using the wharf for a market on account of the unsanitary feature. The river front along Water street is in bad shape. The top of the wharf has not been cleaned since the gardeners moved there.

Local River Notes.

The stage of water in the Ohio river according to the gauges at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 3.4 feet and stationary.

The United States snagboat General Theodore Schwan was tied up along the river front yesterday.

The Keystone State is to be overhauled generally at Cincinnati before resuming work in the fall trade.

House boats are numerous all along the rivers at present. Many people are spending vacations this way.

The steam yacht Wauneta left yesterday for Greensboro with the Painter family aboard.

Col Pos's rise is to be here between now and next Wednesday, but the conditions were anything but encouraging for high water yesterday.

There were plenty of excursionists along the Monongahela wharf yesterday. The Columbia left at 12 o'clock for Morgantown with a party of about 200 Elks from Jeannette, Pa. The boat was decorated with banners and there was a brass band. The Mayflower took out a big party of members of the Royal Arcanum lodge at 1:30 p. m. The Beauty took out a party under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Matinee club and the Morganza left at 2 p. m. with about 1,000 people, including members and friends of the Electric club of this city.

WILL RIVAL BIG G.A.R. MEETINGS

Lively Interest Being Taken in the Reunion of Foreign Service Veterans.

MISS HELEN GOULD INVITED

The plans made by the committee in charge of the convention of the American Veterans of Foreign Service, to be held in Pittsburgh September 14 to 17, inclusive, are developing in the most satisfactory manner, and the reunion gives promise of being one of the largest veteran meetings held since the early days of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Many of the distinguished guests who have been invited have signified their intention of being present. It is not yet certain that President Roosevelt will be able to be here but the members of the committee are still hopeful of securing his attendance. Among the other invited guests will be Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Edwell S. Otis and Gen. Frederick Funston. The committee hopes to count on the privilege of entertaining Miss Helen Gould during the convention, whose devotion to the soldiers during the Spanish-American war has made her the idol of the American army. The American Veterans of Foreign Service as an organization has the warm admiration of the president, and he has assured the committee that he will attend if his work will in any way admit of it.

As the local posts of the American Veterans of Foreign Service are preparing to entertain 20,000 visitors it has been conservatively estimated that the expenses of the convention will approximate $16,000. In the parade which will be held on Thursday, September 15, the second day of the convention, it is expected that 10,000 members of the association will participate, and this number will be greatly augmented by the appearance of other military organizations. The Spanish-American War Veterans have been invited to participate and the Tenth regiment will be brought to Pittsburgh as a whole at the expense of the committee. Funds for the entertainment of the visiting soldiers are being raised by subscription and the committee having this portion of the work in charge report a most substantial progress. As usual, when appealed to on any public-spirited movement the manufacturers, merchants, bankers and other representative business men of both Allegheny and Pittsburgh are responding in the most liberal manner.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service, while still in its infancy, has come to be regarded as one of the most important organizations of its kind in America. Its members have been recruited from every branch of the regular army and navy; from the militia and the naval reserves, every member having seen actual service in foreign wars. Since the first annual convention, which was held at Altoona last year, the membership of the organization has been more than trebled.

The national officers of the association are: Robert S. Hansbury, Philadelphia, commander; Herbert O. Kelly, Altoona, senior vice commander; George Metzgar, Allegheny, junior vice commander; J. E. Courtney, Philadelphia, adjutant general; Daniel S. Bassett Philadelphia, quartermaster general, and John R. Teagarden, Waynesburg, Pa., judge advocate general.

It has been definitely decided that the first day of the convention will be devoted largely to the reception of the association and the visiting troops. Carnegie Music hall, Allegheny, has been selected for this purpose, and welcoming addresses will be made by Mayor Wyman of Allegheny and Mayor Hays of Pittsburgh. The interest on the second day will naturally center in the parade, and in the evening the visitors will be at liberty to seek their own amusement by visiting the theaters or parks. The third day will be devoted to the business sessions of the convention and to visits to various points of interest throughout the city. In the evening a grand rally and bean bake will be held at Kenyon hall, Allegheny. The boys will then have an opportunity of recounting to each other their adventures in the foreign wars.

DEPORTED MAN RETURNS ON FOOT WITH GUN

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 27.—Eugene Engley, former attorney general of Colorado, one of the men deported last Saturday by a mob, returned to this city today. He had walked over the hill from Cameron carrying a gun, and said he would protect himself to the best of his ability. He has not been molested.

Many Physicians Expected.

Over 1,000 members of the Pennsylvania State Medical society are expected to be present at the opening session of the society's annual convention at Carnegie music hall Tuesday morning. An effort will be made to have the annual conventions held alternatively in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Luncheons will be given at the Allegheny General and West Penn hospitals, and a dinner in honor of the visitors at the Union club has been arranged for.

Was Frightened by Boarder.

John Mizal of 3340 Mulberry alley swore out an information for the arrest of Nicholas Sniloch, a boarder at the Mizal house, before Magistrate Kirby, charging Sniloch with pointing firearms. Mizal alleges Sniloch went into his room Friday night and pointed a revolver at him and threatened to shoot. Mizal was so frightened he jumped from a second-story window.

16,000 MILES IN A 14-TON BOAT

Adventurous Journey, Which Two Brighton (Eng.) Men Will Shortly Undertake.

ROUTE WHICH IS TO BE TAKEN

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Of all the many daring things which at various times adventurous spirits have attempted, few require more pluck and fearlessness than a voyage in a small boat to some foreign land. Such a trip two Brighton men propose to make shortly, in a craft so small that should the elements during the time she is in mid-channel prove anything but of the best, the chances are that she would never again reach land.

The two young men, Mr. A. L. Napper and Mr. J. L. Langford, who start in their boat, the Brighton, for West Australia during the coming week, have both had a good experience in sea navigation.

Mr. Napper, who will skipper the craft, is now 32 years old, and made his first trip as an official member of a ship's crew when only 12 years of age, on a merchant vessel, starting from the same port, Shoreham, as he will leave for his adventurous trip abroad. Since then, for several years he captained a merchant ship trading between New Zealand and the Pacific islands.

Served on Vanderbilt's Yacht.

One of his latest and most interesting positions was that of first officer of the Tarantula, a famous turbine yacht acquired by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the well-known American. Mr. Napper retained this position during the time the Tarantula was accompanying Shamrock III. in her races with the American defender for the cup.

Mr. Langford, although he cannot lay claim to so many years' experience, has certainly had some exciting seafaring, having had the unpleasant sensations of being shipwrecked and the rough and tumble of a pearldiver's work.

The sole object of the voyage is to join the pearl fisheries at Broome, in N. W. Australia, the idea of a small boat being to save the expenses of a liner passage and the purchasing of a craft in which to work at the fisheries when Broome is reached.

Description of Craft.

The Brighton is a ketch of only 14 tons, being but 40 feet in length, and having a beam of 11 feet. She has been undergoing a refitting process for some weeks, having been replanked and recaulked throughout. The masts have also been lowered, in case one of the two should be incapacitated, when the management of the craft, with too big a stretch of canvas, single-handed, would add greatly to the dangers, if not rendering the boat entirely uncontrollable.

Two of the most ingenious devices to be carried aboard for the sake of safety are a dinghy and a floating anchor, both the inventions and patents of Napper himself. The dinghy has been constructed with a flat bottom to enable it to be carried standing flat on the deck, and thereby dispensing with the cumbersome davits. The floating deep-sea anchor is constructed with a spar 15 feet long, attached to which is a triangular-shaped canvas sail weighted at the bottom with shot.

Made Especially for Storms.

This contrivance is made especially for out-riding any storms which may be met with in midchannel, when the water is too deep to allow the ordinary anchor to be lowered. The deep-sea anchor is let out at the stern of the craft, and the action of the water on it while in this position holds the boat practically motionless.

Meat, sugar, tea, vegetables, and biscuits enough to last the daring voyagers until Christmas will be carried, which means that everything will have to be packed on board in seamanlike fashion, or else the accommodation will be inadequate on such a small craft.

The route to be taken, starting from Brighton, is through the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic ocean to Cape Town, and then a run of 5,000 miles without touching land will have to be made from the cape to Freemantle. The proposed ports of call are Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape Verde Islands and Cape Town.

To Work at Pearl Fishing.

After a short stay at Freemantle, their final destination, the Broome pearl fisheries, will be set sail for, where the two propose to join earnestly in that work, and they deserve success.

Several instances could be given of other remarkable voyages in small boats, but space only admits of our making reference to one.

A Captain Slocum started on a voyage in a 40 foot yawl named the Spray. He left Boston, America, in April of 1902 to circumnavigate the world. He journeyed by way of Gibraltar, South America, Sydney, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, through the Torres Straits into the Indian ocean, and then proceeded by St. Helena and Grenada to Boston, having accomplished the marvelous performance of navigating a 40-foot craft 46,000 miles in the open sea.

EARL ROBERTS TO VISIT SON'S GRAVE IN AFRICA

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, sailed today for South Africa to visit the grave of his son, Lieutenant Roberts, who was killed at the battle of Colenso, in December, 1899.

Auto Firm Goes to Wall.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The Fredonia Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobiles, was placed in the hands of a receiver this afternoon on the request of the estate of J. Arrel Smith. The claim was made that Smith had indorsed notes to the amount of $18,000 and that the company has now become insolvent. James Shaw was appointed receiver.

BIG BOND DEALER TALKS ON RUSSIA

C. R. Williams Says the Russ is the Commercial Friend of America.

JAPANESE VICTORY WILL HURT

C. R. Williams, the well-known bond dealer, who has purchased and sold millions of dollars worth of local bonds, including the first issue of $500,000 Flinn road bonds of Allegheny county, has just arrived from the western coast, where he says the people are thoroughly aroused over the issues raised by the war between Russia and Japan. Mr. Williams seems to think too much sympathy is given Japan in this country, and from a commercial standpoint, not only the general public, but the entire press of the United States, he says, is making a mistake. His arguments were entirely commercial.

"We are already feeling the result of the supposed deep sympathy of our countrymen for Japan in this war," said Mr. Williams, "in the orders that are rushing into Italy for armor plate that should have come to Homestead in the natural order of events. Russia, a prominent native of that country now sojourning in California tells me, will place few orders for armor plate of the new ships in the United States, and millions of dollars will have to be spent to repair Russia's navy. It is the supposed pro-Japanese feeling that is thought to pervade this country that causes that government to place its orders elsewhere.

Orders Lost to United States.

"And I wish to say, we will not only feel it in that department, but the alleged sympathy of this country, which is given much space in Japanese and Russian papers, will tend almost entirely to drive away orders from that vast country of the Russ for all kinds and manner of goods manufactured in this country.

"It seems strange to me that the American people do not see, from a commercial standpoint alone, what a mistake they are making. It is an easy matter to figure it out and it does not require a mathematician to show that even should Japan be a victor, it would not benefit our merchants after a very short time, because her people, who live mostly on rice and other cheap products, are really superior in many ways to most races, and are the greatest imitators, only on a cheaper scale, than any other people. They watch, take lessons, then produce—the war shows it as strongly as anything—and I want to tell you they produce on a scale so cheap that other nations, and especially the American people, cannot compete with them, because they cannot live like they do and enjoy life. So that if the Jap should win all of Manchuria and establish a protectory over Korea, we would lose, not because of our sympathy for the Jap, but because we are so quick to show it, all the vast trade of the Russias and its people which we now enjoy, and the great trade which in the natural course of events would be ours in years to come.

Undersold the Bicycle Makers.

"A little example of this was shown a few years ago, when A. A. Connelly, the well-known patent attorney of this city, who represented the Westinghouse people in Europe, saw the Japanese bring bicycles into London and so far undersell the English manufacturers that bicycle concerns failed right and left. Where the English bicycle was selling for $150, the Jap learned the tricks of the trade and all England was astonished, especially those who reaped a fair profit from the wheel, to find the Jap could send just as good an article to London from his own country and sell it for $25 at a fair profit to the Japanese manufacturer. What is true of bicycles is true of other goods. Just as soon as we teach him our trades and our industries, he starts in himself and soon undersells us because of the cheap labor at home.

"Not so with the Russ. He is far too slow, too much of a ruralite and a farmer to take much interest in manufactories. His country is vast, it is undeveloped. He must have the goods and he naturally would buy from America, because we have the things that he wants and the space in which to produce them. The Jap, on the other hand, in confined to certain limits; he must have foodstuffs and his island home is just large enough for the farms for his own people. Let him spread out, however, and extend sympathy to him, and from a commercial standpoint, remember, the people of this country are greatly injuring themselves. Russia is a despotic country and one that, naturally, neither you nor I would care to live in, but it suits the simple peasants spread out all over the vast confines of the empire. He wants but little; as a rule his mind is rather slow and what he needs he would buy from the place he could get it the handiest and the cheapest.

"That place is now the United States, but let the Jap conquer and spread out and he will very soon enjoy the great trade and establish friendly relations with his present enemy, the Russ. He will underbid us, and because we helped him by your sympathy, we lose the friendship of a country that has to have manufactured articles, iron, steel, machinery, etc. There are the vast plains of Eastern Russia undeveloped, with miles of fertile country through which railroads are eventually bound to be established. This country should naturally sell them their iron and steel, and it would mean millions of tons and millions of dollars to the manufacturers, and through them to the common people, the business man, the professional man and all classes of our citizens.

"Why the American people are blind to their own interests, I am at a loss to discover. Even the financial man does not seem to realize what Russia's victory should mean, or what the Jap's victory would do to this country. Russia has more latent resources to develop than any other country in the world outside of Brazil, and we ought to develop them for her. But if the Jap wins he will surely do what we should do. Russia is now turning her orders away from this country, her newspapers are roasting the United States, and her business men are inquiring carefully whether such and such an article, used by or sold to them, comes from this country. It is easily to see that it means much how we handle this question and our press and people should study the subject and go slow in extending and giving world-wide publicity to our alleged sympathy, simply because we cannot understand the necessity in Russia for the kind of government that exists there. We should remember that self-preservation is the first law of nature and our commercial preservation and foreign trade depends on that country we now seem to want to see defeated.

When Russia Was a Friend.

"We should never forget that in the days of the revolution Russia was our friend, that she always continued to be our friend, and even when during the civil war in 1863 she sent a fleet into New York harbor to protect the integrity of the United States, when other nations were aiding the confederacy, all of which facts are known to every patriotic man. Russia sold us Alaska, thinking she was doing us a favor, and in 1893, when a money panic was upon us and bonds lay in the hands of the printers, Russia, through that great diplomat and financier, M. De Witte, wired that if we wanted to borrow $200,000,000 to draw on the czar. She was always good to us, when we needed a friend, and no matter what our natural sympathies are, we should not publicly show glee over the reverses a great and friendly nation is having.

"Russia has wonderful mines and vast storehouses of raw material which our electric and mining machinery should develop. But she will probably buy from England, and it may be centuries before we could hope to recover, if we do not suppress the great satisfaction we seem to feel for Japanese victories. I feel that our commercial supremacy rests largely with Russia, and that we must cultivate rather than throw away our natural chances."

BLUES AND THE BROWNS ARE POURING INTO CAMP

Detachments of Rival Armies for Peaceful Maneuvers Reach Old Battlefield of Manassas.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

GAINESVILLE, VA., Aug. 27.—The three maneuver camps, that of the blue army at Manassas, the brown army at Thoroughfare and headquarters camp, to be occupied by Maj.-Gen. Corbin, his staff and guests, are practically completed. Troops are arriving at Manassas and Thoroughfare and will continue to do so for several days, until the 30,000 of the regular army and militia which are to participate in the maneuvers have reached their tents.

Gen. Corbin, who is to be in command of both forces, will reach Gainesville tomorrow. At the Manassas camp Gen. Grant and Gen. Wint are in command. The camp at Thoroughfare is in command of Gens. Bell, Lee and Barry. The two main actions are scheduled for September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

LUNATICS TURNED LOOSE.

Town Runs Out of Funds and Mayor of Atessa Takes Prompt Action.

ROME, Aug. 27.—(Special Cable.)—The government has sharply criticised the conduct of the mayor of Atessa, who, the other day, owing to lack of municipal funds for the maintenance of the lunatic asylum of the town, closed up the institution and turned loose more than 40 insane men and women, who ran through the streets, scaring everybody and destroying many stores.

For more than 24 hours the town was in a panic until government officials with the help of gensdarmes had captured all the lunatics and taken them back to the asylum.

PREFECT OF POLICE STOPS WOMEN'S FAD

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The prefect of police of St. Petersburg has forbidden ladies to wear naval cloaks, which had become fashionable since the Chemulpo fight.

HOUSES

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., 6017 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH.

HIGH-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCES, NEAR HIGHLAND PARK, Wellesley, Hampton, St. Clair and Mellon Streets.

NINE ROOMS, TILED BATH, LAUNDRY, HARDWOOD FLOORS, AND ALL OTHER UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS. LOTS 30x117.

Prices $7,800 to $8,500

Can Be Bought Practically On Your Own Terms.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell the famous Williton gas light burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 300 candle-power light with one small, regular-sized 10-cent mantle; last indefinitely, as gauze in cap can be cleaned without destroying mantle; also the new Williton arc light. This is the highest power outside light ever produced for natural gas, having four Williton Bunsen tubes, each of 300 candle-power, and equal to 1,000 candle-power electric light. Thoroughly storm proof. This is a big seller. We are offering special inducements to agents, the best of the season is just starting, enabling them to make from $5 to $15 a day. The Williton Gas Light Co., 3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENT for the best newspaper route within 100 miles of Pittsburgh, east; excellent location for store on main street; expenses very low; boys easy to get; owner going into other business; agent for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh morning and evening papers; price $3.50; population, 20,000; also first-class side line included in the above. Write quick, S 139, The Gazette.

AGENTS—In every city in Ohio, West Va. and Pennsylvania to sell th Pioneer gas burner. It is strictly a 300-candle power light; no noise; a new design, handsome in appearance, durable, economical and brilliant; sells to stores, offices and the finest residences in the city; agents can make from $5 to $15 per day; you can earn $3 to $4 every evening after supper. Call or write for prices. Pioneer Light Co., 152 Seventh st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—Wanted in manufacturing towns; fast selling, popular price, large profits; resells twice a month; mechanics double income; other agents make $20 to $50 weekly; sample 10 cents. C. Chaffee & Copeland, Bridgeport, Con.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail order business at your home. Pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin Howard Co., Denver, Col.

AGENTS—Absolutely the best in the market; our ladies' handy hat fasteners; they sew on to the hat; no hatpins required; do not puncture the hat; we want lady agents everywhere; sample pair by mail, 25c; good money-maker. The Economy Novelty Co., Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS—Advertisers—Your ad in 40 monthlies for 25c per line; enclose 2c stamp for particulars. Address J. L. Dunne, Emerson place, Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS—Whisky agents wanted to sell Elk Horn Kentucky whisky from distillary to consumer direct; immense profits; exclusive territory. The Elk Horn Co., Covington, Ky. Box 24.

AGENTS—Make 300 per cent selling our housekeepers' favorite and other fast sellers; one agent made $1,021.44 in 10 weeks; another $21.10 in an hour; why work for small wages? You make nice profits; free sample. American Machine Co., Dept. 22, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SPLENDID AGENTS' ARTICLE—EGG SEPARATER and beater; most useful household article sold; wanted by every housekeeper; sample 12 cents; catalogue novelties free. Standard Supply Co., Macy, Ind.

AGENTS wanted for the all vegetable slicer; new on the market; no household will do without; sample and circulars; on receipt of 25c in silver. 808 Swissvale ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

ROOSEVELT and Fairbanks, Parker and Davis campaign buttons; sample 5c; agents wanted; retailers take notice. Fealty Manufacturing Co., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPETENT insurance men to sell combination health, accident and death policy; costs members $1 monthly. Agents make $50 weekly. Pennsylvania territory. Address 806 Tacoma bldg., Chicago.

BIG profits; quick sellers; patented dome shaped perforated skillet covers, prevent grease splashing over stove without scorching article in pan. Cat. free. Amer. Novelty Works, Reading, Pa.

AGENTS everywhere for our popular, fast-selling framed pictures; $5 per day easily made; nothing else pleases so well; write now for particulars. Peoples Supply Co., Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS to sell gold rings, $25 dozen; sample ring to agents, 25c. G. T. Austin, R 3, Marlton, N. J.

$1 EASILY made. Address Monthly, 2128g Brainard, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS—Good live men to sell $1.00 accident policies, liberal commission, good company. L. H. Rosenthal, 920 Fifth ave.

Male Help.

ANY intelligent person may earn $10 to $100 monthly in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BETTING COMMISSIONER WANTED.

Man of good address having wide acquaintance in own locality to place wagers on presidential election; cash commission paid. Write fully giving reference. Address P. O. Box 1768, New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Reliable, experienced bookkeeper, either man or woman; must have first-class reference. Apply at B. White's furniture store, Ohio and Sandusky sts., Allegheny.

CIGAR SALESMEN—Experience unnecessary; good pay. Emanuel Company, Station J, New York.

CIRCULAR and sample distributers wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Cooperative Adv. Co., N. Y.

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTERS WANTED—$6 per 1,000; inclose stamp. Parisian Chemical Co., Newport, Ky.

COLLECTOR wanted by publishing house; must have experience; state age. Address R 138, The Gazette.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural draughtsman at once; state experience and salary. H. M. Wirsing, New Castle, Pa.

DECORATOR for white enamel lettering on bar bottles; must be able to make designs, monograms, etc. Metropolitan Glass Co., Monaca, Pa.

ENERGETIC BOYS everywhere to sell the finest line of portraits of presidential candidates; particulars and samples free. Furber-Shaw Co., 1410 N. Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

FINISHER—First-class furniture finisher; must understand cabinet work. Apply at B. White's furniture store, Ohio and Sandusky sts., Allegheny.

HEALTHY MEN desiring positions in Panama. Write for particulars. Tacen Bros., Box 297-L, New Orleans, La.

MAN—Active, travel; $80, expenses; office man, collector, salesman; clerical help exclusively. GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

MAN—Bright, young stenographer, between 18 and 20; salary moderate. Address G 138, The Gazette.

PUDDLERS AND HELPERS.

Having failed to agree on standard yearly wages, beginning September 1, 1904, and ending September 1, 1905, we have concluded to pay the wages adopted by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. This scale includes everything we desire to make. No firing or cleaning grates required. Natural gas used as fuel. None but sober, industrious men need apply. Monongahela Iron and Steel Company. Mills located on South Side, between Jones & Laughlins and Homestead, or 2222 Farmers bank building.

SALESMEN.

Three experienced carpet and rug salesmen; only those having good references need apply.

KAUFMANN'S.

SALESMEN—Jewelry salesmen to handle the Bradley Patent Horseshoe Pins; greatest pin of the century; liberal commissions. Address the Bradley Patent Horseshoe Co., 619 Land Title building, Philadelphia.

SALESMEN—Good live men in every city and town to handle our new automatic cigar vending machine; pat. 1904. Lego Vending Machine Co., A 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALESMEN—Wanted, two experienced salesmen to sell goods from wagon. 448 Liberty ave.

TELEGRAPHY Quickly Learned—Largest school in city. Catalogue free. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, 606-608 Lewis block.

WANTED—200 lathers, members of local; 36 wood, wire and metal lathers' International union, to attend meeting Tuesday evening, Aug. 30, 8 o'clock, Old City hall. Nominations for delegate to International convention, St. Louis, and for business agent, by order of president.

WANTED—Young man, sober, steady, reliable, with some knowledge of office work, for permanent position in the detective business. Must invest at least $500 in stock of an incorporation, and be ready for work. Address N 107, The Gazette.

WANTED—To act as manufacturer's agent; structural and tool steel; builders' supplies, etc., in Baltimore. Address R 139, The Gazette.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

HERE YOU CAN PUT IN PENNIES AND TAKE OUT DOLLARS---NO

WANTED.

Male Help.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced and energetic floor-walkers. Apply at superintendent's office at Rosenbaum & Co.

WANTED—An experienced driver with route for first-class laundry. Address D 126, The Gazette.

WANTED—An experienced pipe covering and asbestos salesman; give particulars. Address W 188, The Gazette.

WE START you selling diamonds; don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention paper.

WORK—We pay 25c each for writing short plain letters; particulars free. Herald Publishing Co., Station S, Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MEN—Everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $18.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Department S, 132, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

GIRL—A Catholic German girl or woman, with reference, for general housework; must be neat, strong and willing; one not speaking English preferred. Write Mrs. H. C. W., 16 Demain ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

HAIRDRESSER—First-class ladies' hairdresser, understanding manicuring. A. K. Stern, 420 Federal st., Allegheny.

LADIES—Wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time and return to us. No mailing or canvassing; $9 weekly earned, materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Company, No. S, 152, Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Learn shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy; pay when we get you a position; arrange tomorrow as special inducements will be withdrawn. Call 412 Third ave., Pittsburgh.

LADY AGENTS—Send for circular; good article; great seller; great commission; exclusive territory. S. E. Packard, Stoughton, Mass.

LEARN telegraphy; either sex; $25 for full course; railroad and commercial telegraphy. Morse Telegraph College, 120 Sixth street.

SALESWOMEN—Three saleswomen about 17 or 18 years old. Apply Monday morning with references to manager ladies' furnishing department, K. Solomon & Co.

STENOGRAPHER—General office assistant and stenographer; state experience. Lock box 1340 Pittsburgh.

WANTED—Stenographer for out-of-town position. Apply 922 Federal st., Allegheny, between 9 and 12 Monday morning.

WOMAN of neat appearance, for general housework in family of three; good wages and good home. Apply at No. 1327 Locust st., Allegheny.

Situations—Male.

GOOD strong man desires position working around private place; good home more desired than large wages; good references; honest, industrious. Q 187 The Gazette.

A COLLEGE graduate desires an opportunity, while living with a private family, of instructing a son evenings, in any branch of mathematics. Address K 138, The Gazette.

Situations—Female.

POSITION as stenographer by young woman having two years' experience in stenographic and general office work. Address B 138, The Gazette.

SITUATION wanted by Swede for general housew., k; city or country. 18 Ninth st.

Partner.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
603-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

REAL ESTATE business, old established firm, clearing on commissions an average of $500 a month, one of the parties of the firm retiring will sell his one-half interest for $600. HOWICK-THOMPSON CO., Office 616 Times bldg, 336 Fourth ave.

Farms.

WANT to buy at cash price a good productive, well improved farm for a home, one close to R. R. Station; good roads preferred. Address with details. Purchaser Lock Box 365, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special.

WANTED—Buyer for newspaper route in city of 20,000 population, within 200 miles of Pittsburgh, east; owner to engage in other business Sept. 15; great bargain at $8,500 cash; handles New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh papers. Write quick to H 126, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WANTED—We have a customer for a property not to cost over $15,000, must be on car line, in the Oakland district, Forbes st., Craig st., or Fifth ave. preferred.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

HAVE $15,000 ready cash to invest in Pittsburgh real estate. Mean business. Submit what you have to offer to C 149, The Gazette.

WANTED—For investment, good downtown property. Address Z 108, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

WE HAVE a customer for a drygoods store that will not invoice over $15,000; a shoe store that will not invoice over $18,000; a hardware store for about $5,000, and a racket or 5 and 10-cent store that will invoice about $4,000. What have you to offer?
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

WANTED—To buy grocery or confectionery store in the vicinity of Avalon or Bellevue; must invoice $500, with living rooms. Write J. G. S., Box 284, Sheridanville, Pa.

WANTED to engage in established manufacturing business; willing to invest $4,000 to $8,000 together with services; must stand closest investigation. Write P 138, The Gazette.

Houses.

WANTED—$12,000 residence in the Shadyside or Baum Grove district; house must be brick, with eastern or southern exposure preferred; not less than 10 rooms.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

Pupils.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
RICHARD A. SKALWEIT,
Director.
Nixon Building.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

DRESS CUTTING and dressmaking taught thoroughly. M'DOWELL'S SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

CENTRAL Bureau for Translation and Tuition of Foreign Languages—MISS NUNEZ, Room 14, 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

M'CORMAC SCHOOL—Ladies' tailoring, cutting, fitting, sewing, taught. 402 Mutual bldg., 117 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

Boarders.

PENN AVE., 5820—First-class meals served by week, day or meal.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy a steam launch with a capacity of 15 to 20 passengers. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 432 Fourth ave.

FARMERS wishing market prices for eggs send address to T. P. Horan, 18 Carson st., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

A FAMILY of two having roomy house with grounds would share same with couple for reasonable compensation. Address Owner (Swissvale)

AMBER ST., corner Friendship ave., attractively furnished double or single second floor front; excellent board; instantaneous heater; very choicest neighborhood; rates reasonable; Center and Negley cars. P. & A. 'Phone 11el-X.

ATWOOD ST., 221—Two furnished rooms, for light housekeeping, reasonable rates, best accommodations.

ATWOOD ST., 425, near Oakland square—Well furnished rooms, all conveniences; good board near.

ARABELLA ST., 334, Knoxville—Two rooms and small kitchen, completely furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable to nice people.

ATWOOD ST., 351—One second-floor furnished and also housekeeping rooms, newly furnished; reasonable.

BATES ST., 3706, between Atwood st. and Oakland ave.—Furnished second-story room and bath adjoining.

BEDFORD AVE., 2034—One well lighted room to let.

BOQUET ST., 3722—One large front room, furnished, second floor; all conveniences; private family.

CALHOUN ST., fifth door from Southern ave., Mt. Oliver—Large alcove front room, very comfortably furnished, bath, gas, lawn and porches, $12 month; gentlemen only. Take Suburban car.

COLTART SQ., 227—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished for housekeeping.

COR. WYLIE AVE. AND VINE ST., 1600—Nicely furnished, large front room; two gentlemen.

DINWIDDIE ST., 208—Furnished rooms with board; all modern conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 6506, Oakland—Your choice of three well furnished rooms with bath; two meals daily. Special rates to party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AVE., 5803—Nicely furnished rooms; board; splendid location; references exchanged; 'phone 880-J, Schenley.

FIFTH AVE., 3922—Large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, also housekeeping; convenient location; references.

FIFTH AVE., 1339—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 2217—For rent, furnished room for two gentlemen; all conveniences; 12 minutes' walk to postoffice.

FORBES ST., 1826—Large nicely furnished second floor front room, convenient to city.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, bath, complete for light housekeeping. Snap for couple. Terms moderate; 10 minutes from postoffice. Address K 132, The Gazette.

FURNISHED large alcove front room; location unsurpassed; no other roomers; convenient to city; meals optional. 200 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

HAMILTON AVE., 6805—Two large unfurnished light housekeeping rooms, all conveniences; $12 month.

IVY ST., 514, near Ellsworth ave.—Very nicely furnished, comfortable room; bath adjoining; one or two gentlemen; choice locality.

LIBERTY AVE., 5117—One large front room second floor, with alcove and bay window; two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; use of bath.

LOCUST ST., 1614—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences, private family; excellent location.

LOCUST ST., 1619—Room, one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; separate beds; cheap rent.

MARIA ST., 1312, off Magee—Furnished room, $2; board if desired; all conveniences.

MARIA ST., 1313—Furnished room, board if desired.

MEYRAN AVE., 339—Two furnished housekeeping or bedrooms, all conveniences; $14 month.

MEYRAN AVE., 320—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for limited number.

MILL ST., 1612, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, for lady or gentleman; bath, conveniences; nice situation; $6.00 per month.

NIAGARA ST., 14—Well furnished large front room, with all conveniences; good board near.

OAKLAND AVE., 309—Nicely furnished rooms, well lighted; fine views; delightful porches; all conveniences; near all car lines and Schenley park; rent reasonable.

OAKLAND AVE., 355—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences.

PENN AVE., 705—Three newly furnished rooms, very convenient for business men.

PENN AVE., 1106—Large newly furnished front room with every modern convenience.

PRINCETON PLACE, 365—Nicely furnished rooms, near East Liberty station and all car lines.

REBECCA AVE., 1002—Neatly furnished room in private family; pleasant location; all conveniences.

ROOM—Furnished front room, in Crafton; large, light and cheerful, on paved street; convenient to R. R. and street car; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address Lock Box 55, Crafton, Pa.

SARAH ST., 2311—Two neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family.

SECOND AVE., 5434—One large front and one back room, furnished, all conveniences; reasonable.

TUSTIN ST., 2042—Second floor, three rooms, $12; four rooms, $13; five rooms, $13.50.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 311 Forty-fourth st.

WATSON ST., 902—To let furnished rooms, three minutes' walk to postoffice.

WYLIE AVE., 609—Two large unfurnished rooms, bath adjoining; one square from court house.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5941—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; good location.

ATLANTIC AVE., 4731, South—Front room, nicely furnished, one square from Center, second door from car line.

ATWOOD ST., 221—Two rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates; best accommodations.

BELLEFIELD AVE., cor. Fillmore—Nicely furnished front room, with all conveniences, adjoining bath.

BELLEFONTE ST., 621—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; 6 doors from Ellsworth ave.; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

BROAD ST., 5919—Nicely furnished front alcove room, all conveniences; two or three gentlemen.

CABLE PLACE, 9, near Atwood—Large well-furnished room with all conveniences; rates reasonable; near cars.

COR. LARIMER AND REITER, 143, East End—Nicely furnished rooms, private family; convenient to cars and railroad; reference exchanged.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5881, East End—Furnished rooms, all conveniences, telephone; near all car lines.

EMERSON ST., 246, E. E.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; Bell 'phone 2486 J. Highland.

FRIENDSHIP AVE., 4644—Nicely furnished room for respectable lady or gentleman; bath and gas; convenient to all cars.

FURNISHED ROOM for rent, Larimer ave.; bath and all conveniences; rent low. Address D 108, The Gazette.

GOOD room and board will be furnished to gentlemen in first-class modern Shadyside home; $30 per month and up. Address K 126, The Gazette.

HOLDEN ST., 5823—Two neatly furnished rooms, bath, gases, gentlemen only; desirable location.

LIBERTY AVE., 4758, Bloomfield—Three furnished rooms; gas range, bath; for housekeeping.

LINCOLN AVE., 331, NEAR FRANKSTOWN—Two large, neatly furnished rooms; every convenience.

LINCOLN AVE., 333, NEAR FRANKSTOWN—Large alcove room, nicely furnished; all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6345—Large, cool rooms, lawn, porches, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

MARYLAND AVE., 509—Furnished rooms, second floor front, with alcove; also large side room; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

MARCHAND ST., 6328, E. E.—5 nicely furnished second floor front rooms, all conveniences; rent reasonable.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Nicely furnished connecting front rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

MARIA ST., 1822, near Magee—Furnished room, $2 50; with all conveniences.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Handsomely furnished front room for two gentlemen or married couple; fine location.

MEYRAN AVE., 236, Oakland—Furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two men.

MEYRAN AVE., 353—Large nicely furnished rooms; near good table board; access to all car lines; good location.

MONTICELLO ST., 7328—A cheerful, neatly furnished room in fine locality; all conveniences; $1.75 a week.

PENN AVE., 6309—Large, very neatly furnished room; all conveniences; handy all cars.

PRIVATE family will rent furnished room to one or two gentlemen; near good boarding. Address N 138, The Gazette.

SHADY AVE., 227, East End—19-room reception-hall house, hot water heat; both lights; instantaneous heater.

SHADY AVE., 217, cor. Marchand st., E. E.—First and second floors, large, fine furnished rooms, bath.

SHADY AVE., 266—One large furnished front and one small room, with all conveniences.

SHERIDAN AVE., 238—Second story front room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; rent reasonable.

SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST., 144—One large neatly furnished front room, every convenience.

ST. CLAIR AND CALLOWHILL ST., E. E.—First-class furnished rooms, with boarding at the Parkview; four car lines.

STANTON AVE., 6020—Large newly furnished rooms; excellent location, with or without home table.

TIOGA ST., 7503—Furnished front room; conveniences; private family; near cars and station.

Allegheny.

ALPINE AVE., 402—Elegantly furnished second floor front room; bath, gases; phone; two gentlemen.

ARCH ST., 600—Large neatly furnished front room, all conveniences, suitable for two or three persons.

ARCH ST., 608—Large neatly furnished front room, all conveniences; suitable for four gentlemen.

ARCH ST., 1228—Large, light, nicely furnished room; newly papered; bath, gases, phone.

BIDWELL ST., 1317—Newly furnished front room, bath; private family; suitable two gentlemen.

CEDAR AVE., 1000, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room facing park, first floor; one or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

CEDAR AVE., 510—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; bath, gases, water in kitchen.

CEDAR AVE., 510—Neatly furnished rooms facing park; 10 minutes' walk to city.

FAYETTE ST., 1207—Large front room, second floor, suitable for two persons; near cars.

GRANT AVE., 812—Neatly furnished room, second floor, bath, both gases; rent reasonable.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Allegheny.

IRWIN AVE., 225, Allegheny — Furnished rooms, nice location, facing parks.

NORWOOD AVE., 2041—Elegantly furnished second floor front room; gases, bath; two gentlemen.

NORTH AVE., W., 948—Very desirable furnished rooms; all conveniences; 15 minutes from Pittsburgh; gentlemen preferred.

NORTH AVE. W., 911—Large neatly furnished front room, second floor; all conveniences; private family.

NORTH AVE., W., 412—Neatly furnished rooms; bath, gases, 'phone; reasonable rates.

NORTH AVE., W., 108—Furnished rooms for three gentlemen, $1 week up.

NORTH AVE., W., 310—Two desirable furnished rooms; one second floor front; all conveniences; Bell 'phone.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Suite of rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, second floor; also double parlors, suitable for business; all conveniences.

OHIO ST., W., 207—Two basement rooms, suitable for business or housekeeping.

PARK VIEW HOTEL, 928 Federal st—Nicely furnished rooms facing park; all conveniences.

PARK WAY, W., 15—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; opposite B. & B.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1403—Nicely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; also boarders wanted.

RACE ST., 1118—Flat A, nicely furnished room, all conveniences; two gentlemen.

REBECCA ST., 754—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; housekeeping if desired.

RIDGE AVE., 605—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board next door.

SANDUSKY ST., 912—Desirable furnished room, all conveniences; three minutes' walk library.

SHERMAN AVE., 414, Allegheny—A large, airy front room, furnished for two young men.

SOUTH DIAMOND ST., W., 116—Newly papered housekeeping rooms; reasonable.

TAYLOR AVE., 621, cor. Buena Vista—Two furnished rooms, second floor; $15 month.

UNION AVE., 709—Neatly furnished room, all conveniences; overlooking park.

UNION AVE., 607—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms; bath, gases, electric lights.

UNION AVE., 709—Nicely furnished room, facing park; all conveniences; reasonable.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BOGGS AVE., 82—Three large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; no children.

BOQUET ST., 3284, Atwood car—Three unfurnished rooms, first floor; cabinet mantels, bath, laundry, range; rent $25, including gas for light and heat.

CARSON ST., 2421—Two or three furnished or unfurnished housekeeping rooms; all conveniences.

CARSON ST., 2312—One furnished and one unfurnished room; good boarding if desired.

CHESS ST., No. 20, 32d ward—5 rooms, gas, h. and c. water, bath; new house, $11.50 if rented before Sept. 1st.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on second and third floors, front porch, gas, h. and c. water, bath, use of cellar, $18. No. 29 Chess st., Thirty-second ward.

HALE ST., 836, BRUSHTON—Two or three rooms with alcove; all conveniences.

IDLEWILD ST. 7338—Three furnished or unfurnished second floor rooms; modern house.

PENN AVE., 515, Wilkinsburg—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; every convenience.

ROOMS—Unfurnished rooms, with bath and laundry, $15; Orchard ave., Bellevue. Address P 135, The Gazette.

THIRD ST., Aspinwall—Three fine unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping and one nicely furnished second-story room; all conveniences; private family; rates reasonable. Address M 133, The Gazette.

East End.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 409—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, handy to all car lines.

IDLEWILD ST., 7331, Homewood—Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

MAYFLOWER ST., 184—New flat of four rooms, first floor; every convenience.

OPHELIA ST., 344—Three large unfurnished rooms, bath, cupboard, all conveniences.

ROSEDALE ST., 319, rear of Brushton—Three unfurnished rooms, $9 mo.; bath, gas.

ROSEDALE ST., 319, rear of Brushton—Three unfurnished rooms, $8 month.

WILMOT SQUARE, 27—Two large unfurnished rooms, use bath, gas, laundry, nice location.

Allegheny.

ANDERSON ST., 208—Two unfurnished rooms $8 month; furnished room for housekeeping, $3 week up; also five-room house, $15 month.

GRANT AVE., 1021, cor. North—Two very desirable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2102—Four large unfurnished rooms, second floor; bath, water; rent $17.

SPRING AVE., 7—Three unfurnished rooms, cellar, gas, water, porches; $10 month. Inquire 12 East Lacock.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

FORTY-NINTH ST., 176, Lawrenceville—Large furnished 2d-floor front; gentlemen; boarding optional.

SWISSVALE AVE., 703, Wilkinsburg—One large front room, with board; also two for meals; private family.

SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
Beautiful country hotel in Bellevue, has two large front connecting rooms, for rent with board; 14 acres ground, raises all vegetables. Both 'phones.
THE SCHLOSSER,
Harrison and Lincoln aves., Bellevue.

"THE BAILEY HOMESTEAD,"
Mt. Washington, nicely furnished rooms, first-class board, reasonable rates, overlooking city; large lawn; top Castle Shannon incline.
MRS. M. E. BENTHOW,
'Phone 287-J, Hill.

WANTED—Three young men to room and board. 517 Franklin ave., Wilkinsburg.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5901, cor. College—Furnished rooms, excellent board; mealers wanted; 1885 ring W, Highland.

ALDER ST., 5830—Furnished second-floor room; parlor, piano, breakfast. Bell, 2095-R Highland.

ALDER ST., 6105—Nicely furnished front room; first-class table board; mealers wanted.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—Private family, will rent several large home-like rooms (with board) to gentlemen, Point Breeze district. Address G 133, The Gazette.

HIGHLAND AVE., S., 406—Desirable rooms; table board; reference required.

NEGLEY AVE., 731, South—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, choice location, private family; reasonable.

SHADY AVE., 434—Large furnished room with alcove; portable washstand; very large closet; bath on same floor; first-class table; select people; references exchanged.

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 421—Three front rooms; furnished or unfurnished; first, second and third floors; all conveniences; excellent board.

ST. JAMES ST., 811—Large well furnished rooms; second story front and middle; also third story room; rates low; Bell 'phone 798 R Schenley, near Shadyside station and car lines.

THE KRETZSCHMAR, FIFTH AVE., 5723—Large handsomely furnished suite of two rooms; excellent table board; fine location.

ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATIONS.

ROOMS for WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—1054 Thornby place, St. Louis, Mo.—In the finest residence district of St. Louis; quiet, cool, pleasant rooms; all exposures; use of bath; every room has from three to four windows; rates $1 00, $1 50 and $2 00 per day each person; near are two cafes and fine hotel; five minutes from fair grounds; choice of three car lines. Write early and secure good locality.

WANTED—ROOMS.

HAVE YOU FURNISHED APARTMENTS? A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS.
DO YOU WANT ROOMERS?
DO YOU WANT TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING?
We can let them for you. Those seeking such know through our advertising methods in all cities of importance that they can obtain every kind of apartment in any part of the two cities or suburbs. They know where to come when they locate here. DO YOU WANT ROOMS OR A SUITE OF LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS? We have them in any location. Any kind of rooms at any price.
GRIFFITH & KELLER,
Apartment Renting Agency,
Both 'Phones. 235 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

MAN AND WIFE with two small children desire 3 or 4 furnished rooms in refined section of East End or Wilkinsburg, for light housekeeping; no apartment house. M. L. A. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Two rooms and bath for two men; Bellefield district, October 1. Address F 139, The Gazette.

WANTED—3 or 4 unfurnished rooms by young couple. Address A 140, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
IN ALLEGHENY.

1005-7-11 Manhattan street, near Page street; two-story brick house, six rooms, hall, hot and cold water, natural gas, etc.; $25 a month.

1719 Stanton avenue, near Beaver avenue; two-story and attic brick of five rooms; $16 a month.

8 Valley street; two-story and attic frame; five rooms; $15.

841 Vista street; three rooms on third floor, $8.00.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

1417 Bingham street; three rooms on third floor; $10.

410 Cabot way; two-story brick; five rooms; $9.00.

3620 Edwards alley, near South Twenty-seventh street; two-story and attic frame; six rooms; hot and cold water, natural gas; $20.

146 Grace street (Mt. Washington); two-story frame; five rooms; $15.

3020 Harcums alley; three rooms; $6.

68 Oneida street, near Grandview avenue; two-story frame, six rooms, both gases; $18.

1811 Wharton street; two-story brick, five rooms and attic; $18.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

TO LET.

Brick house, five rooms, all conveniences, bath, gas range, cabinet mantels; street paved and sidewalks; all in first-class repair; rent $20.

Brick house, seven rooms, all modern, including bath, gas, range, pantry, cabinet mantels; only one minute from street cars and railroad station; street paved; rent $32.

Frame house, three rooms, gas, water; near street cars; rent $10.

Brick apartment, two nice large rooms, bath, gas and range; near street cars; rent $10.

Frame house, four rooms, Second ave.; rent $17.

Brick house, six rooms, bath and gas; rent $15.

See SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.
Branch office, 4852 Second ave., opposite Flowers ave. Open evenings until 8:30.

$25—MODERN HOUSES IN BELLEVUE.
New frame dwellings of eight rooms, bath and all conveniences, including electric light; Tingley street, near Sprague street, Bellevue—only $25 a month.
Also new frame dwellings of ten rooms, reception hall, vestibule, bath, laundry, electric light, instantaneous water heater, etc. North street, head of Sprague avenue, Bellevue—only $28 a month.
Best locations in Bellevue.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth avenue.

OAKMONT

TO LET—Frame house of 9 rooms, bath, laundry, instantaneous water heater, natural gas, good location; convenient to trolley cars and trains. Possession September 1, 1904; $40 per month.

George Bros.,

248 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—AT INGRAM.
$27 00—New brick house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry; cheap rent for kind of house.
$22 00—Frame house 7 rooms, nice location.
$14 00—5 rooms, water and gas.
$12 50—5 rooms, water and gas.
$26 50—Frame house in Crafton, 7 rooms, bath. Always see WARD; office at the depot Ingram, before you purchase or rent at Ingram.

FOR RENT.

Ben Avon—New 9-room frame; bath, cement cellar and laundry; cabinet mantels; porches, nice lawn $30
Avalon—10-room modern frame; 35
BEATTY & JONES,
418 Farmers Bank Bldg.,
Bell 'Phone 960 Grant.

BEAUTIFUL EDGEWOOD HOME.
Modern 9-room house, in most desirable neighborhood; lot 100x200; shade and fruit trees, water, gas, electric lights, large bath-room, 2 inside w. c.'s, laundry, furnace, etc.; also screens and awnings; will rent unfurnished. A. G. Campbell, 622 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

BRICK DWELLING—To let, on Halket st., 10 rooms and bath; steam heat, instantaneous water heater, gas and electric lights, near Fifth ave. and Forbes st. car lines, 12 minutes' ride from postoffice; rent $60.00 per month. Apply Dimling's, 409 Market st.

TO LET.
Six-room brick dwelling, Kennett place, near Craft avenue.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

794 Herron ave., 5 rooms, bath $20
781 Anderson st., 5 rooms, bath $20
Bellevue 10 rooms, modern $65
Edgewood, 9 rooms, modern $40
Ingram, 8 rooms, bath $25
HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR RENT—$35 per month, large new 8-room brick houses, bath, etc., on paved st., two minutes from car line. Ridgewood avenue, Keating West View.
FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
334 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Eight-room brick house with all modern conveniences. Inquire
H. CARTER,
710 S. Linden ave., above Penn, East End.

FOR RENT—10-roomed house, cor. Hill and Hay st., Wilkinsburg; possession Sept. 1st.

East End Residences.

FLATS.
$37.00—6 rooms and bath.
$20.00—4 rooms and bath.
$18.00—4 rooms and bath.

HOUSES.
$40.00—9-room brick, bath, laundry, furnace, water heater; street paved.
$23.00—6-room frame, bath, front and rear porches.
$18.00—5-room brick, bath; front and rear; cabinet mantels.
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

TO LET—On Shady ave., attractive house, 10 rooms, all modern fixtures; reasonable rental to desirable tenant. See Commonwealth Real Estate Co., 327-329 Fourth ave.

I HAVE a new brick dwelling of 11 rooms, in E. E., on paved st., 2 squares from car line; house complete, every convenience; my lot is 40x120; I will sell house for $7,000 and make easy terms. Adress Owner, T 138, The Gazette.

Allegheny Residences.

VERY LOW RENTS.
NICE ALLEGHENY HOUSES.
Dwellings in Mahilda street, near Kerr street, Allegheny (Woods Run), 5 and 6 rooms with bath, hot and cold water, range, etc.; $16 and $18 a month. Also dwellings in Petrel street, near Kerr street, 6, 7 and 9 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, range, etc., $18 and $19.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

10-room house, all improvements; reduced rate. Rent $50
Flat, Cedar ave., 4 and 5 rooms. Rent $25
Two 6 and 7-room houses, new; all improvements. Rent $20
Flats of 5 rooms, 814-18 Western ave. Rent $22
See us for additional list.
H. C. MENDELL & CO.,
407 East Ohio st. 'Phone 94.

1340-1342 REBECCA ST.—A double building having 2 store rooms and 6 dwelling rooms, $40.

1443 HUDSON ST.—3 rooms on first floor, water, $12.

Call for a printed list.

PEARSON & FRIES,
209 Ohio st., West Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

823-29 Euclid ave., near Perrysville ave., Allegheny, 7 rooms and bath, both gases, hot and cold water, nice yard.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

TO LET.
ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS.
Nine-room stone front dwelling, Locust st.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

ALLEGHENY—TO LET.
2319 Randolph st., frame dwelling of six rooms, good cellar, $15.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

PERRYSVILLE AVENUE district; reception hall house; large lot; will sell $500 less than could be built at present time; best bargain in district. W 126 The Gazette.

TO LET.
2040 Fifth ave., apartment of six rooms and bathroom; range, hot and cold water both gases; $30.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

TO LET—Nine-room house, all modern conveniences, asphalt street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny; fine location; $35. Address Z 138 The Gazette.

FOR RENT—3949 Perrysville ave., new brick dwelling, 7 rooms, bath and all conveniences; rent $25.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

Apartments.

$20—Near car line and park; new, 5 rooms, pantry, bath; papered throughout; hot and cold water, range and heating stoves, gas; private front porch; good neighborhood; Delmont apartments, first floor, Delmont and Sylvania aves., Third, eighth ward.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

FOR RENT.

The Swissvale Apartments.
Cor. Braddock and Westmoreland aves., one block from station and one block from street cars; containing 3, 4 and 5 rooms, elegant chandeliers, cabinet mantels, Taylor burners, in fact, all modern conveniences. Only 20 minutes' ride to city by train and 12 minutes to East Pittsburgh; 54 trip tickets only $4.50. If you will see these apartments you will rent one. Rent from $18 to $27. We have only a few left. Go out and see buildings. Take East Wilkinsburg car to Braddock ave., walk east one block.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

DID YOU KNOW
there is one suit vacant in the Franklin dwellings, cor. Peebles st. and Franklin st., East End? Well there is—a cozy, four-room flat, with bath, hot and cold water, range, both gases, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, laundry with stationary tubs, etc. It will be rented in a hurry, so if you want it apply at once. Only five short squares from three best car lines. The rent only $25.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

WHY NOT live in the Swissvale Apartments, where the air is pure, away from the smoke and dirt of the city. These suits contain three, four and five rooms with bath, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, range, in fact, every modern convenience. One block from street cars and P. R. R. station. Possession at once. Rent $22 to $27.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

—FOR RENT—
FURNISHED APARTMENT,
5 rooms, in Wilkinsburg, furnished; during July and August; $35 month.
Send for rent list of Wilkinsburg houses.
WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
Wood and Penn, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

TO LET.
A few choice apartments in the Buckingham, Craft avenue and Kennett square. The largest, most conveniently located and best equipped apartment building in the city.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT.
WILBURTON AND CLARENDON.
211 and 235 Millvale ave., suites of 3 and 4 rooms, bath and storage, heat, light and janitor service for halls.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

TO LET—2023 Sarah st., apartment six rooms, bath, etc.; in good neighborhood; low rental. See Commonwealth Real Estate Co., 327-329 Fourth ave.

APARTMENT of 4 rooms overlooking Allegheny park for $25.
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

EAST END, four rooms, bath, pantry, porch, laundry, electric lights, cabinet mantels, etc., paved street, near car line; rent only $26. J. C. Dight & Co., 420 Farmers Bank Bldg.

DO YOU WANT ROOMS?
Apartments or light housekeeping; any part of the two cities; we can furnish what you want.
GRIFFITH KELLER,
First National Bank building.

Offices.

TWO FURNISHED OFFICES FOR RENT. FIFTH AVE. LOCATION.
Address, N 139 The Gazette.

FOR RENT—APOLLO BLDG., FOURTH AVE. GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Fine, well-lighted offices, single or en suite; elevator and janitor service; light and heat.
HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

TWO excellent, well-lighted offices in Westinghouse bldg., can be leased; reasonable terms. Immediate occupancy. Phone 2367 Grant. Write C 139, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.
Home Trust building, large office $60
Home Trust building, desk room 10
HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

BANK FOR SAVINGS BLDG., rooms Nos. 202, 204; fine location; special rental; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

Flats.

COZY QUARTERS—NEWLY PAPERED WALLS.
If you are looking for a small flat pleasantly located, consider this suite of three rooms on first floor, at 561 St. Clair street, near Grant avenue, Allegheny; bath, hot and cold water, range, etc.; will paper to suit tenant; $17 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
311 Fourth ave.

FINEST FLATS ON SOUTH SIDE.
In the Clinton Apartments, No. 2219 Sarah st., near South Twenty-second st.; very nice flat, 4 rooms and bath, with all conveniences, $21 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FLAT—To let, in Oakland; 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements and conveniences; rent $40.00 per month; also flat, 5 rooms and bath; rent $25.00 per month. Apply Dimling's, 409 Market st.

FOR RENT—Modern flat of 4 rooms and bath, Homewood district, handy to two street car lines and P. R. R.; neighborhood most desirable; rent $21. Homewood Real Estate Co., 719 Homewood ave.

Farms.

FOR LEASE OR RENT—Best dairy farm and dairy on line of railroad; very close to station, school, town, etc. Proprietor leaving farm. None but good men need apply. References required. Address Lock Box 13, Tarentum, Pa.

FOR RENT.
Splendid suite of offices, 1,300 sq. feet. With or without furnishment.
Possession October 1st.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS,
421 Wood st.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT—

ROOM AND POWER

120 feet square with good light and ventilation.
BAIR & GAZZAM MFG. CO.
Twenty-ninth and Smallman sts.

FOR RENT.
Stores, offices, apartments, rooms, etc., in all parts of the city.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer bldg.)

TO LET—Two rooms, suitable for merchant tailor, physician or dentist; rent low. Majerus, 524 Penn ave., Methodist Episcopal bldg.

FOR RENT—Job printing office fully equipped, cheap. Address Z 126, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOME.
Two minutes from trolley and station, 6 miles from city, 15 minutes' train service.
House has 7 rooms, reception hall, open stairway and bath, cement cellar, laundry, instantaneous water heater, gas furnace, combination chandeliers, built-in refrigerator, g

BLANKS IN GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS--JUST GIVE THEM A TRIAL

FOR SALE.

Lots.

IMPROVED.

DAUPHIN ST., near Atlantic ave.; nice frame house of 6 rooms, attic and bath; side hall, sliding doors, cabinet mantels, front and side porches, slate roof; a bargain at $3,750.

EDMOND ST.—Well-built frame house of 5 rooms and attic; side hall, good lot and splendid location; only $3,300.

LOCUST ST.—Near Pride st.; splendid brick house of 5 rooms (well built); hall, etc.; side entrance; owner going to California, and will sell at this great bargain of $4,500.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

DIAMOND STREET FRONTAGE,

Between Wood and Smithfield street—unquestionably the most desirable retail location in Pittsburgh; can be bought at an attractive figure.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

WE have a number of lots on paved street near car lines and Beechwood boulevard which we will sell at a bargain and give financial assistance to build a home. See

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer bldg.)

EDGEWOOD.

Pittsburgh's finest suburb; an elegant place of frontage on paved and sewered street, near electric and steam cars; fine surroundings; no better place to build; will make special inducements to parties that will build; may consider some trade.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

VACANT.

Lang ave.—Two fine lots, 28x105 ft.; must be sold at once, as owner is in the hospital and needs money; only $975; investigate this at once.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.

Consisting of over two acres of ground, having five separate buildings erected on same. Suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. The power installation consists of one 125 H. P. boiler, 100 H. P. engine and feed water heater, line of 8-inch shafting, main driving belt, boiler feed pump and pump to supply water for plant with all the necessary piping and connections. About 450 feet of R. R. siding. The above plant is situated 22 miles from Pittsburgh on the main line of the P. R. R. at Jeannette, Pa. See detailed blue prints of this property at our office. We are offering the above plant as a whole at an exceedingly low price to a quick buyer.

RUSSELL MACHINE CO.,
28th St. & A. V. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Manufacturing plant for sale, having four brick buildings, containing about 31,000 feet of floor space, having engine and boilers and line shafting in place, size of lot about 360 feet front and 125 feet deep; located near railroad freight depot. This property is suitable for any kind of manufacturing. Inquire of

HENRY ROBERTS,
Receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co.,
2300 Josephine St., S. S., City.

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

On September 2, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house in Kittanning, Pa.,

320 acres of land on Crooked creek, within one-half mile of the Allegheny river and the Buffalo and Allegheny division of the P. R. R. and five miles below Kittanning.

Valuable site for manufacturing plants.

BOYD S. HENRY, Master,
Kittanning, Pa.

FOR SALE—A good manufacturing site in Allegheny, containing 6,000 square feet; centrally located; price $12,500; no agents. Address Box X 139, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—A fine, desirably located manufacturing site, containing 52,000 square feet, with two R. R. switches, in Allegheny; no agents. Address Box Z 139, The Gazette.

Real Estate—Special.

FOR SALE.

Only $3,000.

Rebecca st., 20th ward, lot 20x112, to Ursuline st., with a 5-room frame house.

C. C. Hamilton.

Graham Street.

$6,800.

9-room buff brick, lot 35x100, near Friendship school.

C. C. Hamilton.

At a Bargain.

Penn ave., E. E., lot fronting 100 feet on Penn ave., in the best residence district of East End.

C. C. Hamilton.

Manufacturing Site.

Only $10,500.

On P. R. R., near Brushton Station, 140 feet fronting on railroad. Also 22,000 sq. feet on Ohio river and railroad in lower Allegheny. Only $18,000.

C. C. Hamilton.

For Sale or Exchange.

Apartment house containing 6 apartments of 5 and 6 rooms each, renting for $2,500. Want some small houses for equity.

C. C. Hamilton.

Wanted—6, 7, 8 and 10-room houses; we have ready buyers waiting.

C. C. Hamilton.

$150,000 to loan in sums to suit.

C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?
Do you desire to save money?
We have a new proposition for you.
It is free for the asking.
Call to see us or drop postal to
CRAVEN & MILLER, Architects,
7205 Hamilton ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE
AND
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY

You can't think of the one without the other.
Aronson Bldg., 646 Fifth ave.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS, THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

WE can sell your business, your farm or other realty. See our list before buying.

FIAT & BARRETT,
514 Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth Ave.

Business Properties.

WAREHOUSE—4-story, well located downtown; leased to good tenant for long term. Will sell at a price that will show a net 6 per cent investment.

HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Sixth ave. and Wood st.

For Sale or Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

121 acres Forward twp., Butler Co., Pa.; 26 miles from city; two railroads within one mile; good for a dairy farm; 90 acres in good cultivation; land rolling; underlaid with coal; oil on adjoining farm; near church and school; all kinds of fruit; frame house four rooms; barn 36x60; all necessary outbuildings; title clear; will exchange for improved property; price $8,000.

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—For vacant or improved, handsome, buff brick, center hall residence of 11 rooms, 3 bath rooms, with all modern improvements. N. Euclid ave. Location first-class. Lot 41x100. Owner will exchange for improved or unimproved property.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Have a block of first-class Squirrel Hill frontage to exchange for income property; must be clear or small mortgage. See

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer bldg.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

64-acre farm, Ashland Co., O., 1¼ miles from R. R. and town; 7-room house, spring water piped into house; barn 40x70 ft.; good fruit; price $4,000; trade for city property same value.

THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Four lots (clear of encumbrance), situate in Osgood street, Tenth ward, Allegheny; fine location; owner will exchange for East End improved property and assume mortgage.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

21, 88, 93, 114-ACRE farms to exchange for city, suburban or small farm. Address Ross Miller, Woodlawn, Pa.

Business Opportunities.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Centrally located in city; sales amount $50 day; fixtures in first-class condition; will bear investigation; act quick; price $7,500.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—In nearby town, doing good business, good transient trade; 20 steady mealers; price $450.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

COUNTRY and general stores; we have a large list of good openings to choose from.

MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
ACME REALTY CO.,
424 Fifth Ave.

FINE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY with living rooms; clearing over and above all expenses, $150 per month. Price $750.

FINE GROCERY STORE 30 miles from city; doing business of $1,000 cash over the counter per month. See us about this.

PAPER ROUTE selling 750 dailies. Price $700.

PAPER ROUTE handling 1,600 daily and 800 Sunday papers. Price $2,200.

FINE STOCK of confectioneries, tobacco, cigars and fixtures. COME and make us an offer.

FINEST CONFECTIONERY in the East End. Price $1,850.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FINE HOTEL of 30 rooms in Pennsylvania town, 50 miles from city; new two years ago; doing fine business. Price $17,500; $7,000 down, balance to suit.

LEASE OF HOTEL of 14 rooms and bar in Youngstown, O. Price $750.

FINE HOTEL in good Ohio town; doing business of $400 per week. Price $8,500.

HOTEL of 18 rooms and bar; all completely furnished; doing fine business. Price $1,800.

ACME REALTY CO.,
424 Fifth Ave.

HOTEL—Licensed hotel near the city, doing a business of $35-$40 per day; 12 rooms furnished complete, first-class bar fixtures, everything in good shape. Price $4,000.

HOTEL—Unlicensed house located in county seat directly opposite court house; 20 furnished rooms, house furnished complete in every detail. Rent only $46 per month. Price $2,500.

MEAT MARKET and Real Estate—Doing a business of $20,000 a year. This is the best paying business near the city. Includes lot 25x125, with shop and barn, horse and wagon and all necessary equipments. Price only $1,800.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLE—Five head horses, 2 carriages, 3 runabouts, 2 buggies, 1 surrey, harness, robes, whips, blankets, etc.; doing a business of $7,500 per year; expense small, stock alone worth $2,000; can be had for $1,200.

RESTAURANT—A golden opportunity to get into the restaurant business in one of the best towns in W. Pa., doing a business of $8,000 per year; furnishings and stock alone worth $1,500. Can be had, if sold by Sept. 1, for $850.

FIAT & BARRETT,
514 Ferguson block, 320 Fourth ave.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made and a contract entered into with the Corporation Law and Trust Company whereby it contracts to pay off the bonded indebtedness of a company at its maturity. The payment of a bonded indebtedness is guaranteed by the deposit in escrow under the joint control of a trustee and one of the strong Fidelity Bond Companies, OF SUFFICIENT BONDS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR RAILROAD BONDS.
WHEN YOUR STOCK OR BONDS ARE GUARANTEED THEY ARE READILY SOLD.
OUR FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
Will assist corporations and individuals in procuring additional capital; have every facility for rendering good service; expert examinations made on propositions; reports furnished on the practicability of same; law department maintained for the use and benefit of clients; no other house has greater ability or facilities. Call or write.

CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST CO.,
303 Times Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILMERDING HOTEL FOR SALE.

The best hotel property in Wilmerding is offered for sale at $25,000, easy terms; best location, best business; licensed house for 15 years; large corner lot with two houses in rear which rent for $50 a month. Hotel is a three-story brick building, 70x80 feet; electric light and steam heat. Possession April 1, when present lease expires.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE.

On busy thoroughfare in Pittsburgh; well established trade; modern storeroom and fixtures; good cellar, stock in fine condition; roomy prescription case; rent only $40, including bedroom and bath; price $2,800, half cash.

GERMAN REALTY CO.,
1008 Carson st., Pittsburgh.

OUR PLAN for starting beginners in profitable Mail-Order Business is very successful. We are pioneers in this field. Some we started three months ago receive 100 letters daily and are making big money. Complete plan for stamp. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE—Selling 2,500 dailies and 200 Sundays. This is one of the best routes in W. Pa., pays big profits and can be had by quick buyer for $5,500.

FIAT & BARRETT,
514 Ferguson block, 320 Fourth ave.

LAUNDRY—
In a good town 25 miles from city, clearing $50 per week. Price $1,500.
LAUNDRY—
In a good town of 15,000 population, clearing $75 per week. Price $4,000.
GROCERY—Nice clean stock, good location, E. E. city. Will take good vacant lot for part pay—$800.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Well-stocked drug store, located in good manufacturing and railroad town near Pittsburgh; will invoice $3,000; will sell for $2,500 cash to quick buyer; good reasons for selling; store does a good business, mostly cash. For particulars address M 139, The Gazette.

ROOMING HOUSE.

Finest location in Oakland, 14-room house, nicely furnished; all in good condition; chance for good party to make money; for quick sale will take $800.

THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
GROCERY STORE.
$1,000.

One of the best locations in the city; doing a business of $1,500 per month. Large refrigerator; store fixtures; stock of groceries; horse and wagon. Rent of storeroom, $22. See

COOPER & M'ALLISTER,
503 and 504 Times Building.

HOTEL AT CONNEAUT LAKE.

The best on the east side of the lake; containing 50 sleeping rooms; always full and at the best of prices; owner has made a fortune and wishes to retire; price for house and furnishings, including a full equipment for running house, $16,000; $6,000 down and balance easy.

VET L. BROWN,
Room 208, 331 Fourth Ave.

NEWSPAPER ROUTES, store and lunch counter netting $175 monthly. Address X 138, The Gazette.

HOTEL—
Furniture, license, lease and stock of fine 30-room hotel in one of Pittsburgh's best suburban towns; large bar trade, $9,000 cash required. Investigate; price $18,000.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—A few shares of strictly first-class stock in a local company; will sell one or more shares at $50 a share; only 40 shares to be sold; money absolutely secured; no risk; stock always salable; 20 per cent profit guaranteed and 150 per cent can reasonably be expected. Address R 139, The Gazette.

FOR SALE. We have three good newspaper routes for sale at low NEWSPAPER prices, $900, $1,200 and $1,250 ROUTE. each.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
256 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In East End, doing business $450 week; price $5,000.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

STATIONERY AND TOBACCO STORE—In city; sales from $500 to $600 per mo.; rent $16 mo.; with living rooms; price $1,000.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

HONEST man with $1,500 cash for taking possession of a C. O. D. shipping business, with big success and without opposition (article covered by patent); men speaking German preferred; fine position for the right man. Write P 139, The Gazette.

DRYGOODS AND NOTION STORE—
30 miles from city in a town of 15,000 population. Will exchange for part income property. Invoice $3,000.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—One of the best meat markets in East End, doing a cash business of from $400 to $500 per week; this will bear investigation; owner expects to leave city. Address Owner, P. O. Box 840, Pittsburgh.

BUTCHER SHOP within 5-cent fare of city; business for last month was $1,100; low rent; price $1,000.

MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

OIL LEASE—Having two small producing wells; located in Butler county. Enquire of H. E. Holmes, 2300 Josephine street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Business Brokers,
616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

A few of our choice business places that we have selected from our long list; these places have all been thoroughly investigated.

Grocery, Confectionery and Cigar Store, centrally located in Allegheny, doing a business of $150 a week; rent only $20 a month; business is clearing $100 a month; one living room; price $750.

One of the finest rooming houses on Sherman ave., Allegheny, facing the park; 10 rooms; rooms completely furnished; rooms all filled with first-class roomers; price, including one fine piano, $800.

Eight-room Rooming House, bath; located on Fifth avenue; 10 minutes' walk from the court house; this is a good rooming house; must be sold this month; price $450.

Hotel in live Pennsylvania town, about 100 miles from Pittsburgh; 17 bedrooms, 2 large dining rooms, large barroom, sample room, stable and ice house; present proprietor has been there for 7 years; rent only $50 a month; long lease; this is a commercial hotel and is the leading hotel of the town, and is positively doing a business of $50 a day; fine bar fixtures. This is a decided bargain at the price, $3,500.

Confectionery and Cigar Store; finest location in Pittsburgh; present proprietor has been there for 16 years; reason for selling, getting too old for the business; this place will clear $150 a month; can show books that this business took in $300 in one day, on last Fourth of July, and under proper management will clear $150 a month. Come look it over; will stand investigation; price $1,000.

Confectionery and Cigar Store, located in the downtown district; one of the best locations in Pittsburgh; price $600.

Saloon, located in the mill district of Youngstown, O.; doing a business of $20 to $50 a day; nice cash register, good fixtures, good stock of liquors; rent only $40; 6 living rooms; reason for selling, sickness; this place can be bought for $1,500; $1,000 cash, the balance on time; will clear from $150 to $250 a month.

Grocery Store, doing a business of $100 a week; rent only $20; 6 living rooms; will give some time for part of the money; the proprietor owns the building and will give a long lease; snap; price only $400.

Grocery Store; best location in Allegheny; stock and fixtures will invoice about $1,500; will exchange for real estate or will sell for cash.

Confectionery Store, located on the South Side; 6 nice living rooms; store is well stocked and is doing a business of $100 a week; rent only $26 a month; price $600.

We have all kinds of business places for sale in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburban towns; we invite you to call and see us if you are thinking of buying a business of any kind.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347-9 Fifth ave., Room 411.

BARGAIN!!—CONFECTIONERY BARGAIN!!
Positive sacrifice of neat store; elegant stock and fine fixtures; ice cream parlor, elegant living apartments; near three large school houses; owner otherwise engaged and will sell below invoice value. Come in, look this over, and make us an offer.

ROOMING HOUSE—Elegant central Allegheny location; 10 rooms, finely furnished; low rent and good lease; big income maker; no better place in Allegheny today for.....$750

MEAT MARKET—One of the best on the South Side on a prominent street; two living rooms; doing $300 per week; owner sick; will sacrifice all for $450. Come in and let us show you this.

GROCERY—Neat stock and fixtures; 5 good living rooms, good E. E. stand; price only $550.

CONFECTIONERY—One of the prettiest little stands in Allegheny, on good business street, 3 living rooms; rent only $17. You will be pleased with this place when you see it; only $350

ROOMING HOUSE—Central city location; 8 rooms; low rent and good money-maker; elegantly furnished; will sell all for.....$900

HALL, EVANS & CO.,
347-9 Fifth ave., Room 411.

DRUG STORE.

Golden opportunity for a good, live druggist; centrally located, in East End; doing a fine business and increasing daily; one of the most complete and well-stocked stores in the city; soda fountain and fixtures, all good; must be sold in 30 days, as owner is leaving city; for price, etc., see

COOPER & M'ALLISTER,
503 and 504 Times Building.

PLUMBING BUSINESS—In city, doing good business; rent $18 mo.; will sell on payments; price $700.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In best location in Allegheny, doing a business of $300 per week, a horse and wagon, computing scales, two ice boxes, counter and shelving and stocks. This is a bargain for anyone wanting a store. See H. E. Nickum, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
BUTCHER SHOP OR MEAT MARKET,
ONLY $550.

Situate in an outer ward of the city; good line of cash custom and doing an excellent business; shop is complete in every particular; refrigerator, scales, etc.; storeroom 20x40 and rent only $22; receipts $300 per week; reason for selling, owner going to Los Angeles; excellent chance for a good butcher. See

COOPER & M'ALLISTER,
503 and 504 Times Building.

FEED STORE—In city, established 6 years; doing business $50 day; rent $27 month; price $1,200.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

SALOONMEN—If you have $5,500 and mean business you can buy a good business block in one of the best wet country towns in Ohio. Address W 139, The Gazette.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—In East End, city; sales $500 week; rent $45, with 5 living rooms; price $2,500.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

COMPLETELY furnished real estate office; have entered other business; must sell at once; make an offer. Address X 126, The Gazette.

A WELL established employment office in Allegheny, doing a business of $150 per month; will sacrifice at a low price on account of ill health. H. E. Nickum, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Country store, good trade; expenses low; making money; invoice about $2,500.

JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
413 Fourth ave.

FREE six months' subscription to our Bulletin and Mining News. If interested in mining, write Kayne, Dewolf & Co., 39 Cortlandt st., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—In nearby town, doing business $500 week; rent $40 month; price $4,300.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MILLINERY STORE—In suburban town, doing good business; good reason for selling; 6 living rooms; rent $35 mo.; price $500.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Butcher business, established 25 years; well equipped slaughter house attached. Address Mrs. M. Frosch, Mt. Oliver, Pa.

GROCERY STORE—City, corner location, doing business $100 week; rent $20 month, with living rooms; price $300.

CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE—For sale, in East End, doing a good business; must sell on account of sickness. Address P., 132 South St. Clair st.

PLUMBING SHOP in city; good stand for energetic man. 420 Farmers Bank Bldg., H. L. Benner.

FOR SALE—Rooming house; 16 well furnished rooms, best location for boarders and meal ers; price very low. Apply 29 Third ave., near Penn.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

TIN SHOP—Will sell cheap. Address B 140, The Gazette.

Household Effects.

FOR SALE—Private sale of household furniture, including fine upright piano, now going on at 6049 Bond st., East End; one square off North Highland ave. All must be sold by Sept. 1.

FOR SALE—Household and kitchen furniture, piano, carpets, etc. Call at 1306 Boyle st., Allegheny, Monday afternoon.

Birds and Dogs.

CUBAN PARROTS, guaranteed to talk, only $3.50 each; Hartz Mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each; French poodle puppies. EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.,
THOS. HURST, Prop'r.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

MISCELLANEOUS ROLLING MILL MACHINERY.

1 62-inch Lewis drum squeezer with vertical engine.
1 Mesta No. 2 pickling machine.
2 four-pit soaking furnaces.
1 hot bloom shear with engine.
2 25-ton bottom-pouring ladles.
10 16-inch ingot moulds.
20-ton electric traveling crane, 35 ft. 6 in. span.
15-ton steel jib crane.
Also buildings, bloom and bar mills, engines, boilers, pumps, electrical equipment, etc.

WICKES BROS.,
Both 'phones. 45th St. & A. V. R. R.

ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS

We have all kinds and sizes of gas and gasoline engines. Anthing from 2-horse power up. See us if you need boilers, steam pumps, power pumps, dynamos, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc. Prompt services; right prices. Write or telephone if you can't call.

TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Water st.....Pittsburgh.

THIS IS A SNAP.

Special price if sold this month:
1—42 in. locomotive boiler.
1—Stone crusher.
1—10x12 Erie engine.
1—Lot of conveyant belts.

Velte Foundry & Machine Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1 Scotch marine boiler for gas.
4 80-H. P. tubular boilers.
1 150-H. P. tubular boiler.
2 40-H. P. tubular boilers.
Various sizes in portable or vertical boilers for sale or rent.

R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

Light Steel Tee Rails, prompt shipment, cheap.
7x4x10 brass fitted Steam Pump.
First-class Wooden Tank, 6' high, 4' diameter.
Cash paid for Scrap Iron and Metals.
HOMER BOWES, Bijou Bldg. 'Phone 567 Grant.

FOR SALE.

All the machinery of a soap works, consisting of kettles, tanks, lye plant, soap frames, drying frames, soap press and dies. Inquire of

HENRY ROBERTS,
Receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co.,
2300 Josephine St., S. S., City.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee best workmanship.

IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1503 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

CHEAP, QUICK PURCHASE.

Three 80 H. P. tubular boilers.
Inspected by Casuality Co.
Located at Penwick distillery, Cheswick, Pa.

W. F. PATTERSON,
1230 Park Building.

GAS ENGINES.
GASOLINE YACHTS COMPLETE.
816—The FAIRBANKS CO.—818 Second ave.
Second-hand 2-2, 1-20, 1-35 h. p. Otto Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. E. D. REED, 28 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

Horses and Vehicles.

RUNABOUTS.

STANHOPES. BUGGIES.

TRAPS, SURREYS AND STATION WAGONS.

PASSENGER AND BUSINESS WAGONS.

HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.

CARRIAGE, AUTOMOBILE AND WAGON REPAIRING.

RUBBER TIRES FITTED AND REPAIRED.

IRON CITY VEHICLE COMPANY

5821-23-25 Penn ave., East End.

BOTH TELEPHONES. OPEN EVENINGS.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY,
116-118-120 Seventh st. 917-919 Penn ave.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS.

We have the agency for the "Celebrated Studebaker Wagons," which cannot be surpassed for finish, workmanship and wearing qualities.

Do not fail to see these before you buy.

RUNABOUTS,
TRAPS,
SURREYS,

At reduced prices, we will save you at least 25 per cent.

Harness of Every Description.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Auction Sale of Horses

tomorrow, Monday. Riverside Sales Stables, Allegheny, Pa.

REMOVED—STABLES

to corner Main and Alexander sts., West End, Pittsburgh, where you will find 75 to 100 head of mine and general purpose mules constantly on hand; take any car on the West End line at Smithfield st. and Third ave. Remember the street corner, Main and Alexander; mule barns.

PHILIP STEINMILLER,
Bell 'Phone 220 Walnut.

ONE HUNDRED head of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st., A. Asher, Prop.

Auction Sale of Horses

tomorrow, Monday. Riverside Sales Stables, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Two heavy horses, two trucks, one express wagon, one coal wagon, a lot of harness. Inquire of

Henry Roberts, Receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co.,
2300 Josephine st., S. S., City.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales every Tuesday; next sale August 27. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Auction Sale of Horses

tomorrow, Monday. Riverside Sales Stables, Allegheny, Pa.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

I have constantly on hand from 50 to 75 head of draught and general purpose horses from Pennsylvania and Ohio.

OWEN FITZSIMMONS SALE STABLE,
410-412 Duquesne Way.

A NICE lot of draught horses, general purpose horses, business horses, cobs and carriage horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 30. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—Fine sorrel pony mare, weighing 500 pounds, together with harness and phaeton; pony is city broken. Address H. L. Griffith, Meyersdale, Pa.

Auction Sale of Horses

tomorrow, Monday. Riverside Sales Stables, Allegheny, Pa.

A BIG black hearse team will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 30. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

MR. A. L. BENTON of Ohio has arrived with a car load of extra good draught horses, at Owen Fitzsimmons' sale stables, 410-412 Duquesne way.

ALL kinds of new and second-hand harness will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 30. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Auction Sale of Horses

tomorrow, Monday. Riverside Sales Stables, Allegheny, Pa.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Shetland pony, well broken; also mare with colt at foot; will be sold cheap to close out herd. Inquire Randolph & McClements, South Highland and Baum st.

ALL kinds of new and second-hand vehicles will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 30. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FOR SALE—Bargain; single or double spring wagon, medium weight, good as new. Address 7028 Mt. Vernon st.

TWO HUNDRED head of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 30. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

IRISH DONKEY, kind, gentle and intelligent; coupes and cart for sale; just the thing for children; cheap. 1508 Lithgow ave., Allegheny.

BAY MARE and new cut-under runabout; for quick disposal. Lock box 1340, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Automobiles.

SOME dandy bargains in slightly used automobiles this week. Winton Stanhope with top, Locomobile, Oldsmobiles, Autocars, 1902 Winton Touring car, American Electric, Gasmobile, and a great many others. All the above are in good order, and all will be sold without reserve. Come quick and get a bargain. Also new Ford Runabout and Touring cars. Don't buy until you see them. We carry the best oils, greases and supplies of all kinds.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 8 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.

F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

WE have a number of late model Remington, Smith Premiers, Hammond's, Fgh. Visibles and other standard makes of typewriters that we will sell cheap. Underwood Typewriter Co., 241 Fifth ave.

Pianos.

MUST be seen to be appreciated!
$550 VOSE UPRIGHT, art style; a French effect in carved mahogany, demonstrating the harmony of musical quality and artistic design; finish slightly marred, therefore price is $345. Terms, $25 down and $10 per month.

HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD ST.

$250 SCHULHOFF UPRIGHT, mahogany case, used four months, $125, $15 down and $8 per month.

HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD ST.

$400 DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT, ebonized, powerful tone, elastic action, fine bargain, $185.

HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD ST.

PIANO opportunity; $450 upright (guaranteed), cover, stool; little used; must sell; $150, delivered. Linderman, Box 622, Pittsburgh.

Sewing Machines.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES are now located at

CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou Theater.

With a COMPLETE line of DOMESTIC sewing machines, needles, parts and attachments.

NOW is the time to get BIG BARGAINS in all makes of sewing machines. We repair all machines at LOWEST PRICES.

CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou Theater.
Bell 'phone 3340-J Grant. P. & A. 1266 Main.

Oil Production.

WISHING to retire, will sell at reasonable price 100 bbls. daily production Pennsylvania oil; also some smaller and larger productions. Address Box 368, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Furniture and Fixtures.

FOR SALE.

Office furniture and large safe for sale. Inquire of Henry Roberts, receiver Pittsburgh Soap Co., 2300 Josephine st., S. S., City.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAIN SALE of fire proof safes. Closing out a large stock of second-hand fire proof safes regardless of cost. One Barnes fire and burglar proof safe cost $250, will sell for $65. One 5,000 lbs. Hall safe, $65. One National safe, 18 inches high inside, $22. One Barnes safe, 15 inches high inside, $22. One Hall safe, 16 inches high, $20. These safes are in first-class condition. Address all communications to

C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Also new safes at lowest prices.

FOR SALE—Billiard tables, new and second-hand. We lead the world in cheap bar fixtures. Easy payments. Brunswick-Balke-Collender, 100 Smithfield st.

APPLE BARRELS by the carload. Prompt shipments. The Edwin Bell Co., South Side.

ONE DOLLAR buys The Henry Fountain Pen. C. H. Kennedy, Bradford, Pa.

DESKS, letter and card files, refrigerators, mirrors. 418 Diamond st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED.—A leaflet on the new incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, FREE; no ANNUAL TAX; it perpetuates your business; sole cost for any capitalization but $25; this rate includes certified copy of charter, by-laws, all organization meetings, resident agent; so fix you up, all ready for business; consult us as to details (WORMELLE & VAN MATER, MGRS.) COLUMBIA COPYRIGHT AND PATENT CO., INC., attorneys-at-law and incorporating agents, Ralston Bldg., Washington, D. C. Send for our special offer to inventors; it will pay you; handbook on patents sent free.

PROFITS AMOUNTING TO THOUSANDS of dollars are divided every month among investors by the Storey Cotton Co., incorporated, capital and surplus $202,000; are you getting your share? Write for particulars. T. H. Quinlan, treasurer, 655 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFITS AMOUNTING TO THOUSANDS of dollars are divided every month among investors by the Storey Cotton Co., incorporated, capital and surplus $202,000; are you getting your share? Write for particulars. T. H. Quinlan, treasurer, 655 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEAT is very strong and advancing rapidly, offering unexcelled opportunities for splendid profits. $20 margins 1,000 bu. 2 cents. Send for free book, explaining option trading. The Osborn Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ON account of failing health the large hardware store of M. K. Malone, Elizabeth, Pa., is for sale. Any person looking after a genuine bargain will do well to come and see me.

$1,000 invested and services will pay active, intelligent person $300 to $500 per month; permanent, legitimate enterprise. Address Box 92, Mansfield, Ohio.

FREE LOTS to advertise New York suburb; send stamp for one lot; ocean view; high elevation. Seaside Co., 231 Broadway, N. Y.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see H. E. Nickum, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

INVESTORS—Buy treasury stock in a working mine at 4 cents per share. Binder Bros., Canton, O.

PERSONALS.

INGROWING NAILS can be CURED without CUTTING, by my own painless system. Any case, no matter of how long standing, I WILL SHOW you that I cure them. Almost 500 cases cured in Pittsburgh. Reference.

DR. HASLEY, CHIROPODIST,
And Ingrown Nails Specialist,
205 Nixon Theater Bldg.
Sundays, 10 till 2.

WOMEN, something new; used instead soap; Alienus' famous Parisian compound; will bleach, beautify and preserve your complexion; positively removes blackheads, eruptions, liver spots; makes faded yellow skin soft and white. Send 25c for box; be convinced. White & White, America's representatives, Schofield bldg., Cleveland, O.

H. L. D. OINTMENT.

Wanted—Worst cases of eczema, scald head, tetter or any eruptions of the skin or scalp; sure cure; many cured and testimonials in my neighborhood; can be had by mail or calling; $1 worth cures any ordinary case. Mrs. H. L. Daughenbaugh, No. 526 Arlington ave., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Our electric polishing cloths do away with liquids and all annoying powders; send 25c for sample and formula how to make them; polishes jewelry, nickel, mirrors, cut glass, etc. The Economy Novelty Co., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Spiritualist picnic and dance at Vermont park, Millvale, Wednesday, August 31. All are welcome.

PEN DOCTOR.

Only Penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MISS YOUNG'S Hair Parlor; treatment $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 220

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

MAHON MAKES A BRIGHT REPORT

Remarkable Success of the Street Car Men's Union During the Past Year.

SKETCH OF ORGANIZATION

An interesting report has just been submitted to the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America by the president, W. D. Mahon. It shows that the organization has less trouble throughout the country than any other labor union. Mr. Mahon says:

The working conditions of the Amalgamated association throughout its entire jurisdiction were never better in the history of the organization. Up to the present time, 45 of our divisions have secured their written agreements for this year, three of these agreements covering the year of 1906 as well as 1905. In connection with this 40 divisions that deal verbally with the companies through their committees have also reached satisfactory settlements for the coming year. There are but a few divisions yet whose agreements have not expired, but no serious contention is expected at any point in the renewal of their agreements for this coming year. The year of 1904 has been more free from contention than any year in the history of the organization. At almost every point our committees have been met by a spirit of fairness and their agreements and other questions have all been adjusted satisfactorily.

The only strikes that are on at the present time are the ones at Houston, Tex., and Terre Haute, Ind., for a telegram just reached the

W. D. MAHON,
President Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

office announcing that the Bloomington strike, that has been on since January, has been declared off by the division there, but we are not yet informed upon what conditions. The Houston strike has been on since June 2 on account of the company's violation of the agreement that existed between the company and the organization and their attempt to destroy the organization. The Terre Haute strike has been on now since January, 1902. The roads have been placed upon the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, but owing to the action of the central body of that city, no headway has been made. The attention of the American Federation of Labor has been called repeatedly to the action of this central body, but up to the present time they have not disciplined them. As we stated, with the exception of these points everything is moving along at the present time harmoniously.

The work of the organization went forward during the month of July satisfactorily, when we consider the industrial conditions that now affect the entire country. During that month seven new divisions have been organized and added to the list.

During this summer several of the divisions that are not allowed the use of stools for motormen have made the requests of the companies for the same, and in accordance with the requests of these divisions I have sent out circular letters to all the divisions throughout the jurisdiction asking them to give us information as to the use of stools by motormen and rules regulating the same. Up to the present time we have received reports from 49 divisions informing us of the use of stools and the conditions under which they are used. I would take this means of requesting the secretaries where stools are used, having not yet answered the circulars, to give us full information upon the subject, as it is of importance to our membership in the places where no stools are used. In closing, I take this means of thanking the various secretaries of the divisions who have answered for their promptness, and to request of all division secretaries to be prompt upon the answers of questions of this kind at all times, for when questions of this kind are sent out they are always for immediate use to assist other divisions that have not yet obtained the conditions that you have got, and you should remember that by answering such communications you are aiding and assisting the work of promoting the conditions of other men in other cities.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes of America was organized in September, 1892, at a convention called by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Indianapolis. At that time there were but a few local unions of street car men in the country, and hardly any established scales of wages or regulation of working hours. Probably few organizations in the country have had a stormier career and few have made more substantial progress in the way of bettering conditions for their members. In almost every city of the country there is now an established scale of wages and a maximum working day of 10 hours. Largely through the agitation of the union, closed vestibules to protect motormen have been adopted in nearly all cities.

In the 12 years since the union was organized wages have increased from an average of 14 cents an hour to 22 cents, while a higher rate than that is paid in all the large cities. The history of the Amalgamated association is so identified with that of the national president, W. D. Mahon, that one cannot be written without the other. Mahon represented the Columbus union at the convention where the national organization was formed, and a year afterward became the ruling power. He is a powerful speaker and a splendid organizer, and has done much in the labor movement of the country, not only for his own organization, but for others. During the memorable struggle of the coal miners in 1897 Mahon, with other labor leaders, left the work of his own organization and went into West Virginia, on the firing line. Injunctions were immediately procured to land him in jail, but he eluded the deputies and carried on the work of organization.

The strike proved to be the starting point of the United Mine Workers, now the greatest labor union in the world. Mahon has piloted his organization through many stormy struggles, but he has learned to avoid strikes wherever possible and resort to arbitration. It is under that policy, adopted a few years ago, that the organization has prospered until it now has over 50,000 members.

Mosquito Chasers Strike.

A unique strike is reported from Sabine Pass, La., where the Southern Pacific Railway Company is maintaining squads of mosquito chasers along its lines, extending into Texas, to fight mosquitoes off the workers in the section and construction gangs. "The chasers" fight the pests with pieces of brush, and in some instances use clubs, so dense are the clouds of the pestiferous insects. The strike is for an increase of pay. The fighters are getting $1.75 a day and demand $2.25. When the company refused the demand the mosquito chasers laid down their clubs. The strikers are said to be "sore and swollen" as a result of the many bites they have received.

INDUSTRIAL UNION PLAN IS SCORED

President Perkins of the Cigar Makers Strongly Advocates Trade Autonomy.

HIS ADVICE TO ALL UNIONISTS

G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International union, has declared against the industrial union movement and is strongly advocating the autonomy of trade unions. Members of labor organizations are divided on the subject. One side contends for autonomy of trade unions on craft lines, based on the history of the past, claiming the competency of each trade to manage its own affairs locally, nationally and internationally. It also favors amalgamation of allied trades by voluntary action wherever feasible and practicable. The other side favors a sort of an industrial union, where everybody employed in factory, mill or mine, regardless of trade, shall join one union and be subject to its rules and regulations. Mr. Perkins says:

The workings of a trades union based on autonomy are well known; while not perfect they are better than any other system suggested. An investigation of the workings of the so-called industrial union will prove the absurdity of the proposed system. For illustration, we point to one trade, the stationary steam engineer.

In a brick yard he would have to join the Brick Makers' union.

In an apartment house he would have to join the Janitors' and Scrub Women's union.

In the meat packing industry he would have to join the Butchers' union.

In the soap factory he would have to join the Soap Makers' union.

In the brewery he would have to join the Brewers' union.

In the coal mine he would have to join the Coal Miners' union.

In the bakery he would have to join the Bakers' union.

In the department store he would have to join the Retail Clerks' union.

In the cotton mill he would have to join the Weavers' union.

There are many other establishments which cannot be conducted without the stationary engineer.

The primary objects of a trades union are a uniform rate of wages, hours of labor, apprentice laws, etc., in every locality, which is impossible of accomplishment by splitting up a single trade in a dozen or more occupations, necessary under "the industrial union" plan.

Under this ridiculous plan a steam engineer thrown out of a job in a cotton mill obtaining employment in a department store, would have to pay a new initiation fee, at the same time forfeiting his benefits in the Weavers' union. Employments not being permanent, he would be driven from pillar to post, having no sympathy and co-operation of his fellow craftsmen.

The scheme is to revive the mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor, masquerading as an "industrial union." Its failure is a foregone conclusion.

As the trade union movement meets a few reverses, largely occasioned, however, by adverse trade conditions and an improper or insufficient system of organization, the doubting "Thomas" and the opponents of the trade union system of organization will again commence to say, "I told you so." A retrospective glance at the past seems not out of order at this time. We have had depressions in the past and have had to meet all kinds of opposition and expect to see history repeat itself again. The trade unions that are grounded on a solid financial footing and are sufficiently wise to profit by the lessons of the past need have no fear of the future. The conservatively conducted, careful unions, have successfully met and overcome all obstacles in the past, and they will continue to do so in the future regardless of what the future may hold forth. During the past periods of industrial stagnation and crisis in the labor movement some of the more crudely formed unions and those not properly financiered have suffered in membership and setback in wages. But the movement still lived and at the first signs of returning prosperity quickly recovered all lost ground and added considerable new advantages. What has occurred in the past in the matter of losses will perhaps occur in the future, but it does not or will not prove that the movement is going to smash. It simply means a temporary setback and then a renewed spurt which will carry us still nearer complete organization and a better social and economic state. It is necessary that all should put a shoulder to the wheel and do our full duty. Let all reach out and encourage sister unions and unionists. Boost for the label and otherwise encourage and do all in our power to keep the movement intact. Above all do not become discouraged. Remember that ours is a just and righteous cause that cannot and will not be downed, and that despite all obstacles will finally triumph and do all that is expected and asked of it.

CO-OPERATION A SUCCESS.

Benefits Shown in the Annual Report of Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The success of co-operation is shown in the eighteenth annual report of the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration recently presented to the legislature. It says:

"The board at the end of its eighteenth year reports that the confidence of employer and employed, so necessary to a tribunal of voluntary resort, continues to increase. The attention which the public has ever given to the board's work is manifested by invitations to address clubs, societies, schools and religious organizations, and by the requests of students and teachers, writers and speakers, for information concerning its work. This interest, which is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, was manifest when the transportation strike of 1902 was brought to a speedy close through the timely aid of public-spirited men of this state. In its efforts to secure the speedy termination of the strike and to prevent its recurrence during the month following the settlement, the board was heartily assisted by the secretary of the National Civic Federation and its members. It is gratifying to note that these men, devoted to the promotion of peace between industrial parties, contemplate a branch of their organization in Massachusetts."

OBJECTS TO REMOVAL.

Secretary James Duncan of the Granite Cutters' Organization Recommends Permanent Headquarters.

James Duncan, secretary of the Granite Cutters' national union, evidently does not relish the biennial removal of the headquarters of that organization from one city to another, as may be judged from the following editorial in the August number of the Granite Cutters' Journal. It says:

There was a time when the removal of our headquarters from one place to another about every two years was logical, but the revisers of our constitution, nominations for whom are at present before our membership for election, will do the right thing by changing the law so that headquarters will be permanently located hereafter.

Following this is a notice that the headquarters are removed to the Hancock building, Quincy, Mass., to which city they have been removed from Washington, D. C.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

Pledge Made by the Metal Trades Association to the Nonunion Employes.

Notices have been posted in the machine shops of the Chicago Metal Trades association in which the workmen are guaranteed steady work, as no settlement is contemplated with the International Association of Machinists, the members of which have been on strike for two months. The notice reads:

The management of this shop guarantees to all men now in its employ, and to all men who may hereafter enter such employ, that their positions will be permanent so long as their conduct, competency and the conditions of its business warrant it.

No settlement with the Machinists' union is contemplated. The management pledges itself that under no circumstances would any settlement be allowed to affect in the slightest degree its relations with the men already in its employ or the peaceful result by them in their employment.

NEW FACTORY INSPECTOR TO BEGIN WORK TOMORROW

Miss Lizzie Torrens has been appointed a deputy factory inspector and will assume the duties this week. She will have charge of the Thirty-sixth district, which embraces the first 15 wards of Pittsburgh. Miss Anna White, deputy factory inspector for the East End district, gave Miss Torrens instructions as to her duties and she has made a careful study of the factory laws. The new inspector has expressed the determination to strictly

MISS LIZZIE TORRENS,
Deputy Factory Inspector for the First Fifteen Wards of the City.

enforce the laws and will make a thorough inspection of the large buildings, department stores, workshops and other establishments in the district.

Miss Torrens is a daughter of Joseph Torrens, a former well-known tinplate manufacturer. She lives with her widowed mother in the Seely apartments, Beatty street and Penn avenue. For nearly three years she was a clerk in the transcribing room of the county recorder's office, and for five years held a position in the deed register's office in city hall.

KIDD RESIGNS.

Leader of the Woodworkers' Organization to Retire Permanently from the Labor Field.

Friends of Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union, and fifth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, will regret to learn that he has decided to retire permanently from the labor field. Mr. Kidd, who is one of the best known labor officials in the country, has sent his resignation to the general council of his organization with an imperative request that it be accepted, as he intends going into some other line of work at the beginning of next year. He is undecided at this time what he shall do, but says he believes he has devoted enough years of his life to the labor cause, and will now try and do something for himself and his family.

Mr. Kidd has been at the head of the Woodworkers' union since it was formed, and for years before that time, for that matter, as he was secretary of the old Machine Woodworkers' union for years before it amalgamated with the furniture workers and became known under the present name. When the amalgamation took place in 1895 Mr. Kidd was elected general secretary of the united organization and has held the position since that time. From an organization of less than 3,000 members he has built it up until, at the present time the membership is over 30,000, and the hours of labor have been reduced to nine hours a day in most of the cities, while wages have been increased on the average more than 50 per cent. At the Kansas City convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1898 Mr. Kidd was elected a vice president and has been elected at each annual convention since that time.

The woodworkers are reluctant to let Mr. Kidd go, and his successor has not been selected, although D. D. Mulcahy of Detroit is being urged to accept the position. Mr. Mulcahy is now general president, and is a man of broad intelligence and experience in the labor movement.

PLACE WITH UNIONISM.

President of the Employers' Association Points Way on the Basis of Justice.

In a recent communication to the National Civic Federation in relation to a contemplated meeting Phillip R. Toll, president of the Kansas City Employers' association, expressed the following sentiments:

"We believe unionism and contra-association of employers and products of necessity; that both per se are right; that the tendency of the Employers' association will be to educate unionism, and aggressiveness on the part of the unions will tend to eliminate selfishness and unjustness on the part of the employer; and that the product derived will be happiness, prosperity and peace; that the American people can be depended upon to act as arbiter between the two, and that public sentiment, to which both appeal for a verdict, will decide in favor of justice.

"Unionism was born from necessity, that necessity being the selfishness of humanity in the guise of the employer. Employers' associations were born from a necessity, that necessity being arbitrary restrictions, unjust demands and violations of law on the part of unionism. Employers must recognize the justice and demands of employes, and employes must not make unreasonable nor restrictive demands upon the employer. Both sides must recognize justice, and neither must attempt to cast the mote out of the other's eye until they have removed the beam that is within their own.

"On both sides of the question we have too many who will not recognize the justice of the other's position, and until this condition is remedied, we may expect industrial disturbances."

FEDERATION DELEGATES ATTEND TRADES CONGRESS

William D. Ryan, state secretary for Illinois of the United Mine Workers, sailed during the week in company with D. D. Driscoll of Boston for England. They are fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British trades congress which meets in Leeds, England, on September 5. Owing to many complicated conditions in the industrial world, this congress will be one of the most important in the history of organized labor and its discussions and actions will have far-reaching effect and will attract attention throughout the civilized world. To be chosen as one of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor to such a meeting is an honor for any man and it would be difficult to find a man more conversant with labor conditions as they really exist, the relations of capital and labor and the laws which govern trade in the United States, than Mr. Ryan.

May Hold a Convention.

The membership of the Journeymen Tailors' union of America is taking a referendum vote on whether to hold a convention this year, and the city if such meeting is to be held. The vote so far is heavily in favor of a convention, with Bloomington, Ill., in the lead for the place.

FEW STRIKES MAR A GOOD RECORD

Many Amalgamated Association Mills Are Operating With Favorable Prospects.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

Despite the unfortunate conditions at some of the union mills in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts reports received at headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers show that the situation in other sections of the country is very encouraging. The trouble here is confined to the Republic works of the National Tube Company on the South Side, and at the Hays station plant of the Monongahela Iron and Steel Company. Strikes at both these places were ordered during the week owing to the refusal of the companies to sign the Amalgamated wage scale. In the Youngstown district there is a lockout at the hoop plants of the Carnegie Steel Company. Trade conditions during the week showed considerable improvement and mills and furnaces that have been idle for some time are being put in readiness for resumption.

The official reports of mill conditions received from lodges of the Amalgamated association within the past few days and compiled for the Journal are as follows:

Jarvis Lodge No. 8, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Inland Steel Company, Terra Haute, Ind. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working; two idle. Busheling scrap scarce. Prospects, fair.

Nimishillen Lodge No. 32, Canton, O., Carnahan Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company. Tin department, all working. This mill is working every day. Orders plentiful. Prospects, good.

South Side Lodge No. 11, Pittsburgh, A. M. Byers Iron Company. Boiling department, 27 furnaces, one scrap, all working double. Bar department, working double turn. Plate mill, one furnace, single turn. Prospects, good.

Oley Street Mill Lodge No. 39, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 12 furnaces working, none idle; two scrap furnaces day turn, one night turn. Sheet and jobbing department, one skelp mill, 4 furnaces working in full; none idle; men plenty. Prospects, good.

St. Clair Lodge No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron Company. Boiling department, seven furnaces working, one idle; scrap mill working three turns. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill, working every day. Prospects, good.

Garland Lodge No. 12, Youngstown, O., Valley works Republic Iron and Steel Company. Puddle department started up on the 13th inst. with 16 furnaces. On the 17th four stack furnaces were shut down, but started again on the 22d with 12 furnaces. Prospects, fair.

Ben I. Davis Lodge No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, four furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, one guide working, one bar idle. Prospects, fair.

Pride of New Castle Lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Green plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills working; none idle. Plenty of standing turn men. Prospects fair.

Industry Lodge No. 28, Muncie, Ind., Grasshopper mill of Republic Iron Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces working double turn. Bar and guide department, tandem working double turn; two furnaces; 7½-inch mill single turn, one furnace. Prospects good.

Pride of Columbia Lodge No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, eight double and eight single furnaces working; one double and four single idle. Eight double and eight single worked double turn. Bar and guide department, 18-inch, 8-inch, 9-inch and 12-inch mills working; idle, 18-inch; 18-inch worked three days, 12-inch worked double turn, 8-inch and 9-inch worked three double turns. Prospects fair.

Electric City Lodge No. 24, Scranton, Pa., Scranton Bolt and Nut Company. Boiling department, three furnaces working, one furnace idle. Bar and guide department, 12-inch mill working full time. Prospects good.

Pioneer Lodge No. 23, Niles, O., Enterprise sheet mill. Mill on full, four sheet mills and one bar mill. Prospects good.

Crescent Lodge No. 18, Pittsburgh, Pa., forge department, Crescent steel works; forge is working 18 furnaces double turn as usual. No work on Saturday. Three standing turn men on each turn. Any brothers coming this way will please take notice that we will be idle the last three days of August and the first three days of September. Cause, stock-taking.

Cataract Lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department, bar and 9-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Brenau Lodge No. 10, Anniston, Ala., Weller Rolling Mill and Forge Company. Boiling department, 12 furnaces working, one furnace idle on account of building. Bar and guide department, 12-inch mill working. Prospects, fair.

Kentucky Lodge No. 7, Covington, Ky., Licking Rolling mill. Tin department, all on. Prospects, fair.

Montour Lodge No. 49, Danville, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces working; five puddle, three scrap idle. Skelp mill still idle, with no prospects. Bar and guide department, 12-inch working; 10-inch still idle; 16-inch expects to be working next week.

Atkins Lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working full three turns. Prospects, fair.

Future City Lodge No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., Heimbacher Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, three double, two sand-bottom and two pile-on-board furnaces working. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Cambria Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, six mills; all idle. Prospects, none.

Dewey Lodge No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Bar and guide department, two skelp mills working; one skelp mill idle. Prospects, uncertain.

W. C. Davis Lodge No. 1, East Chicago, Ind. Inland plant of Republic Iron and Steel Company; 14 double puddling furnaces working double turn. All on last week. Plenty of standing turn men. Prospects, uncertain.

Muncie Lodge No. 20, Muncie, Ind., plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department; 17 puddling and five scrap furnaces working. Prospects, uncertain.

Progress Lodge No. 10, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Works Company. Bar and guide department, 8-inch, 10-inch and 18-inch mills idle. Shut down Saturday, 20 hours. Not known when we will start. Prospects unknown.

Iron City Lodge No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet and jobbing department, Nos. 5 and 6 working; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 idle. Prospects unknown.

Christiana Lodge No. 1, Wilmington, Del. Diamond State Steel Company, 20 furnaces, all idle; this includes the Diamond mill. Bar and guide department, 18-inch, 10-inch, 9-inch, 8-inch and spike mills are all idle. Prospects uncertain.

Bishop Lodge No. 34, Allegheny, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, 35 furnaces working, two idle; two sand bottom, one pile on boards. Bar and guide department, guide and bar mills working full time. Prospects unknown.

John F. Ward Lodge No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills working; six mills off next week; no narrow iron. Prospects unknown.

Empire Lodge No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces working, puddle mill was off Saturday, August 20. Bar and guide department; 10-inch mill worked all week. Prospects uncertain.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, one mill working, one idle; no bars for No. 6. All mills worked till Friday, August 19, when mill was wrecked by cyclone at 3:30 p. m. Prospects uncertain.

Wayne Lodge No. 55, Pittsburgh, Wayne iron and steel works. Boiling department, 24 furnaces working, one idle. Bar and guide department, bar and guide mills on double turn. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill on double. Prospects poor.

Will Attend Peace Conference.

Word comes from England that Peter Curran, the well-known English labor leader, who represented the British Trade Union Congress in the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate some years ago, will be present at the international peace conference which will convene in Boston in October.

The directors of the Youngstown Iron Sheet and Tube company will meet on September 30, at which time the company will decide when it will erect the new 12-inch mill.

WORKERS PREPARE FOR LABOR DAY

Some Will Wear Handsome Uniforms, While Others Will Wear Everyday Clothes.

MAYORS ISSUE PROCLAMATION

LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

By Mayor William B. Hays:

Labor Day is one of the most important days in the year, as it is the day in which the vast army of wage-earners of our great country display their numerous forces, their dignity and their intelligence before the world.

We are justly proud of our laborers, as our country has the noblest army of workers in the world. As labor has made our city one of the most important in the world, we should unite in making Labor Day, 1904, a success in every possible way.

As mayor of this city of Pittsburgh, I appeal therefore to our citizens to make Monday, September 5, a general holiday. We extend a hearty welcome to every man who visits our city that day.

LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

By Mayor James G. Wyman:

I, James G. Wyman, mayor of the city of Allegheny, do most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this city to Labor Day, Monday, September 5, 1904.

This day should be fittingly observed by giving the great and noble army of wealth producers a grand and royal welcome and I therefore most earnestly request the business men of our city to close on that day and turn out to make Labor Day, 1904, one long to be remembered.

Mayors William B. Hays and James G. Wyman yesterday issued Labor day proclamations. They appeal to the business men to help the wage earners to celebrate their holiday in a fitting manner by closing their places of business and turning out to view the parade, which will have over 20,000 men in line. During the week Chairman John Fernau stated he had heard from several organizations, informing him they will turn out in the parade. Mr. Fernau was also informed that many floats are being made for the occasion. Some of the organizations, instead of securing handsome uniforms, will wear working clothes and ride on floats emblematic of their crafts. The men will show how certain work is done.

Marshal John Taylor of the iron and glass division said yesterday that over 3,000 would be in his division. With the

F. L. LINN,
Aide to Miscellaneous Division Marshal.

exception of the miscellaneous trades division, the iron and glass will have the largest representation.

W. H. Leonard of Cripple Creek, Col., who will deliver the principal address on Labor day, has assured the committee that he will speak exclusively on the conditions of the miners in Colorado.

How It Was Started.

The celebration of Labor day was virtually instituted by the order of the Knights of Labor. On September 5, 1882, the general assembly of the Knights of

U. S. GLASS,
Member of Sports and Prizes committee.

Labor convened in New York city. The various labor organizations of the city and vicinity paraded that day and afterward held a picnic at which addresses were delivered. The Knights of Labor of New York were not working openly at that time, the name of the order was kept secret and public expression of the sentiments of members went under other names than those selected to designate the local assemblies.

When the general assembly was opened on September 5, a communication was

C. A. LANDS,
Member of Badge committee.

read from the secretary of the New York Central Labor union, Matthew McGuire, inviting the members of that body to review the great parade from the grandstand at Union square. A recess was taken in order to comply with the request of the Central union, and the members of the general assembly witnessed the first Labor day parade.

During the review Robert Price of Lonaconing, Md., turned to General Worthy Foreman of the K. of L. Richard Griffiths, and said:

"This is Labor day in earnest, Uncle Dick." The event was afterward referred to as the Labor day parade. When in 1884 the Central Labor union of New York had the question of parading up for discussion, George K. Lloyd, a K. of L., offered a resolution declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor day.

Extended to Other States.

The resolution was adopted and steps were at once taken to have the legislature enact a law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor day. The agitation begun in New York extended to other states with most gratifying results.

The following is the list of states in which Labor day laws have been passed:

Alabama—Senator Oscar R. Hundley introduced the bill making the first Monday in September a holiday, to be known as Labor day.

California—Senator N. C. Maher of San Francisco introduced the measure during the session of 1893.

Colorado—On January 20, 1887, the Hon. Joseph F. Hoover of Leadville introduced the bill.

Connecticut—The Hon. John A. P. Hunue on January 22, 1889, introduced the bill.

Delaware—Senator John Pyre of Wilmington introduced the Labor day law in the legislature. It passed both houses and was approved February 14, 1893.

Georgia—The legislature of 1891 passed the bill introduced by the Hon. E. W. Martin.

Illinois—The thirty-seventh general assembly passed the law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday. The bill was introduced by the Hon. Albert W. Wells.

Indiana—By an act of the legislature, approved March 9, 1891, the first Monday in September was made a legal holiday.

Iowa—On February 28, 1890, the Hon. W. W. Dodge introduced the original bill making Labor day a legal holiday.

Kansas—The custom of recognizing the first Monday in September as Labor day was established in Kansas in 1890, and the governor made it legal by proclamation.

Louisiana—Act 93, of 1892, makes November 25 a legal holiday, to be known as Labor day in New Orleans and all cities with a population of 100,000 inhabitants in the state.

Maine—Maine enacted a law at the session of the legislature held in 1887, and declared the first Monday in September a legal holiday.

Maryland—A bill to make Decoration day a legal holiday was introduced in the Maryland legislature in January, 1890, and while it was on passage the Hon. J. H. Jones of Baltimore offered an amendment making Labor day a legal holiday, and it was adopted.

Massachusetts—The session of 1887 acted upon a bill presented by Senator Alger of Cambridge, on February 2.

Missouri—The Hon. Francis X. Roterman of St. Louis introduced the bill in the Missouri legislature. When the vote was taken it stood ayes 65 and nays 28.

Montana—Montana passed a law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor day.

Nebraska—In Nebraska, Senator Frank Ramson on January 9, 1889, offered a bill making Labor day a legal holiday.

New Hampshire—In the session of 1891, the Hon. Andrew Kilborn of Dover introduced the Labor day bill.

New Jersey—The Hon. William Harrigan of Newark introduced a bill in the New Jersey legislature on January 31, 1887.

New York—On January 4, 1887, Senator Edward F. Reilly of New York city introduced the bill in the New York senate.

Ohio—In the Ohio house of representatives, the Hon. John P. Green introduced the Labor day bill, March 10, 1890.

Oregon—In Oregon the bill was introduced by the Hon. J. J. Daley of Dallas, Polk county, on January 17, 1887.

Pennsylvania—The bill was originally introduced by Senator Lines on January 17, 1889. It passed both houses and was signed by Gov. Beaver April 25 of that year.

Tennessee—In the session of the legislature of 1891, Senator Allaman introduced a bill to make Labor day a legal holiday.

JOSEPH BAUERS,
Aid to Marshal of Iron and Glass division.

W. H. LEONARD,
Of Cripple Creek, Col., who will deliver principal address.

JOHN REILLY,
Aid to Chief Marshal.

F. L. LINN,
Aide to Miscellaneous Division Marshal.

U. S. GLASS,
Member of Sports and Prizes committee.

C. A. LANDS,
Member of Badge committee.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 859 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your wonderful remedies enough, for they have done me more good than all the doctors I have had. For the last eight years and more I suffered with female troubles, was very weak, could not do my housework, also had nervous prostration. Some days I would remain unconscious for a whole day and night. My neighbors thought I could never recover, but, thanks to your medicine, I now feel like a different woman.

"I feel very grateful to you and will recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all. It has now been four years since I had the last spell of nervous prostration. I only weighed ninety-eight pounds at that time; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-three.

"I consider your Vegetable Compound the finest remedy made. Thanking you many times for the benefit I received from your medicine, I remain, Yours truly, MRS. J. H. FARMER, 2809 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo."

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. She speaks from the widest experience, and has helped multitudes of women.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
EDITORIAL SECTION

·THE THEATRE · MUSIC · LITERATURE·

GENERAL STOESSEL.
The Commandant of Port Arthur

EDITORIAL COMMENT·SPECIAL ARTICLES·AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904.

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Sunday, August 28, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

John Redmond, the Irish parliamentarian, arrived in New York the other day to attend the meeting of the Irish National league. He was accompanied by two other members of parliament not so well known, Patrick O'Brien of Kilkenny and Capt. A. J. C. Donelan of East Cork. Mr. Redmond's visit will be brief, as he is confident the Balfour government will soon fall and he and his companions desire to be at home to participate in the general campaign. In an interview Mr. Redmond declared that Mr. Chamberlain has disrupted the Unionist party as he did the old Liberal party, and that a crisis cannot be averted. He does not believe, however, that in the general election to follow the Liberals will come out with an overwhelming majority. In his judgment the result will be close and as the Irish party has 35 votes he expects it may hold the balance of power. Possibly with Mr. Redmond the wish is father to the thought, for he is an ardent advocate in the cause of Ireland and a situation such as he anticipates would give to the Irish party a long-hoped-for opportunity to bring one or the other of the great parties to its way of thinking about Irish affairs, in return for Irish support upon other policies. Home rule, as the Irish interpret it, is as lively an issue as ever, and if the expected general election should fall out as he predicts, John E. Redmond will be prompt to force that issue to the fullest. Though it may be conceded that much has been done by parliament for Ireland in recent years, it is apparent that its poverty is but partly relieved and its apathy is not broken. Mr. Redmond is among those who believe with Prof. Goldwin Smith that "the real root is the want of national institutions, of a national capital and life."

JOHN REDMOND.

An important event of the week was the christening of the young heir to the Russian throne, rendered doubly important by the ukase of the czar granting many favors. The royal baby was named Alexis and the pompous ceremony divided attention for one day with the horrors of war in Manchuria. The ukase of the imperial father abolishes flogging of the peasantry, appropriates money for the landless Finns, forgives those who have emigrated without permission, remits fines and confers many other favors upon the oppressed subjects of Russia. Evidently events in connection with the war, particularly the unwillingness of the people to submit to military conscription, have impressed Nicholas II. and caused him to consider the necessity for better treatment of his subjects. His joy in becoming possessed of an heir for the throne is natural, and considering the two things together, his method of communicating his pleasure to his people is wise and commendable. It augurs well for other reforms and the gradual liberalization of Russian government that is essential to national progress. But the willingness of the Russian bureaucracy to follow the czar's lead is in a fair way to be tested by American Ambassador McCormick, who has taken the occasion as opportune for urging upon Russia the full observance of the treaty of 1832. Ambassador McCormick's representations are in pursuance of a resolution of congress and are in particular reference to the refusal of Russia to accord rights to American citizens who happen also to be Jews. The treaty of 1832 guaranteed privileges to "all" American citizens and it is justly contended these should be accorded. The discrimination of Russia against the Jews is unreasonable and inexcusable.

Many refugees are being returned to Russia by the German border police. Large numbers, however, continue to brave this and other dangers to escape from their native land and its military conscription. The majority of Russians who are fleeing from military service and oppression are headed towards the United States, and while American sympathy will go out to them there must be nevertheless a feeling that their detention is not an unmixed misfortune. There are in this country rather more than enough foreigners who have brought with them no special talents or fitness for making their way in the land of promise. Common labor is in larger supply than necessary. Moreover many of the new arrivals have brought with them a turbulent spirit, born of oppression in their native lands, and on that account they are not welcome. Russia is a prolific producer of this class of emigrants. They are not qualified for citizenship in a free country and there is small hope that they ever can qualify, the conditions being so different from those to which they have all their lives been accustomed. There is room in this country yet for industrious immigrants who have special knowledge, who can till the soil, or who, lacking these, qualifications may still be adaptable to new conditions and who may take up with the institutions of the country. But there is no longer any room or any welcome for those who have no other recommendation than that they are physicall able to perform manual labor, coupled with a disposition to violence.

Rather a catchy theory has just been put forth by Signor Sangiorgi, a wealthy Italian philanthropist. He declares that there is one thing to which everyone born into the world has a right—bread. The signor has just written a book to prove that it is the duty of a state to provide bread for such of its inhabitants as cannot afford to buy it. Better still, he has established at his own expense at Massalombarda a "house of bread" to put his theory into practice and furnish the government with an object lesson as to the beneficence and practicability of his system. He proposes that the government shall establish similar institutions throughout Italy, where bread will be provided to the general public at almost cost price, to charitable institutions at cost price, and to the needy for nothing. He contends that properly conducted, they could be made self-supporting, the profits derived from those who buy bread defraying the cost of what is given away. At Catania and Palermo, the latter a city of 370,000 inhabitants, bread-making has been taken over by the municipalities, with the result that bread in these places is much cheaper than when the public were dependent on private bakeries for it, while the municipalities make a substantial profit out of the business. Signor Sangiorgi argues that the interests of those concerned in private bakeries should not be allowed to weigh in the balance against the welfare of millions to whom cheap bread is a matter of vital concern. With the assurance that, whatever happened, a man would still be provided with bread enough to eat, life, he says, would cease to be the hopeless struggle to keep body and soul together that it is at present with a large portion of Italy's population. Bread, he argues, supplies only the primal necessity of life, and he vigorously assails the theory that where it is supplied freely all stimulus to work will be removed. But he seems to forget or ignore the plain teaching of history in this regard—the history of his own country at that. In ancient Rome the poor citizen was provided with bread—"panem et circences"—with the result that labor became well-nigh obsolete and pauperism well-nigh universal. Signor Sangiorgi's scheme, benevolent on its face, is a step toward state socialism with all its immoral tendencies. No man is the better for being given what he ought to earn.

SIGNOR G. SANGIORGI.

The perquisites which congressmen allow themselves in the way of light literature and toilet articles at government expense form a stapie topic of sarcastic comment, and are certainly a discreditable feature of public life. Such allowances would be more excusable in England, where members of parliament serve without pay, but government allowances are limited to comfortable housing, so that there is a saying that parliament is the finest club in the kingdom. It appears, however, that in Republican France allowance of perquisites to members is on a more extensive scale than even in this country. Members travel free on all railways, excellent cigars are specially manufactured for them, meals are served almost gratuitously, and if a member falls ill—which with free liquor, provisions and cigars is not unlikely—he is doctored at the expense of the state. Even the umbrellas of members are mended at public expense. Their pay, however, is at the rate of $1,800 a year, while we pay members of congress $5,000. Neither in Germany nor Italy do members receive any pay, but the German legislator receives traveling expenses, while the Italian legislator has the right to travel free by railway or steamer in any part of Italy. If Mr. Bryan should ever get through his scheme of state ownership of railroads, this right of free transportation will doubtless be annexed to the position of the American legislator. As it is, he is apt to receive it by railroad favor.

The return of J. Ogden Armour to Chicago during the week brought renewed hope of a settlement of the strike in the plants of the beef packers. Mr. Armour, as the head of the Armour packing business, which is the largest of the "big six," has a commanding position in the trade, and his presence alone had the effect of stirring up the city officials to attempt action with a chance of bringing peace. As a result, a committee of aldermen on Friday met the strike leaders and later met the packers. They did not at once attempt to have a joint meeting, as the packers had positively stated that they would not again confer with their old employes or the union leaders, but the aldermen hoped by getting the feeling of both sides to get the leaders together later. The result of their work remains to be seen. Mr. Armour did not attend the meeting of packers at which the aldermen were present, so that his position in the matter is still a mystery, but should he give his influence to the side of peace it would be a long step in that direction. The aldermen had little to say after the two conferences, but by their manner indicated that they had hopes for good results. There have been few developments in the strike during the week, the men remaining firm while the employers again declared they would fight to a finish. But there have been some desertions from the plants, some of the deserters joining the union and becoming the most persistent of pickets. One report from Chicago early in the week told of a union picket under arrest who confessed that the union, at a meeting, voted unanimously to use violence to intimidate employes of the plants, or "strike-breakers" as they are called. This seems hardly believable. The lawless acts of the pickets have done much to alienate the support of the public, and the union as a body must know this. It is, therefore, hardly conceivable that the members would vote unanimously for a policy that is injuring their cause, even if the dictates of humanity had no influence with them, which we doubt.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

The danger of a strike in the anthracite region was averted during the past week by the decision to leave the questions at issue to Carroll D. Wright, the umpire appointed at the time of the settlement of the last great strike, his finding to be accepted by both sides without appeal. There were several grievances submitted by the miners, two of them being allegations that the price of powder is too high, a third that the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal company are underpaid for driving roadways, and a fourth that the Northern Anthracite company is not paying the 10 per cent advance in wages that was granted by the strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt. All of these grievances were argued by both sides before Umpire Wright, and he will give his decision early in September. This action of the miners and the companies ends a dispute that has threatened to result in a prolonged strike, possibly involving the whole region and causing as great loss as the big strike that called for the intervention of the president. It illustrates the value of arbitration when there is a tribunal in existence before which the dispute may be taken.

The proposal that comes from the navy department that all dependence be hereafter put in the 12-inch gun would hardly be supported by history. The plan, as it now appears, is to subordinate all others to the 12-inch gun, and to eliminate almost entirely those of calibers down to three inches. This would leave out of the effective armament of vessels of the navy the very guns that did the greatest damage to the Spanish vessels at Santiago. An examination of the hulks left stranded on the beach after that battle showed that the 5, 6 and 8-inch guns had punctured them full of holes, and even the reports of the Spanish admirals gave evidence that the smaller guns had smothered them with their fire. For main batteries, undoubtedly the large guns have their value, but the smaller guns have as great usefulness. As the caliber increases the rapidity of the fire is naturally lessened. Therefore the 6 and 8-inch guns can send a rain of shell into the enemy while the 12-inch gun is sending its occa-

sional heavy shot. It has been proved that the smaller guns are almost equal to the larger guns as armor piercers, though they do not do as much damage at each shot. But a rain of projectiles is much more to be dreaded and the combined damage to the enemy is greater in the number of hits made. The change proposed is one of the most radical in the recent history of the navy, and it will have to be supported by more than the opinion of theorists to gain general support. We know what can be done with a vessel armed with large and small guns, and the results obtained at Santiago and Manila would seem to be extremely satisfactory.

Gov. Terrell of Georgia has appointed a committee to investigate the Statesboro lynching and the want of action on the part of the militia in allowing the prisoners to be taken by the mob and burned at the stake. The governor was away from the state at the time of the trouble, but immediately upon his return he ordered the investigation which is now being made. In discussing the situation the governor said: "I regret exceedingly that the military did not preserve the peace. They represented, with the civil authorities, the majesty of the law, and when the civil and military authorities failed to enforce the law, whether or not it was their fault, and the mob succeeded, then there was a triumph of lawlessness over law. I do not censure either in the absence of a thorough investigation. In accordance with the report and recommendation of the adjutant general, I have ordered a court of inquiry, composed of fair, conservative and competent officers, to investigate the action and conduct of the military on that occasion. I shall request the civil authorities, the court so outraged, to do its utmost to bring the offenders against its dignity and the majesty of the law to speedy and swift justice." The governor's statement of the case is very fair, and all the people of the United States will ask is that the investigation be thorough and that the proper punishment be meted out to the officials guilty of permitting this outrage.

The Republican situation in Delaware was not improved by the events of the past week. The Addicks faction met and nominated a ticket headed by Dr. Henry C. Conrad of Wilmington, with I. Thomas Parkes of the same city for lieutenant governor. Mr. Addicks made an endeavor to pass a resolution declaring against a compromise with the Dupont faction, but was unable to do so. The state committee, therefore, has the authority to make any change in the ticket that seems likely to produce harmony for the party and carry the state. But since Addicks declares absolutely that he will never give up his ambition to become United States senator as long as he lives, there seems to be only one way to bring harmony, and that is by the elimination of Addicks. The Dupont people are just as determined that he shall not secure the office, and they will fight as long as he does. This faction also empowered their state committee to make changes on the ticket in the interest of harmony, but their candidate for governor accepted the nomination on the condition that he be not called upon to withdraw. This leaves only Dr. Conrad to be removed from the ticket, and makes the chance for harmony on the state offices very slim. However, this situation is not expected to have any influence on the national ticket, as the electors on both tickets will be the same and their vote will be counted for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The War in Manchuria.

There has been a resumption of activity by the Japanese armies in the interior, where operations were stopped about the first of this month by torrential rains. The rains stopped nearly a week ago and information was sent out that Gen. Kuropatkin was preparing for an aggressive movement. The movement was started by the Japanese, however, two of Gen. Kuroki's columns going forward on Wednesday and a third joining in the advance on Thursday. The Russian outposts were driven in and on Friday there was heavy fighting all along the line from Tai-Tsu river at the north, southwestward to the Hai-Cheng road. The final result is not known at this writing, but it is obvious the cessation of hostilities about Liao-Yang was not due, as Russian advices have indicated, to the withdrawal of troops from that region to strengthen the Japanese forces before Port Arthur. The rains and the impassability of the roads afford sufficient reason for the inactivity of Kuroki, Nodzu, Oku and the new force ascending the Liao river from Niuchwang toward Mukden.

About Port Arthur there has been desperate fighting again during the past week. Chefoo reports credit the Japanese with 10,000 men killed and wounded in storming one fort and 3,000 killed and wounded in taking another fort. The same advices say, however, that the Russians have but three strong positions remaining, of which Golden Hill and Liao-Tie-Shang promontory are the principal. The war office at St. Petersburg announces the receipt of a message from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, under date of August 23, asserting that the Japanese exhausted themselves in the late assaults and had stopped to recuperate. Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur has been all that could have been expected from a courageous and resourceful commander. He has contested every foot of the ground from Nan Shan hill to the inner defenses of the port with such determination and skill that every Japanese victory has been bought at appalling cost. There is reason to believe the total Japanese losses over this territory aggregate a number equal to the original strength of Gen. Stoessel's garrison. This record admits no doubt of the fighting quality of the Russian troops, or the resourcefulness of their commander. It is true they have been fighting in intrenched positions, where the Japanese have no opportunity to put to account their superior individual initiative as they do in the open country, but that has given to the Russians the opportunity to show how well they can fight.

The fate of Port Arthur is still in doubt, though signs are not wanting that it is sorely pressed. Russian and Chinese advices say the Japanese have abandoned the idea of taking the place by storm and are preparing winter quarters for a siege. The Japanese are saying nothing, but the people of Tokyo have been arranging decorations for the celebration of a victory. The Russian reports, too, are discredited by the obvious preparations of the remnant of the Russian fleet to leave the harbor. A few days ago two torpedo boat destroyers were blown up by mines which they were endeavoring to remove from the channel at the harbor entrance. Russian movements and orders elsewhere also indicate the belief in inner military circles that the end of Port Arthur is near. The fact that nearly all of the messages from Gen. Stoessel are withheld from publication is significant.

In order to appreciate the terrible resistance Gen. Stoessel has made it is essential to remember that the Japanese have been using more than 600 guns in the bombardment of his positions. Some of these are large naval guns and others have been taken from the port defenses of Japanese cities for this special purpose. They are of large caliber and higher power than guns usually employed in a siege and fully match the largest guns mounted at Port Arthur. Even if the Russians are finally vanquished, which seems altogether probable, Gen. Stoessel's defense will stand in history as one of the most heroic, and the Japanese assault as one without parallel.

The accompanying map gives a pretty clear idea of the field in which this tremendous conflict is being waged. The Japanese occupy the important heights of Taku (Takushan), Wolfs Hill and Antze. In their last assaults they secured Fort No. 5 and Fort Eteshan, which has brought them in range of the parade grounds and barracks. But there is bloody work ahead if they go on to storm Golden Hill and Liao-Tie.

Chinese Neutrality Preserved.

Russia has finally abated the menacing situation at Shanghai which was acute at the beginning of the week. Orders were issued on Wednesday to the cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer to lower their flags and disarm. This was not done, however, until the time granted by the taotai at Shanghai had expired and additional time had been given by the authorities at Pekin. In the meantime the violation of Chinese neutrality had created the gravest apprehension of international complications that might be far-reaching. Alarming reports had been sent out by the press correspondents at Shanghai and elsewhere that the Japanese proposed to enter the harbor and engage the Russian vessels to the certain peril of foreign interests. There had been a visit to the harbor by a Japanese destroyer, cleared for action, and the incidental run of an American destroyer up the harbor at the same time gave rise to the report that the American admiral had undertaken to protect the neutrality of the port. The foreign consuls held daily meetings trying to reach an amicable solution of the problem.

The previous disregard of Chinese authority shown by Russia in the case of the gunboat Mandjur in March was duplicated in the contemptuous treatment accorded the taotai in this case. The Japanese excess at Chefoo in the case of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni gave ground for the fear that violent measures might be taken in Shanghai also. So sinister was the aspect of affairs at the beginning of the week that even the tremendous assault going on at Port Arthur became a secondary topic of discussion. The false reports concerning the action of Admiral Stirling increased the tension temporarily until the American state department had time to make official denial of any intention to intervene. But at the worst stage of the affair semi-official assurance was given at St. Petersburg that the Russian boats would disarm. This report was long in receiving the confirmation of official action, but at last Russia gave the necessary orders.

The Shanghai incident has given the world an intimate view of a yellow peril greater than that so often discussed, and mention of which is said to throw the German emperor into fits. It is not the peril of Chinese invasion of Europe, but the peril that Chinese weakness will yet involve the western world in war among its own nations. China is so vast and populous that its trade draws the attention of Europe and America like a loadstone. Every nation has acquired extensive interests in the empire. Those interests conflict somewhat, and in case of dispute Chinese feebleness precludes such adjustment as might be expected elsewhere. Thus there is the ever present danger that nations which come to cross purposes over affairs in China must fight it out between themselves. A strong government would protect its own rights, and other nations would not be permitted to conduct their quarrels on its territory.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States, showed some appreciation of this menace of China to the world's peace when discussing the Japanese seizures of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni in Chefoo harbor. True, he gave it a turn favorable to the policies of his country, but he gave distinct recognition to the fact that Chinese inertness is a world danger. Count Cassini has not taken this up as a new problem, for he was Russian ambassador to Pekin for some years prior to his promotion to the post at Washington. It is fair to presume he has pondered the matter well, and as he is a statesman of more than ordinary ability his private conclusions, thus accidentally exposed, are entitled to weight.

The feeling of relief over the settlement at Shanghai extends to every power in the least interested in the far east. Though the neutrality of China, guaranteed by the belligerents at the beginning of the war, has been infringed by both of the combatants, the final outcome preserves the shreds of it. But the feeling of relief is tempered by the knowledge that the danger of other complications continues. China's utter shiftlessness, so flagrantly exposed by the Shanghai incident, is a standing temptation to the warring powers to impose upon it whenever the exigencies of the conflict render such imposition a convenience. One might suppose these disturbances would stir China, like Japan, to a new life, but the war with Japan had no effect, as was seen when the "Boxer" troubles came on, and the "Boxer" war with the invasion of the allied powers produced no reforms if we are to judge by the inability exhibited in the present instance.

Stage Art and the Dollar.

The dawning theatrical season augurs ill if so eminent an authority as David Belasco may be believed. Having been connected with the stage for thirty years, in every capacity from call-boy to actor and from

SCENE OF CONTINUOUS FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

prompter to playwright, he should know what he is talking about. Being at daggers' points with the Theatrical Syndicate, a state of affairs which bars his attractions from nearly every theater in the country, he might naturally be expected to see the clouds without any silver lining, but his recent article in the Smart Set is so free from vituperation, so sincere in its regrets, and the conditions he deplores are so patent to every observant and thoughtful mind, that his comments deserve attentive consideration. He says that "it would take an optimist indeed, and a base prevaricator at that, to throw a rosecate hue over the theatrical situation as it stands at the present time." And everything conjoined seems to indicate that the stage, both artistically and financially, is now at the lowest ebb it has touched in years, and may go still lower.

If one considers the promises of managers, things look blue indeed. New York, London and Paris productions died by the dozens last year; it is these productions which would have been sent out to tour the country this season; as a consequence the country at large must be content with revivals of old plays while the metropolitan theaters try a new series of experiments. But the managers have become panic-stricken, as Mr. Belasco puts it, and hardly any new plays of promise are being announced. "One of the most prominent managers in this country, who has been in the habit of sending out from twenty to thirty companies every season, recently announced that for the future he intends to engage actors for the run of a play only." Managers have reason to be panic-stricken, for the experiences of last season were most disheartening. It was reported that the box-office receipts at one performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Nat C. Goodwin as Bottom, totaled the enormous sum of $7; that for the second evening's performance of Clyde Fitch's "Major Andre" not a single seat was sold. It is a fact that one well known and popular star, whose advance sale usually amounted to $2,000, found $67 awaiting him in the box-office when he reached Pittsburgh. So much for the financial aspect of things; artistically considered, every one knows what a vapid lot of musical comedy rubbish was dumped before the people, and that the best of our stars had weak-tea concoctions of plays to see which was to wonder why any one else went to see them. Perhaps it is explained by the remark of one man who advised another to see Maud Adams in "The Pretty Sister of Jose," by Mrs. Burnett, "just to see how poor a play can be."

This season things will be worse, in Mr. Belasco's opinion. With the foreign play crop an absolute failure for two years past, with the playwrights of established fame lazily turning out inferior plays because the Syndicate in its effort to corner the play market pays extravagant sums in advance on mere options of their output, with managers more timid than ever as regards the works of unknown playwrights, with actors like Charles Hawtrey turning to the inanities of vaudeville, with stars like Mrs. Fiske and Mrs. Carter penned up in their New York theaters, the outlook could hardly be any blacker. Locally, conditions are equally unpromising. Only one theater, the Nixon, will present the best class of road attractions, and these will probably be interlarded with much musical slush. The Alvin, where Irving played last year, may degenerate into a burlesque house; the Duquesne, where Ibsen and Guimera were introduced to many playgoers last season, is given over to musical comedy; the stock company of the Grand is relegated to the inferior Avenue theater, while vaudeville takes its place; one or more new vaudeville houses are to be opened. It is said that the priests of pagan Rome could not meet each other in the streets without smiling, and surely none of our managers can tell another of the stage's educational mission without his tongue in his cheek.

Good will come out of evil nevertheless. Mr. Belasco points out that the badly dramatized novel was the first to suffer—the public would swallow no more of them. The made-to-order star was next in line—no booming or boosting saved him. This much is gain; the public has shown "independence and discrimination." And the result has been to prove that, "leaving genius aside, after all it is work and perseverance alone which tell in this most erratic of professions. No woman can become a great actress who has not drunk deeply and often of life's waters of marah, and no playwright can achieve permanent distinction who is not an indefatigable student of human nature." Shams have been punctured and shoddy has been flung aside.

If the public continues in its "independent and discriminating" attitude, more good will result. As long as the business manager, enthroned in the box-office, directs the stage, so long will art languish. The so-called Syndicate may control all bookings and may make even the stiffest-necked stars "jump when it pulls the string," but it cannot compel the people to patronize unworthy attractions. When the people learn their power and use it, commercialism will own itself beaten, "department store methods" will be abandoned, and the stage will recover its dignity of olden days. We will no longer have to lament that there are no more Booths and Barretts, no more Forrests and Davenports, for the revival of artistic ideals will bring them back. Art will come into its own when the dollar is dead.

Bourke Cockran gives the Democrats the credit for establishing the gold standard. Inasmuch as John Sharp Williams credits it to Providence, it is again evident there is no harmony among the Democrats.

The Allegheny county teachers are unanimous on the proposition that they can spend more money without neglecting the young idea.

Both the Democrats and Republicans are seeking the center of the stage with a hope of singing, "Maryland, My Maryland."

Midsummer Gossip from the Nation's Capital

By LOUIS W. STRAYER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Some rather surprising discoveries have been made by the advance agents sent by Gen. Corbin to the vicinity of the Bull Run battlefield, where the army maneuvers are to be held. It has been found that more crops have been planted in Prince William county, Virginia, than have ever been put into the ground since the civil war. Alleged crops are now growing where none have grown in the memory of the present generation. Horses, mules and lean cattle have been imprisoned in the narrow confines of barnyards, where they look over the fences at scrubby fields of corn with great surprise. Just when the farmers expect these crops to mature and be ready for harvest, surpasses the understanding of the war department's agents. The husbandmen of that region must anticipate a very mild winter that will allow for the ripening of grain and corn planted so late. What enhanced the surprise of Gen. Corbin's representatives at the condition they found on Bull Run battlefield, was that this particular region was selected principally for the reason that there was a preponderance of pasture lands, for the greater portion of it was not under cultivation. Aside from the historical interest that attaches to the place, it was thought that here the maneuvers could be held with a minimum of damages.

In explanation of these delayed crops it is stated that it was long after the regular planting time when the official announcement of the maneuver location was made, and that corn that is just peeping from the ground on the first day in September furnishes just as substantial a ground for a claim for damages against the government, when it is trampled under the feet of marching troops, as if the stalks stood six feet out of the ground and each held up the burden of 10 fat ears. Officers who planned these maneuvers believed the few fertile fields that usually break a monotonous vista of wornout tobacco plantations and stony pasture land could easily be avoided in the work of the maneuvers. But apparently every foot of land capable of receiving a plow point had one thrust into the barren soil within a week after orders for the maneuvers came out. Only thickly wooded territory and rough acres that are candidates for stone quarries escaped. If the soldiers are to dodge the growing crops in Prince William county, it will be by conducting the maneuvers in airships and balloons.

A Virginia congressman is prominent in this sudden development of agriculture in Prince William county. John Franklin Rixey, representing the Eighth Virginia district, is one of the patriots in congress. Many times has he admitted as much on the floor of the house, in impassioned words that trailed out in many pages of "leave to print," because the patience of his colleagues was not as long as his eloquence on the topic of the fatherland. As a member of the naval affairs committee, and a prominent one, Representative Rixey has been known to draw tears from the stenographers with his picture of "Old Glory" flaming on distant seas above white hulls and frowning guns, for the admiration of the freeborn and the terror of tyrants.

He furnished practical evidence of this love for his country when he devoted time and attention to aiding Gen. Corbin in advance preparations for these maneuvers in his congressional district. Incidentally, Mr. Rixey owns a tract of land in Prince William county, about two miles square or so. It is barren land. The army officers felt relief when they planned the maneuvers to include as many movements as possible over this tract. Here they would be protected against exorbitant demands for damages, they promised each other. But it has been reported to Gen. Corbin that every foot of Congressman Rixey's property, not occupied by roads, fences or buildings, has bloomed with scrub corn. Probably Mr. Rixey intends to have it plowed under for fertilizer, for this corn holds forth no promise of fruitfulness. And probably Mr. Rixey would ask no payment at the hands of the government for damage to fertilizer. But Gen. Corbin is taking no chances. In sorrowful wrath he has ordered the plan of maneuvers changed to keep every wheel, hoof and foot at a safe distance from the Rixey demesne. He threatens with penalties of something akin to sudden death, the soldier or officer who steps on the Rixey scrub corn. All around that tract, horse, foot and artillery will march and countermarch, charge, retreat and skirmish, but the Rixey farm will be avoided as if a pest had headquarters there. Meanwhile, the farmers of Prince William county are anticipating a great harvest—payment in cash for the first crops much of their land has borne in years.

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In a corridor of the state department hangs a large oil painting of the bey of Tunis. It is a fine work of art, and was presented to this government either by the bey himself, or by some other potentate, a good many years ago. This painting formerly hung in the office of Judge Adee, assistant secretary of state, but it was removed from that room for good and sufficient reasons, to-wit:

Judge Adee is recognized as one of the ablest men in the state department. He has held important posts in the service and is an authority upon diplomatic matters, but he is handicapped by deafness. One of the events of Judge Adee's daily routine is that he takes his luncheon every day precisely at noon. His messenger has his instructions, and exactly on the point of noon, he brings into the assistant's office a tray containing a pot of tea and a modest portion of some light food. This tray the messenger deposits upon the chief's desk and taps him lightly on the shoulder to call his attention to it. If Judge Adee does not turn his attention to the lunch the messenger again taps him on the shoulder, and if that does not suffice he sets the tray on the secretary's desk, immediately in front of him, no matter what he may be doing. All of this is in accordance with instructions.

A. A. Adee.

One day the messenger went on his annual vacation, but before leaving he gave his substitute elaborate instructions regarding the chief's luncheon. The new man made mental note of everything, and as the noon hour arrived he carried out the instructions to the letter. It happened that on this day Judge Adee had received instructions from Secretary Hay to prepare an opinion upon some matter that demanded immediate attention, and he was working away like a steam engine, thoroughly absorbed in his task, when the new messenger tapped him on the shoulder to call his attention to the luncheon. Judge Adee went ahead with his work, without giving the slightest thought to the messenger, who, following orders, again touched the chief's arm and pointed to the lunch tray. Finding this of no avail the messenger prepared to carry out the third stage of the program, and, picking up the tray, he deposited it in front of the assistant secretary, upon the sheets of paper on which he was writing.

Even this did not seem to disturb Judge Adee, seriously, for he merely picked up the tray with both hands and hurled it back over his head, whereupon he proceeded with his work. The pot of tea went out of the window, and a generous slice of pumpkin pie struck the bey of Tunis between the eyes. After Judge Adee finished he called for his lunch and was somewhat surprised to learn how he had disposed of it. Soon after this the bey of Tunis was moved.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt is considered one of the most fortunate girls in the world. Her life is one round of good times, though the pleasures that most girls would envy her no doubt sometimes grow rather dull and stale. During the social season here in Washington she has certain duties to perform that may not be entirely to her liking, but which go with her position as the daughter of the president. She cannot always choose the social events she would wish to attend, if her own likes or dislikes were alone consulted, but must appear where her social duties call her. At the White House receptions and teas Miss Roosevelt often assists her mother to entertain. But the social season in the capital is brief, and at its close Miss Roosevelt is free to travel or accept any of the hundreds of invitations that are always at her disposal. The society leaders of every city in the country appreciate the honor of having her as their guest, and all of the best houses are thus open to her. But she has a host of personal friends whom she usually favors, in addition to paying a round of visits to her grandmother and other relatives each year. It is said that Miss Roosevelt has a private income that she inherited from her mother, the first wife of the president; but aside from that, her father, while not a rich man, has means sufficient to permit her to travel as she pleases and to dress as becomes her station.

Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Miss Roosevelt receives so much attention and is so petted, that it would be little wonder if her head was somewhat turned by it all, and if she was what might be called a "spoiled child." She and her father and mother are close friends, and she usually defers to the judgment of Mrs. Roosevelt in the matter of gowns and in the acceptance of invitations from her friends. Miss Roosevelt has learned many things since she came to live at the White House, and one of them is the value of silence on politics or public affairs. It is very seldom that she will make any statement for publication, as she realizes that what might seem a very harmless utterance to her might be given a greater importance by the public. Recently she has been quoted by a New York newspaper as saying that she believed her father would be elected, and at the same time took occasion to deny a statement made in the newspapers to the effect that she once wore a live snake as an ornament. Even these statements, simple as they may appear, may call down upon her a gentle reminder from the pater to the effect that she had better enjoy her summer in other ways than talking to reporters. All in all, Miss Roosevelt appears to be just a good, average, American girl, with a little more than the average good fortune.

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The positive refusal of Elihu Root, former secretary of war, to become a candidate for governor of New York, was a disappointment to many of his and President Roosevelt's friends here in Washington. They had known that Mr. Root was not desirous of becoming governor of the Empire state, but they thought he would accept the nomination as a concession to the wishes of his friends, and to the interests of the Republican party in the state. For, it is admitted by everyone, that Mr. Root would add strength to the ticket as the candidate for governor. There are those who declare that Mr. Root has his eye fixed upon the nomination for the presidency in 1908, and that his actions at this time are all with a view to that eventuality. But this is a pure speculation that is not shared by the men who know Mr. Root best. There is no denying the fact that he has proved himself to be of presidential size, but the next Republican national convention is a far way in the future. When Mr. Root left the cabinet he told his friends that his object was solely to resume the practice of law. He is not a rich man. As secretary of war he was receiving the munificent salary of $8,000 a year, and probably spending twice that sum for living expenses. He has reached that time in life when he realizes that if he is to gather a competence for himself and his family he must do it now. In short, Mr. Root determined that he could no longer afford to work for the government for $8,000 a year, when he could readily earn $100,000 a year at the practice of his profession. Since his retirement from the cabinet he has already been retained in several large cases that would indicate generous fees, although a great deal of his time has been taken up with politics. Mr. Root is not the first cabinet member who has been confronted with the necessity of resigning his portfolio. Mr. Moody, the former secretary of the navy, had fully determined upon resigning and was only prevented by his transfer to the head of the department of justice, which position, it is understood, he has consented to retain for only a short time. He, too, realizes that this is the time to saw wood, and a partnership in the leading law firm of Massachusetts is yawning for him. It is understood that Charles Emory Smith resigned as postmaster general for the same reason. Instances of this kind go to demonstrate the disproportion of the salaries paid to its higher officials by this government. The president's salary of $50,000 was considered a generous remuneration at the time it was raised to that figure from $25,000, but nowadays it is recognized as entirely too small, when the expenses to which the president is put in the maintenance of his official position are considered. There is scarcely a cabinet officer who does not make a pecuniary sacrifice, and sometimes a very serious one, when he goes to work for the government at $8,000 a year.

Elihu Root.

Would-Be Kings Find A Quixotic Champion

BY E. L. SNELL

QUEEN MARY IV OF ENGLAND AT LEAST THAT WOULD BE HER TITLE IF LORD ASHBURNHAM HAD HIS WAY

LORD ASHBURNHAM

LATEST PORTRAIT OF DON CARLOS THE ASHBURNHAM CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE OF SPAIN

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE Headquarters of the Employment Bureau for Misfit Monarchs

MANY and various are the ways of getting rid of money practiced by members of the British perage, but the method employed by the Earl of Ashburnham is the most picturesque, romantic—and effective. He devotes all the money he can raise to the lost causes of Europe. He has a touching faith in the divine right of kings. Whether monarchs be good, bad or indifferent, this modern survivor of mediaeval nobility contends that the people should submit dutifully to whatever ruler is thrust upon them by the accident of birth.

At one time or another nearly every nation of Europe has tumbled a king off his throne and substituted some other in his place—or else tried its hand at governing itself. So it happens that there are lots of beggarly descendants of deposed monarchs who aspire to kingdoms—and they all find a warm supporter in Lord Ashburnham. As far as his means permit he supplies them with the cash to carry on their intrigues. Most of them have no more chance of regaining what their unworthy ancestors lost than they have of laying hold of the moon. But that makes no difference to this quixotic peer. His purse is still open to them. In England he is working for the return of a Stuart to the throne. With regard to France he is a Royalist and would like to see the republic smashed. He supports the pretensions of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne.

Everywhere he backs the claimant who has the straighiest family tree behind him, regardless of other considerations. There is hardly an ambassador or minister sent to England by a European court who is not specially instructed to keep an eye on Lord Ashburnham and his visitors. He is—or rather was—a very rich man, but his singular devotion to the would-be kings and queens of Europe has greatly impoverished him. But for the fact that the family estates are entailed he would have sacrificed them long ago. To the average unimaginative British peer, Lord Ashburnham's unselfish enthusiasm seems worse folly far than that displayed by the usual type of reckless spendthrift, because it absorbs all the money he can scrape together and he has nothing to show for it—not even the memory of a good time. He is like a man who plays the races, but insists always on backing horses that figure only among the "also ran."

Secretly Married.

The noble earl is now 60 years old and his once dark hair is fast turning gray. He is of medium height, but about him there is an unmistakable air of distinction which is emphasized by his charming manners, as might be expected of one who has mingled so much with descendants of royalty. He was 38 when he succeeded to his title and estates. For some years prior to that, and for long years afterwards, he was regarded as a great catch by aristocratic mamas with eligible daughters, for the Ashburnham domain comprises 24,000 acres. He married in 1888 the daughter of a certain Robert Chaplin, but, for no other reason apparently than a love of mystery, the marriage was kept secret until seven years later, and five years after his daughter was born. Society had not been acquainted with the house of Chaplin, and the marriage came as a great shock to Vanity Fair, which had paid such sedulous court to the "bachelor earl" as he was commonly called. Mortified mothers held many little private indignation meetings over it and condoled with one another for the "sell" which had been practiced upon them.

Perhaps because of some of the things that were then said, Lord Ashburnham abandoned London and has never since passed a night in it. He had the superb town residence of the family—Ashburnham house in aristocratic Dover street—pulled down and in its place erected a series of costly flats, thereby adding considerably to his rent roll. These flats overlook the gardens of Devonshire house, the town residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of them is occupied by the "New Almack's," where feminine swelldom gathers to gamble.

The Countess of Ashburnham died some four years ago. She led a secluded life, but the few of the earl's old friends who met her declared her to be a refined and charming woman. She left only one child, a girl, now 14 years old, who is being educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Roehampton, near London, for the earl long ago became a Roman Catholic and in religious matters displays the proverbial zeal of the convert.

For many years the earl has made his home at Ashburnham house, near Hastings. It is a large but comparatively modern house, with none of the battlements and towers which lend such picturesque effects to many of the stately homes of England's nobility.

Sold Family Treasures.

At one time it contained a rare assortment of works of art and other treasures, but most of these have ben sold by Lord Ashburnham to provide the means of prolonging the intrigues of impecunious claimants to the thrones which they will never occupy. Among these was a collection of antique Bibles and missals, said to be among the finest in the world, and which Lord Ashburnham's father treasured above all his other possessions. This sale lasted a fortnight and realized a large sum, but it didn't stay long in Lord Ashburnham's pockets.

The same drain on his resources has caused him to cut down his expenses in all directions. In lieu of all the forty servants whom his father maintained, Lord Ashburnham contrives to keep house with considerably less than half that number. The gardener was told some time ago that the gardens would be kept up only to the extent that they were made self-supporting. All the horses that once filled the extensive stables have been sold. When the earl wants to take a drive or pay a visit he hires a carriage from a neighboring livery. But though the estate generally is much neglected now, it is a magnificent one of rolling park and woodland, stretching nine miles from gate to gate.

The big house still contains some treasures and relics which even Lord Ashburnham's devotion to lost causes will never permit him to part with. In a tiny octagonal room on the ground floor the earl keeps a curious picture which was given to him by the Duchess of Madrid, the wife of Don Carlos of Spain. It is a species of allegorical puzzle, the meaning of which the owner himself acknowledges he has not yet succeeded in deciphering. In the center is the head and shoulders, life size, of a handsome young cavalier. Surrounding it are various small pictures which, it is supposed, illustrate incidents in the career of this cavalier. In one he is depicted addressing a mob. In another is shown a woman stretched on a sick bed. A third shows the cavalier bringing a doctor to see her. Who is the cavalier, or by whom it was painted, is not known, but the earl is convinced that the picture is precious.

The Only Promising Pretender.

At any rate, the high value he sets on this painting affords a measure of the earl's devotion to the Carlist cause. Probably among all the claimants to thrones whom Lord Ashburnham is backing, Don Carlos is the only one who stands any chance, small though it now seems, of ever

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.)

How Curtin Was Nominated.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

THE year 1860 came upon us pregnant with the most momentous events of the century. It dated the second great political revolution, and the third distinct epoch, in the history of the republic. The Federal party came into power with Washington, and ruled during the 12 years of the two terms of Washington and one of the elder Adams, when Jefferson won the first substantial revolution in the politics of the nation. Jefferson's battle was against the illiberal Federal views, which demanded a government of centralized power, while Jefferson battled for government of the people. The policy established by the Jefferson revolution ruled the country for 60 years. All of the presidents during that time were not distinctly Democratic, as Adams, who was elected by the house in 1825, although nominated as a member of the then existing Republican party that later became the Democratic party, was drifting away from his old political affiliations and made an entirely independent administration. The two Whig presidents—Harrison, elected in 1840, and Taylor, in 1848—brought no material reversal of the general Democratic policy established by Jefferson in 1800, that gave us the acquisition of Louisiana and all our Pacific and southern extension of territory; but 1860 brought a revolution that ended the Democratic party as a ruling power of the nation. Two Democratic presidents have been elected since 1860, but, even with the strong personality of Cleveland in the executive chair during two terms, no permanent change was made in the policy of the government.

A decided political revolution was generally expected in 1860, but none then dreamed that it would mean anything more than merely halting the extension of the slave power, and liberalizing the policy of the government in the support of free industries against the slave labor of the south. Had it been generally believed in 1860 that the election of Lincoln would bring the bloodiest civil war of modern times and the sudden and complete overthrow of slavery at the point of the bayonet, it is doubtful whether the popular vote of the country would have invited such an appalling entertainment. The sectional feeling was greatly intensified by the earnest and constantly growing agitation that began with the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854 and had continued to convulse the country by the desperate struggles over Kansas, with the battle for a free state then unsettled. The north believed that the south was more bombastic than earnest in the threat of provoking civil war for the protection of slavery, and the south believed that the northern people were mere money-getters, ready to yield anything rather than accept fraternal conflict.

Had the north and the south justly understood each other, as they should have done when remembering the common heroism exhibited by northern and southern soldiers on every battlefield, there would have been no Civil war. It was common in those days to hear demagogues on the stump in the north declare that in the event of secession, the women of the north would sweep away the bombastic south with their brooms, and like demagogues of the south told how, in the event of civil war, they would march to Boston and command their obedient slaves on Bunker Hill. How it was possible for the bravest and noblest people of the world thus to misunderstand each other merely because of irritating sectional divisions, must be incomprehensible to any intelligent student of the present day. The people of the north and the south were of the same blood; they had the same proud traditions; their heroism and their grandeur in field and forum had been established side by side in every triumph, and only the madness of the fiercest passion could have made either section assume that cowardice could be an attribute of the American people, north or south. The most fearful atonement was made for this strange misunderstanding of each other, and there is nothing in Grecian or Roman story that equals the heroism of the soldiers of the blue and gray in four years of the bloodiest conflict.

A Second Victory.

The second victory of the opposition to Democracy in Pennsylvania was achieved in the fall of 1859, and it was notice to all that Pennsylvania was debatable ground for the great battle of 1860, with chances largely in favor of another defeat for the Democracy. So earnest were the people in forcing the unity of political action by the various elements which were not in hearty sympathy with each other, that the leaders who were ambitious for promotion by the success of the new organization were compelled to avoid disturbing the unity of the opposition forces by individual ambition, but as soon as the election of 1859 had recorded a decided opposition victory, a host of candidates were suddenly sprung upon the new People's party for the office of governor and United States senator.

Curtin and Cameron had become implacably estranged in their desperate contest for the senatorship in 1855, and from that time until the close of their political careers they never met or exchanged the ordinary courtesies of life except on ceremonial occasions. They became intensely embittered against each other in the three months' struggle for the senatorship five years before, and reconciliation, or even the restoration of the ordinary civilities of life, was made impossible by a personal reproach put upon Curtin by Cameron when he had several of his political friends about him in a convivial mood, during the heat of the senatorial struggle. The only time that I ever knew Curtin and Cameron to meet in conference was the morning after Sumter had surrendered, when Curtin with myself as chairman of the military committee of the senate, was summoned hastily to Washington to confer with the president, the secretary of war and Gen. Scott as to the action necessary for Pennsylvania to take to meet the Civil war that had been forced upon us.

In the raising and furnishing of troops in Pennsylvania many serious differences arose between Gov. Curtin and Secretary Cameron, as both were probably inclined to judge the actions of each other harshly. When such disputes became serious, Lincoln invariably summoned me to Washington to confer with Cameron and himself on the subject, and in every instance the difficulties were adjusted and accepted by both Cameron and Curtin. My relations with Cameron were always personally pleasant, and while he was very earnestly opposed to me politically as a close and ardent friend of Curtin, he had confidence that I would always fulfill any obligations which I assumed. Cameron embarrassed Curtin very seriously on several occasions by giving special authority to favorites to raise regiments in Pennsylvania. Armed with the authority of the war department, with all necessary expenses paid, the prospective colonel would locate in Philadelphia, or some section of the state, to raise a regiment, and as a rule they did not make much progress. Indeed, some of them were not in haste to fill their regiment and get into the field, as they were enjoying a good time and were well paid while on recruiting duty. A number of such embryo regiments were located in different parts of Pennsylvania when a requisition was made upon the state for additional troops, and Curtin, always prompt in response to the call of the government, at once declared his purpose to consolidate the various embryo regiments, appoint the officers and make them part of the quota.

Curtin Justified.

In this Curtin was entirely warranted by the constitution and the laws, as his right was absolute to appoint the officers of regiments. He communicated with the secretary of war, officially announcing his right and his duty and asking the secretary to issue his order to the recruiting colonels he had authorized to consolidate their regiments under the direction of the governor, but Cameron promptly and positively refused. Curtin and Attorney General Meredith went over the case very carefully, resulting in Meredith drawing an order to be signed by the secretary of war, directing the consolidation of the regiments under the authority of the governor, and I was requested to take the order to Cameron, then visiting his home at Lochiel, and explain why his signature was a necessity. Assuming that he would promptly refuse to sign the order, Mr. Meredith prepared for Curtin a letter to the president, stating the governor's right under the constitution and the laws of the state, and demanding that they should be respected by the national government, as it was the only way in which he could be relieved of painful embarrassment and grave obstacles in filling the quota of the state. My instructions were to present the order to Cameron at his home, and and if he refused to sign it to take a train that night to Washington and present the letter and order to the president.

I reached Cameron's home in the evening some time after dark, and, as usual, was received with courtesy. I

ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Pennsylvania's Great War Governor.

presented the order to him, and before he had time to read it, I explained the governor's rights, which Cameron doubtless knew, and urged him to harmonize the effort to fill our quota by signing the order. He read it carefully and deliberated for some time, when he finally answered that he would refuse to sign the order. He insisted that he was trying to aid the governor in furnishing troops from Pennsylvania, and that to sign the order would be to confess that he had exceeded his authority in a manner injurious to various persons to organize regiments. He gave his answer very courteously and expressed his regret that there should be any difficulty between the state executive and the war department in such a crisis.

I took the order, placed it in my pocket, and, while putting on my overcoat, I remarked that I regretted his refusal to sign the paper, not only because it opened an unpleasant issue between him and the governor, but because I was compelled to proceed to Washington that night to deliver the order and a letter in my possession to the president, explaining the situation and demanding the revocation of the secretary's order as a matter of right to the governor.

Cameron evidently knew that a letter from Curtin to Lincoln defining the governor's rights and duties which were absolutely undisputed could have but one result. He asked me to sit down and talk the matter over. We had a very earnest, frank but always kind and courteous discussion of the question for some time. I told Cameron that the president could do no less than direct him to issue the order, and it would make public a political scandal that would weaken the power of the state in furnishing troops, and I appealed to him not only for his own sake, but for the interests of the state, to end the dispute there by signing the order. He asked me to give it to him again, and when I did so he signed it promptly without any exhibition of unkindness toward Curtin or any others, and handed it back to me. This act of Cameron removed a multitude of troubles which had grown up in the state in organizing and furnishing troops. The dispute between the governor and secretary of war had been wisely withheld from the public, and the order of the secretary directing the consolidation of the various embryo regiments was made public by the governor as though it were the voluntary act of the war department and thereafter no attempt was made to encroach upon the prerogatives of the state executive.

A Logical Candidate.

Curtin was the logical candidate for governor of the opposition that was united under the People's party flag. He was known as altogether the most effective popular campaigner in the state, and he had exhibited great administrative ability as secretary of the commonwealth under Pollock, especially in the advancement of our free school system. He was a man of the most genial and fascinating manners, and was the special favorite of the younger element of the party. Cameron was intensely hostile to him, and saw that unless he played a bold hand with reasonable success, Curtin would be nominated and elected as governor and be strongly entrenched in the citadel of power of the new political organization. While, as a rule, the followers of Cameron and Curtin shared the prejudices of the chiefs, there were a number of men, and some of them quite prominent in political power, who supported Curtin for governor as the most available of the candidates presented, but who were personally and politically friendly to Cameron as well. They were ready to serve Cameron in any movement for his own advancement, but unwilling to desert Curtin in doing so.

Cameron was one of the most sagacious political leaders of his day, and was heroic in effort when he had decided upon his plan of operations. He knew that he could not be nominated for president, as in the political conditions then existing he was simply an impossible candidate, but as he would be without a competitor for the presidency in Pennsylvania, he decided to make an aggressive battle ostensibly for the presidential nomination. He was formally announced as a candidate for the presidency by his friends, and a very active campaign made to secure his indorsement by the state conventon that was to nominate a candidate for governor. It was a masterly movement on the part of Cameron, regardless of its utter hopelessness. It gave him a strong position in which to wield his power against the nomination of Curtin, and it would also give him special prominence for cabinet or other national honors if the Republicans elected the president. The Cameron campaign was pressed as Cameron always pressed his battles, persistently and methodically, and some time before the convention met it was generally conceded that Cameron would receive a decided majority in the convention for president, and that Curtin would be nominated for governor. In point of fact in a convention of 133 members, Cameron had about 80 who were ready to support him for president, and Curtin had about a like number who were ready to support him for governor, and yet Cameron and Curtin both played to the limit in hostility to each other.

Two Competitors.

There were two prominent competitors of Curtin in the contest for governor. They were John Covode of Westmoreland, and David Taggart of Northumberland. Cameron shrewdly planned to divide the party as much as possible by multiplying candidates for governor, and Covode and Taggart were regarded as the two men, one of whom would ultimately be chosen on which to unite the opposition to Curtin. Thomas M. Howe, a highly respected congressman from Allegheny, was brought into the field to divert the strength of Curtin, as was Levi Kline of Lebanon, but the man upon whom Cameron intended ultimately to unite the opposition forces was Covode and he was altogether the strongest of the opposing candidates.

Covode attained great distinction as a political leader. He was a man of great sagacity, strong natural intellectual force, with little culture and rather inclined to take pride in his crude ways and expressions. He was elected to congress in the Westmoreland Democratic district by the Know Nothing whirl of 1854 and early became a very aggressive leader in opposition to the slave power that was seeking to force slavery into Kansas and Nebraska; was elected to his fourth consecutive term in the popular branch of congress and he was chairman of the committee that went to Kansas and investigated the efforts that had been made to overthrow the rule of the bona fide residents. He was an expert in knowing how to develop all the bad political phases of the movement against free Kansas and with a man of Representative Howard's ability and accomplishments to write a report, Covode's presentation of the wrongs of Kansas became the political text-book of the Republican party. He was a man of tireless energy, clean personal record, a master student of human nature and was one of the most skillful of all our prominent men in managing a campaign for himself. He retired from congress in 1863, but did not abate his interest in politics. He was sent south by President Johnson in 1865 to aid in Johnson's reconstruction, but Covode soon rebelled against it and retired. He was renominated for congress in 1868, and was elected and in 1870 made his final political battle for congress against Henry B. Foster, the ablest Democrat of the district, and was successful.

Covode was a man of liberal means, a most tireless worker, personally popular, and Cameron confidently counted upon his ability to give Covode sufficient support in the state convention to nominate him for governor. Taggart had been elected to the state senate in 1854 in the Northumberland and Dauphin district, but bitterly opposed Cameron's election to the senate in 1855. Cameron resented this opposition of his own immediate senator by severely retaliating upon Taggart and his family, taking from them the control of the Northumberland bank that gave a livelihood to Taggart's father and increased his own revenues as attorney for the bank.

Reconciled Differences.

A few years later Taggart decided that Cameron was a dangerous enemy and they reconciled their differences upon terms which Taggart confidently believed would bring Cameron to his support for governor. He did not assume that Cameron was pledged to support him, but he did not doubt that he would be the Cameron candidate in the end. He lacked the strength and some important personal qualities possessed by Covode, and Cameron in the end logically concentrated his strength on the strongest candidate and had Cameron not been caught by Curtin's friends in the convention in a position much like that of Hooker's bull, who was fast on the fence and could neither hook in front nor kick behind, it is quite possible that Covode would have been nominated.

There were fully 80 men in the convention who were positively pledged or instructed for Curtin, and 67 was a majority, but by the time the convention met the friends of Curtin discovered that half a dozen or more of the men positively pledged to support him had been switched to Covode. Nearly the whole of the night before the meet-

ing of the convention was devoted by Curtin's friends to getting his stragglers into line, but when the convention met the next day we were in grave doubt as to our ability to hold a majority for Curtin.

Fortunately Cameron pressed his nomination for the presidency as the first duty of the body. It was an unusually able assembly, with Gov. Pollock in the chair, and such able anti-Cameron representatives as Tom Marshall of Allegheny, and District Attorney Mann of Philadelphia, while Scofield of Warren, a man of unusual ability, championed the Cameron cause and stood with heroic fidelity in support of Curtin. A resolution was offered nominating Gen. Cameron for the presidency, and instructing the delegates-at-large to support him in the national convention. No other name was presented, and the delegates were compelled to vote directly for or against conferring the honor upon Cameron. Protracted and somewhat acrimonious debate was had upon the resolution in which Tom Marshall, one of the ablest and most fearless of the western Republicans, denounced Cameron unsparingly as a presidential candidate, and declared that he could go out any dark night and grab 50 men who were better fitted for the position than Cameron.

Scofield ably supported Cameron, and sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, while Senator Mumma, who represented Cameron's home county, took the laboring oar of managing the Cameron side and defended his cause with great earnestness. When the vote was finally taken, 44 of us voted squarely against the adoption of the resolution, and about 80 voted for Cameron, with a few who did not respond.

Cameron shrewdly sought to temper the opposition somewhat by proposing David Wilmot and Thaddeus Stevens, neither of whom was for Cameron, as two of the four delegates-at-large. He relied upon them obeying their instructions, which they did, but neither attempted to advance Cameron's nomination at Chicago. The question then arose as to how the district delegates should be chosen. As Cameron was weak with the Republican people in the state I made a blind stroke to call him to a halt on the Curtin issue by offering a resolution providing that the district delegates should be chosen by the people of their respective districts and not by the convention, and to my surprise, after I had spoken briefly in support of the motion, Mumma followed with a motion to adjourn until the next morning. Although coming from a Cameron leader I was very glad to accept it, and the convention adjourned, neither side knowing precisely where they stood, although the Curtin men did not know how weak the Cameron men were on the question of selecting a Cameron delegation by the convention.

Sought Compromise.

Very early in the evening Alexander Cummings, then editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and ex-Senator Haldeman of York, both very earnest Cameron men, sent for me to meet them in a private room in the same hotel where I was staying. I joined them at once, and they informed me that they had come to effect a compromise on the question of electing the district delegates to the national convention. I asked them why they did not defeat my resolution that was still pending before the convention, and they frankly informed me that they had not done so because they had not votes enough. They said:

"You want Curtin for governor, we want Cameron for president, and we are here with the knowledge and by the advice of Cameron himself to adjust the difficulty on the basis of giving Curtin the nomination for governor."

I told them that as they had come from Cameron I certainly must confer with Curtin before I could propose to accept any definite proposition, and we adjourned for an hour. I immediately hastened to Curtin's room, locked the door, told him of the situation and asked him to go over the list who could be relied upon to stand by Curtin, and I proposed that the negotiations with Cameron's representatives should require them to return to us 10 delegates who had been elected for Curtin, but who had been taken from us by Cameron. I suggested to Curtin as a compromise proposition that I should agree to modify my resolution to authorize the delegates in the convention from any congressional district, to decide for themselves whether they would name delegates to be chosen by the convention or whether they would refer the choice of district delegates back to the people, to which Curtin agreed.

I met Cummings and Haldeman soon thereafter and gave them my ultimatum, viz.: First, that they should return to Curtin 10 delegates originally chosen for him, each of whom I named, who must come to Curtin personally and pledge their support to him, and that if that were done at once I would move to modify my resolution as Curtin had agreed to it. I named among the delegates to be returned to Curtin my own associate and others, who, like him, had been honestly committed to Curtin, but were taken from him by the power of Cameron. They were quite willing to give us the 10 delegates or even more, as they meant the adjustment to involve the nomination of Curtin, but begged to be excused from compelling the men they had taken from us to return to their allegiance to Curtin. I peremptorily refused, and they finally assented, and every one of the delegates named came in person and pledged themselves to Curtin before midnight.

They accepted the other proposition very willingly as to the district delegates, but insisted that I should give the example of electing the delegates from my own district. It would have been difficult then to find two men in my district fitted for the position of national delegate who were friendly to Cameron, but I finally agreed to elect delegates and to send two men of high position, neither of whom were friendly to Cameron, but who I pledged to vote with the delegation.

It is quite possible that Curtin might have been defeated but for this act in the Cameron program that enabled Curtin's friends to make reprisals. When the convention met the next morning Judge Hale of Bellefonte, Curtin's immediate representative, offered a compromise resolution as an amendment to mine, as had been arranged, and it was promptly accepted by Mr. Mumma and myself and unanimously adopted. Curtin's nomination followed on the second ballot, when he received 74 votes to 27 for Lovode, 16 for Taggart, 10 for Howe and a dozen scattering. Such is the story of the inner history of Curtin's nomination for governor.

Peace in British Industry.

By JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

THE most remarkable feature of British industry during recent years has been the comparative absence of strikes. During the last 10 years especially the number of strikes has continually diminished, and in 1902 there were fewer of these conflicts than at any time during the last 10 years. Not only the number of strikes but the number of men affected, the number of working days lost and the amount of money expended by both sides have been gradually diminished.

The principal cause of this comparative peace in British industry has been the recognition in the fullest and freest way of the trade unions and the creation of boards of conciliation and other machinery for the settlement of disputes. These boards of conciliation grew up as soon as the unions were recognized, and now exist in most of the important trades of the kingdom. In 1902 there were 57 of these boards which were known to have settled controversies and almost 1,500 cases were brought before their attention. Of these cases, one-half were settled either by conciliation or by arbitration and the other half were withdrawn or were settled by private agreement independently of the boards. It is interesting to note that, as in America, the two parties when left to themselves usually agreed. Of the cases settled by the boards, over three-fourths were arranged by the parties themselves, and in only one-fourth of the cases was it found necessary or advisable to call in an arbitrator. The importance of the settlement of 1,500 possible disputes cannot be exaggerated and this settlement could only have been effected after a full and free recognition of the unions.

There was a time in England, as in America, when the unions were not recognized and when war and not peace was the chronic condition of industry. Within the limits of an article of this size, it is, of course, impossible to trace the growth of the general movement toward recognition and peace in all industries, but what has occurred in one industry, as for instance the coal industry, is more or less true of others.

In a large measure the prosperity of Great Britain has always depended upon its coal mines. Until three years ago the output of coal in Great Britain was greater than that of any other country in the world, and though she has now been outstripped by the United States, the number of miners in the United Kingdom is still far greater than in any other country in the world. In the year 1902 there were considerably over 800,000 men employed in the mines of the United Kingdom. These men are for the most part well organized. It is remarkable how rapidly the coal miners have developed their organizations in recent years, there being about a quarter of a million men organized in 1887 and over half a million men, or over a quarter of all the trades' unionists in the kingdom, organized into miners' unions in 1901.

It was the miners who, among others, led in the movement towards conciliation and arbitration, but for many years they met with the greatest difficulties. Before 1840 the condition of the miners was unspeakably bad, and during the 30 years from 1842 to 1871, the miners of Northumberland struggled continuously for recognition. It was in the latter year that the Northumberland miners were finally recognized, and the experiment was so successful that recognition gradually followed in the other mining counties of Great Britain, and general agreements were everywhere made with the miners' organizations.

The Trouble With a Sliding Scale.

In casting about for a basis upon which to form agreements, the unions accepted the principle of the sliding scale. The sliding scale is based upon the idea that wages must follow prices and that when the price of coal rises, wages must rise, and when prices fall, wages must fall. Although this sliding scale was highly praised at first and was joyously hailed as the solution of the whole labor problem, it soon began to show defects. In bad times the sliding scale led to price cutting of the most reckless sort, and wages fell below a point at which it was possible to maintain a decent standard of living. The miners, especially in Yorkshire, demanded that sliding scale or no sliding scale, a certain minimum of wage must be guaranteed, and it was claimed that prices could not and should not regulate wages. The miners asserted, and this is now the contention of trades' unionists throughout the world, that wages must regulate prices up to the point of guaranteeing a minimum living wage and that no industry or business that cannot guarantee this living wage has a moral or economic right of existence.

This principle has now been adopted, at least in a qualified sense, throughout the mining industry of Great Britain, and it has been taken up and accepted by other industries. There now exist in the various mining counties of Great Britain joint boards of conciliation, whose duty it is to regulate wages according to the state of the industry. The important thing, however, is that a maximum and a minimum wage are established, so that the employer knows that he will not have to pay above a certain amount, and the workman is assured that wages will not fall below a certain rate. Between these two points the rate of wages may oscillate according to the state of the industry, wages rising in good times and falling in bad, but the normal average state of the industry seems in the past to have given the miners something like 15 per cent above the guaranteed minimum.

In these arrangements for joint agreements between the mine owners and the mine workers everything is done to insure peace as far as possible. The agreements are made for indefinite periods, subject to termination upon three months' notice upon either side. The joint committees are made up of an equal number of representatives from each side, usually amounting to 14 or 15. Wherever possible, the agreements are made without the intervention of an arbitrator or outside person, but permanent arrangements exist for the appointment of a fair-minded and disinterested chairman, whose services may be called upon in the event of a failure to agree. The manner of selecting this chairman is worthy of notice. Both sides attempt to agree upon the selection of a chairman who will act permanently, but it is determined in advance by the rules of the joint board that upon failure to agree upon a chairman the speaker of the house of commons will be requested to appoint a man who will act in this capacity. This system has worked admirably, both the miners and the operators appearing to place implicit confidence in the justice and fair-mindedness of the man appointed, even where they have failed to agree, and the selection has been made by the speaker of the house of commons.

The tendency in Great Britain is for the functions of the permanent chairman to become ever more important. When first called upon, he seeks to conciliate the parties and to bring them to a common agreement; but upon failure to accomplish this purpose he has the right to decide the case absolutely and to fix the wages at some point between the maximum and minimum. From this judgment there is no appeal. There is always a danger that an arbitrator will weaken the powers of the representatives of the two sides and encourage them to persist in unreasonable demands in the hope that the arbitrator may give them something, but it is noteworthy that in the British coal mining industry the great majority of the cases have been decided not by the arbitrator, but by common agreement between the parties.

Even after a general agreement has been arrived at many questions remain to be settled. The joint board cannot, of course, determine the wages of each individual man, but can merely fix general wages and conditions of labor. In order to obviate any possible causes of dispute under the agreement and to interpret fairly, agents—or, in other districts, joint boards—are selected in each county for the settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the general agreement. These boards of conciliation have been highly successful and have been renewed from year to year. The representatives of both sides appear to have great confidence in one another, and in spite of the fact that questions are often very technical, the board of conciliation will sometimes leave the settlement of a problem to the award of a single man who may be the representative either of the operators or of the miners. This board of conciliation is usually small, consisting of only six members on each side, and arrangements are made for arbitration by a permanent chairman in case the representatives of the two sides cannot agree. Only one case in 10, however, is settled by arbitration, the others being settled by agreement or voluntarily withdrawn or dismissed on account of lack of jurisdiction.

The above description is true of the conditions as they have existed in the British coal mining industry during the last 10 years. Within the last few months, however, a cloud has appeared upon the horizon and an attitude has been adopted by the coal owners which seems to put in danger the whole principle for which the men have been striving, while it threatens the peace of the coal mining industry. Ever since 1901 wages have fallen in the mining industry of Great Britain, and from the high wages which prevailed during the Boer war, the rate of pay has now declined until it has reached the minimum, which is about five shillings and sixpence (or $1 37) a day. Owing to the further fact that work is slack, due to the depression in business, the weekly earnings of the coal miners are very low.

The Minimum Wage in Danger.

To make matters worse the mine owners of Scotland have now served notice of their determination to reduce the minimum with the intention of enforcing a further reduction in wages. This, apparently, they have a legal right to do, provided that they give the men three months' notice. The men, however, feel, and have felt all along during the last 10 years, that the establishment of a minimum or living wage had been recognized by the coal owners and that any surrender of this principle would take away from the miners all protection and permit the unlimited and continued reduction of wages. The question is one of national importance. If a reduction of wages below the minimum can be effected in Scotland, it will inevitably be followed by a similar reduction of the minimum wage in other parts of Great Britain, and by a complete demoralization of the industry throughout the kingdom.

In the crisis the miners of Scotland have called upon their brethren in the English and Welsh mines to meet them in a conference to determine upon a single policy of united action in resisting the aggressions of the Scottish mine owners and in defense of the minimum wage. It is, of course, impossible to foresee what any conference will determine upon, but from such information as I have obtained it seems probable that unless the Scottish mine owners withdraw their demand for the abrogation of the minimum wage the result will be a total cessation of mining in Great Britain, as the English, Scotch and Welsh miners will defend this principle to the last ditch. It is the earnest hope of the miners' officials as well as of the leading men in the community, a hope expressed everywhere, that the Scottish mine owners may perceive the folly of their present attitude and may be persuaded to withdraw a demand which assails the fundamental principle upon which the peace movement has been based and which threatens the discontinuance of harmony in the coal industry of Great Britain.

Age of the Earth Re-estimated.

In a recent lecture, delivered before the Royal Institution, Ernest Rutherford called attention to a possible new phase of the problem as to the earth's age, which has resulted from the study of radium and its properties. It is believed that radium is matter—possibly primeval matter—undergoing dissolution. Other elements, such as iron, copper and gold, may have experienced a similar dissolution in the infinite past, or may now be undergoing it, yet so slowly that the phenomenon cannot be perceived. In this process radium gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, thousands of times greater than any chemical reaction, but there is almost no diminution in the substance itself.

Sir William Ramsay has shown that the energy existing in a pound of radium would probably continue to manifest itself for a period of 50,000 years. It is known, also, that while radium is found nowhere in quantity, it is widely diffused, and may occur more abundantly in the interior of the earth than at the surface. Considering these facts, there is some reason for assuming that the earth's internal heat may be due in part, at least, to the presence in the interior of radio-active substances.

The import of this conclusion is apparent. Lord Kelvin, in his classical researches, estimated that the age of the earth could not exceed 100,000,000 years, with the greater possibility in favor of 20,000,000 years. The conclusion was based upon the time required for a globe of the earth's mass to cool to the present condition. If, however, it is assumed that the internal heat is due to other causes than those connected with the primeval condition of the earth, the limits, as determined by Lord Kelvin, may be extended indefinitely. This would accord with the views of many geologists who are inclined to the opinion that even the maximum of 100,000,000 years is too brief a period to measure the evolution of life on the globe.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

LO, THE DAY OF THE SPELLBINDER COMETH

DEMOCRATS & REPUBLICANS GETTING READY FOR A WHIRLWIND SEASON OF PRESIDENTIAL TALK. THE SPELLBINDER. HIS METHODS & REWARDS

By NOEL Y. HARTE.

"ONCE more to the breach, dear friends, once more! All together now! Hip! hip! hooray! Tiger-r-r-r!"

Now is the accepted time with that eloquent confraternity known as the United Brotherhood of Campaign Spellbinders. Now is the heyday of the Demosthenes of Democracy, the Rockinghams of Republicanism, the Senecas of socialism. In his ground floor chamber of the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York city, Col. Lafayette Gleason is marshaling his cohorts and drilling them in fetching phrases in the interest of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, while in an upper chamber of Tammany hall Thomas C. T. Crain is gathering from far and near his little army of exhorters and apportioning off locations and dates after the manner of the most accomplished impresario.

And even now, above the roar of the busy city, may be heard wafting through an open window some terse period, some vehement charge or some appealing exordium in behalf of one political candidate or the other, delivered by the man who weaves the spell of plausibility over assembled thousands gathered under streamers and mottoed banners, to the strains of the campaign march, the hurrahs of the triumphant partisans, the blast of the bugle and the boom! boom! of cannon and drum.

It was James G. Blaine, that wizard in the art of phrasemaking, who invented the apt term "spellbinder" for the man who holds spellbound his audience with the magic of his wit and and political wisdom. It is he who binds the spell of his own or another's weaving. It is he who carries the inner spirit of the campaign and the movement it involves right down into the understanding of the people, the most intelligent and the lowliest, the audience of broadcloth and university degrees or of shirt sleeves and monosyllables.

History of the Phrase.

"Spellbinders" is a striking phrase, fitting the character as closely as the scabbard fits the blade, like so many words that rise from the lowly ranks of slang to be legitimatized by common usage. And what an army they are, and every year increasing! Every campaign brings out its new spellbinders, just as every battle brings forth new heroes for the world's admiration. And still the veterans hold their own. They also teach the young idea how to bind the spell after the most approved manner, establishing and maintaining schools of political eloquence where are drilled the ambitious candidates under one another's criticism, taught the exact manner of bringing out the strong truths of the platform in the most dramatic and telling form, the secrets of inflection, tone carrying voice, wit, pathos and all the thousand details of the spellbinder's art brought to the highest perfection.

Spellbinding today is not in the manner of old. It has changed with the conditions and the times, just as literature has changed. The frequenter of the campaign meeting today is by no means carried away with high-sounding phrases and pompous quotations from the classics and the masters of the Clay-Calhoun period. It may be deplored that the age of eloquence is dead, but this is not true, any more than literature is dead since we no longer revere the fustian of "Ossian," which Napoleon thought sublime, nor the platitudes of Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," which carried the day in the forties.

Our literature has hammered itself down to the essentials, and oratory has "followed fawning." The spellbinder today must have facts, all the facts, the essential facts. He must be able, moreover, to play them up in any light, with any audience, under any conditions. He must be the master of every situation that may unexpectedly confront him, ready with an apt answer to any pertinent or impertinent query that may be thrust at him from the pit or down from the third balcony. He must be master of his audience, but, above all, master of his theme.

Fashions in Speechmaking.

Your "complete spellbinder" recognizes two schools of campaign eloquence most in vogue at present. One of these names Bourke Cockran as its patron genius, the other Chauncey Depew. The former is the direct, forceful, hammering and altogether plain talk style of persuasion. The latter the suave, consciously triumphant, sometimes humorous, but always reserved (and by all means never vulgar) form of delivery. The former combats every adversary from every standpoint—flails him, excoriates him, hounds and pounds him if need be to put him down and out. The latter, on the contrary, is like Brutus when he says:

> There is no terror in your threats,
> For I am armed so strong in honesty
> That they pass by me as the idle wind
> Which I respect not.

The Depew school of spellbinding seems to recognize no adversary—ignores him, apparently, but pierces him through and through with rapier thrusts of irony; holds him up to ridicule and scorn, all the while wearing the air of conscious superiority and triumph, yet working, working, working silently, effectually, skillfully to accomplish the great desideratum. It stands to reason that one may follow the crowd and take one's choice.

Some one gave this general advice to the spellbinder: "Fill yourself with your subject, knock out the bung and let nature caper." This is more of the Cockran school, perhaps, but it is effective and wrings votes out of the multitude through all opposition, and, indeed, in spite of the voter's own set convictions. "The campaign crowd," said an old spellbinder, "differs from a theater crowd, the concert crowd, lecture or church congregation in many points."

First of all, the campaign crowd has paid no admission fee, and feels at liberty to get up and leave whenever a sentiment offends their sense of fitness or their political preconceptions, or, if the listener remain, he may avail himself of the usual deadhead's prerogative to express his convictions audibly and call out "Rotten!" "You're a lobster!" "Prove it, prove it!" "How about So-and-So?" and other sonorous interruptions, till the sergeant-at-arms thrusts him out of the building, alas, not until, as often happens, the interrupter has put some body blow questions that the spellbinder cannot answer, either through the latter's imperfect knowledge or a sudden embarrassment incident upon an unexpected pivot blow.

But the spellbinder always has this advantage—he is face to face with his audience, while his interrupter is usually far in the rear of his listeners, and popular sympathy is with the speaker always. Nevertheless, many a spellbinder, otherwise capable and even eloquent, if left alone, his speech interrupted only with kindly applause, has gone down to defeat at the hands of the rear bench Catiline, who like as not is in the hire and pay of the opposition.

There are two dangers which the spellbinder encounters, too, quite worth mentioning here. In apportioning off territory to the two or three hundred spellbinders which political leaders may send out from the headquarters care is taken to eliminate everything that might tend to bring on adverse demonstrations, such as race questions, where the sentiment is easily inflamed to passion and where there are known prejudices which are not individual but collective. For the stranger "in their midst" it is dangerous to tamper with local allusions, and another thing is quite as deadly—a repetition of a speech delivered by your colleague the night before to the same audience, or at least its essentials. The trained spellbinder will always have in reserve twice or thrice as much matter as he can deliver conveniently within the time limit, and if he catch a glimpse of one familiar face of a previous meeting he will be careful to shed light upon the old argument in a new manner, and, if he have no new story with which to carry home the burden of a point in the platform, will at least tell his old story in a new way, making it virtually a new story. In these points the skilled spellbinder soon becomes an adept through sheer necessity.

The Psychology of Crowds.

Some audiences are demonstrative, others are not to be moved with derrick or dynamite. The same speech will seem to one audience platitudinous and puerile, while completely over the heads of another. "Heckling" or pestering a speaker during his address is much more the rule abroad, but it is enough in vogue here to keep the average spellbinder busy, whether he is talking from the tail of a cart, a hotel balcony or the platform of a filled and well-lighted hall.

But one thing all audiences approve alike—frequent gingery outbursts of patriotic commonplaces uttered with due solemnity, followed by a rousing slogan that brings every one of the faithful to his feet with cheers. This

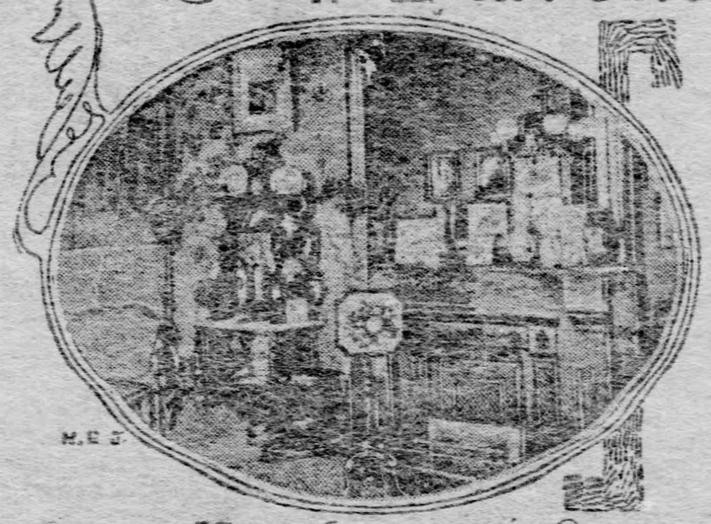
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13.)

Ellen Glasgow, her Work and her Homelife

The Fair Author of "The Deliverance" Says That Woman in Literature Must Work Out Her Own. A Healthy Bright Personality.

Ellen Glasgow's Home in Richmond, Va. Photo by Foster.

In the Court Study



Miss Glasgow's Quaint Parlor.

Ellen Glasgow. Photo by A. Dupont.

By NICHOLLS HERBERT.

ONE who has read the successive novels of Miss Ellen Glasgow, noting the tremendous literary growth and development that have taken place between "The Descendant" of some years ago and "The Deliverance" of a few months since, must naturally be impressed to learn that their author is yet under 30 years of age. To be sure, a popular novelist of the feminine persuasion still hovering in the enchanted twenties is no rarity in these days of all too frequent literary precocity. But Miss Glasgow, it may be justly claimed, is something more than a merely popular novelist of the passing hour. Not only has she been able to turn out a rapid succession of novels that have been eminently successful from the bookseller's viewpoint, but she has shown her ability to improve in craftsmanship upon each succeeding work. Indeed, so marked has this growth been that "The Deliverance" was hailed with an acclaim of praise and admiration.

Under the enchantment of this simple and yet powerful tale of the Virginia tobacco fields critics, the most astute and conservative in the profession, did not hesitate to compare "The Deliverance" with "Silas Marner," or to measure modest little Ellen Glasgow side by side with the gaunt, courageous figure of Mary Ann Evans. Whether or not the merits of Miss Glasgow's work justified the illustrious comparison is not to the point here, only in so far as the fact that such a comparison should be made at all, and from so many authoritative sources, must be convincing proof of a more than ordinary skill and power as a story teller.

I have already characterized Miss Glasgow as modest and little, terms used in this case with literal truth, for the author of "The Deliverance" is scarcely more than five feet, and nobody more retiring could possibly be found even in that city of old-fashioned conservatism—Richmond, Va. Here Miss Glasgow has lived nearly all her life, in a big square house of gray stucco, which stands at No. 1 West Main street. It is a typical southern town mansion, after a style of architecture which has by adoption become distinctive of the family of position and means living below Mason and Dixon's line.

It is a big, plain substantial dwelling place with "comfort" writ large everywhere, its wide, hospitable doors sheltered by a proportionately small portico upheld by white pillars. On the heavy oaken door one is justified in expecting to find an ancient knocker, quite ignoring the brand new electric bell that has replaced the more picturesque but less hygienic weapon of assault, which for more than 150 years was wont to disturb the quietude and serenity of West Main street. When the door is thrown open by an old colored sultana, with a turbaned kerchief about her head, the visitor stands before a long vista of dark hall which stretches away through an open door in the rear, disclosing an enchanting glimpse of an old-fashioned garden. A draught of air that sweeps up from the garden through the long, dark hall brings a faint hint of honeysuckles to the nostrils and a refreshing coolness to the forehead after the burning heat of Richmond street.

The Cordial Reception.

Miss Glasgow will receive the interviewer on the back porch, announces the majestic black sultana, closing the screen door and leading the way thither. Inside the big old house is more typically southern than the outside. It is easily recognizable as the house Miss Glasgow has described so often in her tales of southern life—two great, high celled rooms on either side the wide hall, with a corresponding number above stairs. Other novelists may have set their heroines up to housekeeping in handsomer and more artistic domiciles, but never have they devised a more comfortable habitation than Miss Glasgow's model. Passing down the hall, in the wake of the slow footed black woman, one easily falls into the spirit of romance which seems to pervade every nook and corner.

Out of the recesses of the great rooms, darkened this morning to keep out the fierce sunlight, one seems to hear the rustle of silk and satin gowned ladies, the crackle of bombazined spinsters, the rattle of stiff starched school girl muslins. From the shadows above the shiny stair treads come the clank of spurs and the whispers and smothered laughter of happy young girls hanging over the balustered landing. Truly an ideal house for a romance writer to live in!

Miss Glasgow, in a brown duchess plaited skirt and a cream silk shirt waist, is sitting in her favorite nook on the shady back porch, reading her favorite of all authors, as she laughingly explains when formal greetings are got over with and we are settled down to the business of interviewing, though not before the turbaned sultana had been dispatched for the inevitable mint julep.

The most remarkable thing about Miss Glasgow's personality is the exactitude with which it corresponds to the preconceived idea one has formed of her from a reading of her novels. It is a notorious fact that celebrities are never, or rarely ever, as they ought to be. Particularly is this true of women celebrities. With the constitutional perversity characteristic of their sex, women writers especially insist upon being their own antitheses to those who meet them face to face for the first time. Such is invariably an occasion for the smashing of illusions. We seek out the writer of an erudite theological thesis novel, and, presto! we find her a buxom bachelor girl, with a predilection for golf. The author of the erotic problem novel, alas! like as not is a wide eyed young school girl. The weaver of highly colored swashbuckling romance is quite likely to be a drab and timid spinster, and the delineator of naughty smart society is, ten to one, an honest commuter's wife, with a flower garden and a houseful of babies.

But no such disappointment does a meeting with Ellen Glasgow entail. The little plump woman in the golden brown skirt and with the mass of hair that is a perfect match for it in color is personally a perfect expression of her literary self. For some inexplicable reason one likes to think of an author whom one admires as being a companionable sort of person—the sort of person, in fact, who will talk to you pretty much as he writes for you. And this is the sort of person Miss Glasgow is—eminently companionable. She is also eminently literary in appearance, as much so as the portrait studies of Charlotte Bronte or George Sand, and that is another gratifying thing. Her face is not beautiful, hardly even pretty if measured by severe standards, but it is a charming, vivacious, attractive face, full and round and strong in character.

To be sure, it does sound rather irrelevant to make a point of remarking whether a woman whose books run into the seventy and eighty thousands, as hers do, is pretty or not. But despite all that, when a successful novelist is still a girl several years on the agreeable side of thirty personal appearance and everything that goes toward harmonizing face and form with grace and beauty are quite as important items as they are to the less clever girls. For this reason be it understood that Miss Glasgow is nothing of a bluestocking in appearance.

She has a glorious aureole of red brown hair, which on this particular summer morning is worn in ravishing but orderly disarray, the little red brown tendrils blowing about her ears and her broad high white forehead. Of this latter feature, which is one of Miss Glasgow's very best and most remarkable, it is necessary to supply an adjective which would not at all please the average show girl or a professional beauty. Uncompromising as it may sound, Miss Glasgow's forehead is square. Yes, actually square, after the fashion of all or most of the foreheads of great novelists. It is the forehead that goes with the imaginative mind, that belongs to the creative artist.

An equally blunt statement will have to be made about Miss Glasgow's eyes, large and soft and brown and splendidly set as they are, but which are too frank and serious and matter of fact to be as beautiful as they might be otherwise. Likewise her chin and firm underjaw are too strong and resourceful and altogether clever. Of her tiny hands, of her small, high arched foot peeping from under her short walking skirt; of her gowning itself, no such restricting statements can be made. On the contrary, it is a delightfully trim little figure sitting in the honeysuckle trellised porch, and it is plain to be seen that the author of "The Voice of the People," "The Battleground" and "The Deliverance" loves beautiful clothes and knows how to wear them. Meanwhile Miss Glasgow, her mind infinitely far removed from anything so banal as the clothes question, has burst into an eloquent appreciation of her best beloved author.

Her Literary Tastes.

"Yes, Maeterlinck is the greatest of them all in my opinion. He is as great as Shakespeare—it sounds sacrilegious to say so, I suppose. I am a great admirer of Ibsen, of Hauptmann and of Sudermann, and I try to render them all their dues, but Maeterlinck seems to me so far superior that there is none with whom to compare him save Shakespeare himself. No one, saving Shakespeare, seems to me to have in any way sounded so deep or so true as Maeterlinck has done. Maeterlinck moves me tremendously to read him, and see him acted! Well, I went to see 'Monna Vanna' at the Irving Place theater, in New York, and since then I fear the work of all other dramatists will have lost their zest for me."

When Miss Glasgow talks it is not in the slow and much admired drawl characteristic, or supposed to be characteristic, of the type of Virginia gentlewoman to which she belongs. Her voice is bright, quick and clear, and she speaks with all the vivacity of mental process and animation of features that one finds in a bonnie Scotch lass of sixteen.

"Yes, I am Scotch, or rather I was once several hundred years ago," replied Miss Glasgow to the question which must ever be at the tip of any one's tongue. "We have lived in Virginia for several hundred years, and one would think by this time it would have worked out of the blood, but there seems enough of it left in me to mark my nationality every time."

At this juncture a small terrier dog interrupted proceedings for a moment by a frantic rush from the garden below and a fusillade of barking, which was appeased only when he had found shelter in his mistress' arms.

"A Scotch gift for story-telling? Um—m! Well, it would be nice to believe so, though I shouldn't want to set up any such pretentious claim. My stories have all been written as a result of the simple impulse to tell them, and they all seemed to grow, just naturally, and quite as a matter of course, out of nothing at all. For instance, I got my idea for 'The Deliverance' about four years ago while I was walking down there in that box bordered walk under the big magnolia tree. I had never even conceived of the name of Christopher Blake, much less his personality and ultimate destiny. But on that day I had been reading Thomas Hardy here in this very chair in this very spot and had closed the book—it was 'Far from the Mad-

ding Crowd'—and walked down to see how my dahlia hedge was coming on.

"When I reached the magnolia tree I saw, like a flash, the figure of Christopher Blake coming to give himself up for the murder of old Bill Fletcher. The vividness of the impression never left me, though it was a full year before I began to piece together in my mind the course of events that had led up to such a situation."

"The book was really four years in the writing then?" was asked.

"Well, yes, if I must admit it," laughed the creator of that galaxy of inimitable characters, Christopher's mother and sister, Tucker Corbin, Mrs. Spade and Sol Peterkin's daughter Molly. "Really, I often feel embarrassed at such questions, especially when I read of other authors dashing off their work at the rate of thousands of words a day. I wish I could do it, but I can't. I spent two years solid, continuous work in the actual writing of my last book, and the two preceding years I had it constantly in mind, laying my scenes and drawing my characters.

Literary Confessions.

"How do I write my books? Well, to begin with, I work always in the morning. Not every morning, for sometimes days will go by with never a word written, but when I am in good working mood I sit at my desk from about nine till one every day. I write my books in what I might call three processes. The first process is a rough draft of the complete book, which I always work at rapidly and furiously, so as to catch the spirit of the scenes and situations that come crowding upon me so rapidly that if I did not put them immediately upon paper they would escape me.

"The first draft of 'The Deliverance' I wrote in less than six months, chapter for chapter as it stands today. That is, the unfoldment of the story was identical as it unfolded itself from one chapter into another and from one book into the next. The narrative was very crude, of course, and it was three or four times too voluminous, but I had the story all before me and was able to see it in perspective and to judge of the relative importance of different scenes and the relative values of the characters I had drawn.

"Insignificant characters, I would find to my surprise, had unduly obtruded themselves, monopolizing the conversation and quite pushing into the background the people who were better worth hearing. So, too, certain scenes and incidents which, viewed in the perspective, were not at all important, occupied colossal places in the foreground, quite overshadowing the really crucial and dramatic situations upon which the story pivoted itself, and without which there would have been no story to tell. It is the most natural thing in the world for an author to be thus beguiled, because as he takes up each character and each situation he is apt to forget temporarily the relation which the part bears to the whole. He finds himself falling in love with certain of his characters and inclined to expatiate upon them, to the detriment of good art, as well as the patience of his readers. Or, on the other hand, he takes a dislike for one of his contemptible puppets and cannot resist a most uncharitable hammering at the poor devil every chance he gets.

"The second draft of the book occupies a much longer time and hard work begins in earnest. While I am on the first draft I work with feverish excitement and find the keenest pleasure and delight in watching the progress of the story. I am too excited and to much interested to feel weary or to stop to criticise. But by the time I am ready for the second writing the first enthusiasm is quite worn away. The period of inspiration is past, and I must depend upon art and skill entirely. Everything now is done with conscious effort, scenes are minimized, characters are elaborated, whole chapters are eliminated entirely.

"Word by word, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, all that I have written before is completely remodeled, and wherever a word, a sentence or a paragraph can be thrown out, out it goes, though it sometimes breaks my heart to be obliged to do it. And yet, after all this remodeling and rewriting, the book is practically the same as it was when I had finished the first draft. It would seem to have been work thrown away, the first draft, were it not for the fact that I could not write a book any other way. If I were to sit down to my desk and attempt to write a chapter of anything in such a way that it would be fit to send to the publisher without rewriting and recasting I should sit there till doomsday with never a sentence done.

"The third writing is pretty much of the same order as the second, only there is no recasting, no throwing out of chapters or modification of characters or situations. It consists chiefly in trying to give precision to the diction and unity and proportion to the sentences, paragraphs and chapters. The greater part of the work is expended upon an insignificantly small proportion of the material, the first, and, perhaps, the second chapters. For instance, I rewrote the opening chapter of 'The Battle Ground' just 14 times, the first chapter of 'The Voice of the People' I rewrote 12 times and the introduction to 'The Deliverance' four times."

"It would seem, then, that it grows easier for you every time you write a book?"

Miss Glasgow shook her head and laughed.

"No, I cannot say that it does. I have always found writing hard work, and the more I write the harder it seems to get, or, rather, the harder I make my work. As we grow older we are prone to take ourselves and our work more seriously. I never had such a good time in my life, not even when I was automobiling in France last year, as when I was writing my first book, 'The Descendant.' Unity of form, precision of diction, dramatic climaxes are bugaboos that do not worry the youthful authoress, and they did not trouble me then. I thought writing a book was fun, but now I prefer to take my fun in a less strenuous fashion."

It is not surprising to learn that Miss Glasgow is a Russian enthusiast and a stanch apostle of Tolstoy's art. "The Deliverance" shows very plainly the influence which the great Russian has had upon the young Virginian. The touches of primitive nature and the grasp of things elemental and eternal which so impressed the critics, show unmistakably who Miss Glasgow's master is. Indeed, it is doubtful whether she or any one else could have written the description of the tobacco fields and of the curing and storing away of the harvested crop with the same consummate skill had they not learned lessons from the recluse of Yasnaya Polyana.

Favorite Authors.

Speaking of Tolstoy and his "Anna Karenina," which Miss Glasgow considers the greatest novel ever written, the conversation again drifted to the much mooted and ever convenient topic, of the greatest second best novels. And as always happens when one struggles to answer such a tremendous question, the result was a heterogeneous list, each magic title arousing reminiscent flashes of delight in the brown eyes of the little woman in the rocking chair. First it was "Les Miserables." "Yes," declared Miss Glasgow, "'Les Miserables' was quite the greatest story ever written by any time or in any language. But the authoritative statement is hardly out of her mouth when Thackeray's name sends the recently enthroned Hugo into forgotten limbo. "'Vanity Fair' is the greatest novel ever written; yes, perhaps, a little greater than the incomparable 'Anna Karenina.'"

And Thomas Hardy; what about him?

"Oh, Hardy is great! Was there ever a greater story written than "Far from the Madding Crowd?" And a "crop novel," too, that was. And Meredith? Oh, my, yes! The author of "The Deliverance" loves Meredith. In his own way he is greatest of them all; unless it be Jane Austen, and she—well, it might strain the conscience a little to accept as conclusive Tennyson's dictum that the author of "Pride and Prejudice" was as great a genius as Shakespeare, and yet, after all, what a great story it is, and what a great artist Jane Austen was!

But Miss Glasgow's literary loves are not restricted to the great and shining stars of the first magnitude. She reads and likes Frank Norris and James Lane Allen, and confesses to a very common and altogether democratic fondness for that everlasting and long time mysterious woman, who planted a garden and wrote a book about it.

Ellen's American Garden.

"Yes, that woman Elizabeth led me into the folly of trying to make things grow," laughed Miss Glasgow. "Just look down there in the garden, along the wall," parting the honeysuckle branches and pointing to a row of sorry looking vegetation.

"Yes, what are they?" is the interested query.

"That's just what I'd like to know," she laughed, rising and drawing me off into the garden. "That's what I'd like to prove, what they are? They're supposed to be dahlias. After I read that woman's delightful book, I felt as if I wanted to get a spade and go out and earn an honest livelihood setting out plants and watching them grow. Nothing seemed more desirable. I had lived in the country and among flowers and plants all my life, and I had always loved them, but I never had wanted to work with them before I met Elizabeth in an unlucky hour.

"Then I dropped my pen and paper and flew to the florist and bought two dozen dahlia plants. I determined I'd have a dahlia hedge along that bare wall, and if it grew and thrived perhaps in some future inspiration I might write a book about it. But it will never be written. Work and toil as I would, those dahlias, like everything else I have ever tried to raise, only withered under my touch. I have given up in disgust. The better part of gardening is the looking on while some one else does it. In the future I'll stick to writing books. Why, you'd hardly believe that I wasted on that row of sickly plants enough love and inspiration to make half a dozen thick books."

That part of the garden which had been in other than Miss Glasgow's care was blooming and flourishing. Up and down the box bordered walks, under the shade of the big magnolia trees we strolled, while Miss Glasgow explained the methods by which she first begins the studying out of her plots. Nearly all the early work of her stories has been done in this very garden, strolling along this same box bordered walk. It is a big, quiet, shady place, with no suggestion of the traffic on the other side of the wall. When these first ideas and impulses become insistent she passes into the house and upstairs to a veritable cubby hole of a room, which is hardly large enough to be dignified by the name of study. Here she jots down her impressions, perhaps writing a whole chapter of the first draft at one sitting, as she has already explained.

It is an unpretentious little room, one of several partitioned off the original great square chamber. There is nothing remarkable about it, or about the rest of the commodious house. Happily to chronicle, Miss Glasgow has no hobbies, no fads or fancies, unless it be the highly commendable weakness of liking to feel herself well dressed. There are no collections of souvenirs, no trophies, no boresome antiques to exhaust the patience as well as the laudatory vocabulary of the helpless caller. From the considerate treatment one receives in the house of Glasgow one would never suspect that its brilliant daughter had even seen Europe, that her family had lived in Virginia for several hundred years, or that the family plate and furniture had not been purchased last week, so modest and unassuming is little Miss Ellen Glasgow.

Pennsylvania Day at the Fair.

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

EVERY week at the world's fair is getting busier. The governor of Pennsylvania with his staff, the commissioners and guests, making a party of about 150, was only one feature of this past week at the fair. In fact the Knights of Pythias marched 5,000 strong, the Knights of the Maccabees came in thousands, as did also representatives of the National Firemen's association. Tuesday was G. A. R. day and 1,800 old soldiers marched in the parade. This has also been Horse Show week, when sportsmen by the tens of thousands were present.

You know the events of the Pennsylvanians' four days stay in St. Louis, but you may be interested in mental snapshots of the Keystoners—how they looked and what they saw. Pennsylvanians had a superior reputation to sustain; had that state not set the example of having expositions in America by inaugurating the first one in Philadelphia? Does she not have the moral grandeur of owning old Liberty Bell? Did not the first great highway toward the Pacific lead out of Philadelphia? A great deal was anticipated, and no one was disappointed.

The first man I interviewed was Samuel W. Pennypacker, who had just dined at the Hotel Jefferson. He is a large, plain, strong man, not much for frills and fripperies, but rugged in straight principles, marvelously well informed in historical matters if one may judge from his conversations and his speech. After meeting Gov. Pennypacker face to face, one feels safe about the state—it's in good hands. Mrs. Pennypacker and her daughters are quiet and retiring—"home" women. One young southern girl of 16 who saw Mrs. Pennypacker in the lobby of the Hotel Jefferson on Monday said, "Mother, hasn't she a kind face?" Mrs. Pennypacker doesn't "put on;" she's the comfortable sort, capable, pleasing, and neat as you can imagine. The Misses Pennypacker are sensible young women, who studied with interest the Pennsylvania exhibits, the Oldbrich rooms in the Varied Industries palace, and the emergency hospital. One of the girls is a trained nurse.

Another interesting group at this hotel was the six aids to the governor. Six handsome colonels of the governor's staff, each man with a bewildering array of badges on the lapel of his military full dress, stood in the lobby. They were not formal because this was no Pennsylvania function, but rather they appeared particularly social. "Would you like to hear us sing?" said the handsomest man from Pennsylvania. "We have three songs," and this sextette of officers in low powerful tones stood together by one of the marble pillars in the hotel lobby and sang a Pennsylvania rally to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Try the tune, using for words the syllables of the word which is the name of our state, and you will hear just how it goes. The second verse is the same as the first, and the nth like the second.

This beat a glee club, and I asked for the second original song. It proved a short meter hymn to a long meter tune:

We're coming, we're coming,
A brave little band,
On the right side of temperance
We now take our stand.
We don't use tobacco
For this's what we think:
That them that does use it,
Most always does drink.
Down with King Alcohol!
Ashem!

The men who sang this rouser are Daniel B. Shepp, Charles C. Pratt, Ned Arden Flood, Walter T. Bradley, Lewis T. Brown and J. M. Reid. These colonels were very socially inclined, and though next day they were earnest as only men of their brain and caliber can be, that night the interviews went just in this fashion:

The Colonels' Catechism Class.

"Now, please tell me what you think of Pennsylvania day and the fair."

Colonel No. 1: "I think the place is hotter than a dash!"

Colonel No. 2: "Quote us as saying we approve the 'linoleum' Alps."

Colonel No. 3: "We are teleologically optimistic. We're in the opposite state of that which is commonly described as one of cunomonological pessimism—Pennsylvania papers please copy."

Colonel No. 4: "See here, boys, she says she's going to put in everything we say; so talk about the fair. These are orders!"

Instantly the tone of conversation changed. The men spoke with wonderful comprehensiveness on the magnitude and beauty of the exposition. They said that the whole United States (and Pennsylvania in a thousand ways) would receive an impetus from the exposition. They held that the great mass of people who have not had the widening influence of travel, but have read widely, will profit most by this fair. One officer said: "There may be other expositions of specialties, but undoubtedly no great general exposition like this one will come again for years. No one can afford to miss it." They made one strong point that no other men have spoken about. The period of the world's fair is passing swiftly. More than half of it is past. People should realize this. The Keystoners said that in four days at the great exposition one could only see its aspects taken en masse, but that this alone would well repay the trip from Pennsylvania—"the night illumination alone is worth a trip around the world," said one of the colonels. These are only some of the statements the officers of Gov. Pennypacker's staff made.

Among snapshots of the delegates, the Philadelphia City Troop that accompanied the Pennsylvania delegation was a picture of which the commonwealth is proud. No such gorgeous military uniforms had been seen at the world's fair. This organization is one composed of wealthy men. It has existed since the days of the Revolution, and its members have volunteered in every war. Each man, I believe, furnishes his own horse and equipment, the uniforms alone costing $300. Each man wore a silver helmet, a white plume, a black broadcloth coat with silver facings, white doeskin trousers with gold braid, black patent leather half tip boots and silver mounted spurs. Capt. J. C. Groome is the commander. These, uniformed men riding spirited black chargers gave great prestige to the going and coming of the governor's party on Pennsylvania day.

The commissioners were a jolly set who, when not in formal functions, enjoyed the fair as thoroughly as they would put through a successful coal deal or a bank merger. Pennsylvanians do nothing by half, and their friends will find them quite accomplished after this trip. In the Tyrolean Alps they learned the "yodel" of the Tyrolese singers, and while in the Philippines they practiced several dances of the savages. The Igorrote dance and song was so perfect that one Igorrote girl said, "Tell them in their own language they can do it better than we do." The commissioners expected there would be a dog feast, but it is a remarkable fact that the cannibals and dog eaters at the world's fair have reformed. They have acquired American tastes for wholesome beef and vegetables to such a degree that jungle diet of stewed dog is now revolting to their refined appetites. The fat white fox terriers and bulldogs are kept only for pets and not one this month has been relegated to the black pot.

Civilizing the Poor Igorrotes.

Pennsylvania commissioners who came on to the fair for the dedication of the state building in May spoke particularly of the great change in the savage tribes since that time, three months ago. The Igorrotes speak a little English and have adopted the telephone and American trunk. "We are not more eager to learn a new language than are those tribes who have never before been out of their island fastnesses," said one commissioner. Before the fair these wild people dwelt in a jungle, content with a roof over their heads and an occasional dog feast, now every hut at the reservation has a St. Louis trunk and when the Igorrotes return to their people they will carry some clothes, a new language, and a little "leaven" of civilization. Lieut. Isaac B. Brown, Henry F.

Walton and James Pollock all spoke of the progress the Igorrotes had made during the past three months.

In the formal tour of the Pennsylvania exhibits at the world's fair several suggestions were made which may interest readers. Gov. Pennypacker and Henry F. Walton, chairman of the executive committee, were so enthusiastic over the Pennsylvania Fisheries exhibit in the Forestry, Fish and Game building that they said: "We will have a bill passed to place the exhibit in our capital after the fair." In the agricultural exhibit it was decided the section should have four large signs facing in each direction, so that people could see the name Pennsylvania from every part of the immense Agricultural palace. When Gov. Pennypacker saw the large collection of real Pennsylvania grasses with their annual yields, which aggregation excels anything in the whole 20 acres of exhibits, he remarked: "This beats all water color drawings, and photographs. I'm pleased with this."

The Pennsylvania Mining exhibit was said by President David R. Francis to be the most comprehensive in the building. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce display was visited and favorably commented upon by the delegation. The Pennsylvania building is one of the three largest on the grounds. Thomas H. Garvin, superintendent of the place, said that the entries and registries on the book show that the number of Pennsylvanians who have come to the fair since May 1, aggregate thousands. Four hundred, not including the governor's party, came on for Pennsylvania day. The showing for the week has been one worthy the commonwealth and very gratifying to the exposition management.

Though not a Pennsylvania exhibit, the Keystone delegates were greatly interested in the Pennsylvania railroad display. Seven governors of states have visited this section of the Transportation building, and a number of representatives have been sent by governments abroad. Over 800 Pennsylvanians, including H. Kirke Porter of our own city, have called and personally asked to have the exhibit explained to them. Its two principal features are a testing plant for locomotives, and a plan and section of the new tunnel which is being built from Bergen Hill, N. J., under the Hudson river, under New York city, East river, and Long Island sound—the greatest piece of engineering ever attempted in the United States. A cross section and a plan at the fair show the exact construction. Sitting in the section one can see how it would seem to ride underground. The safety of the gigantic enterprise appeals to engineers, and to people who have never seen anything like this before. There is a walk on either side of the train, and a hand-rail. There is hose protection in case of fire, and little niches and iron stairs, which one could use as a refuge in an emergency. If the train should get off the track it could not go far—ten inches on either side.

How the Stupendous Work Is Done.

After seeing the section the first question everybody asks is: How can they possibly build it so far under the river bed? As the manager of the display explains, it is built in sections by what is known as the shield method. The shield is a steel ring a little bit larger than the tunnel and about 20 feet long. It is a circular wall with doors in it about five feet from the cutting edge. This shield is forced right through the mud or silt under the river by about 30 or 40 hydraulic jacks which react back against the tunnel which has already been built in the solid ground. The mud is forced out of the way and in most cases follows the line of least resistance. After the shield has been pushed forward three or four feet, a ring of the tunnel is built inside the back of it. This is done by means of two big hydraulic arms which pick up a section at a time and hold it in place while the men bolt it on. These sections are six feet long and weigh a ton.

The tunnel is made water-tight by means of rust calking, which is composed of steel filings and a chemical mixture. It simply cements into the iron and becomes part of it. After the iron part of the tunnel is built, false caps are removed from the bottom and screw piles are forced down by hydraulic pressure until they rest on solid rock. These screw piles are put down and bolted together by means of flanges on the inside. They are 15 feet apart, with 13 feet steel girders between them. These run the full length of the tunnel and carry all of the load, of the train, the tunnel simply acting as a shield to keep the mud and water out.

The iron is protected from rust on the outside by means of cement grout, which is passed through small holes, one of which each casting has for that purpose. The inside is protected by concrete, which also acts as a protection to the tunnel in case the train should run off the track. From the bottom of the tunnel the concrete is filled in until it reaches almost to the window sills of the car, making a wall on either side the track. Along these sidewalks—for so they look—one may go the whole length of the tunnel. This wall comes within 10 inches of the car. Along this wall or sidewalk is a hose protection which looks exactly like a hand rail. It is a three-inch water pipe three feet above the wall.

The tunnel is a little over a mile long, and is part of a system of tunnels seven miles long which will cost $50,000,000, and will give the road direct entrance to New York city. The exhibit at the fair gives a concise accurate idea of this biggest piece of engineering in the world.

Besides the exhibits, Pennsylvanians were interested in the horse show. On Tuesday over 1,200 horses, representing every breeding section of the globe, participated in the parade. The smartest turnouts of the west were there—carriage horses, roadsters, cobs, saddle horses, trotters and great draft horses attached to proper vehicles—all made a remarkable showing. Kentucky had the largest number of entries, enrolling 259. Yesterday a second parade was given, in which only horses used in trade and government mules participated. The turnouts showed every kind of business outfit, from a light delivery wagon to six-horse trucks. In the awards the horses counted for 90 per cent, and the appointments 10 per cent. Condition, grooming, skill of driving, and tractability were all given due consideration by the judges. The government mules—most of them from Missouri—were a feature of this parade. There were mules as pack horses, mules to cannon, mules in commissary service, mules for hospital service, and in fact in every way the animals have helped in times of war.

At the horse show in the stadium, society was represented in the boxes each afternoon. This show, while it was one in a popular sense, was considerably more, being a scientific and practical exhibition for horsemen and breeders. Prizes to the sum of over $250,000 have been offered by the live stock department at the fair. The 2,000 best bred horses which were seen this week represent the best types from the United States, Canada, Europe, Arabia and Persia. It has been an international horse show far ahead of any similar event ever held. Pittsburghers who were present said that the exhibition was extraordinary.

Our Iron and Steel Industries

By PROF. EDWIN MAXEY.

AS AN antidote for the spasmodic pessimism with reference to our steel and iron industries, which unfortunately pervades the minds of some at the present time, nothing can be more helpful and salutary than a candid and careful study of the situation as it actually exists. For while unwise speculation in stocks may cause ripples upon the surface, may sweep away individual fortunes, there are, nevertheless, certain fundamental facts which are too large to be permanently disturbed by any wildcat antics.

It is frequently stated by some of our ablest writers that the use of iron is an index to the civilization of a people. While this is perhaps stating it too broadly, there can be little doubt but that the use of iron and steel is a fair index to the material progress of a people. For man's triumph over nature is measurably in proportion to his ability to make use of the above materials. The chief force in production is no longer the brawn of man and beast, but the forces of nature. It is, therefore, the ability of a people to utilize these forces which determines their productive capacity. But the utilization of the forces of nature requires machines, and for the making of machines iron and steel are as yet the materials par excellence. They are, therefore, at the basis of industrial art. Such being the case, it follows that progress in industry, that is, in material welfare, is conditioned upon a cheap and abundant supply of them. Their importance is a rapidly increasing one, and for the future, unless satisfactory substitutes can be found, of which we have at present no very great assurance, they will be the indispensable condition of industrial and commercial success. As this is preeminently an industrial and commercial age and as we are hopeful of maintaining the supremacy which we have achieved during the last century it is fitting that we take an inventory of our stock.

What is our present production in iron and steel? What are our potential resources? What is the relative cost of production in this and other countries? What is the trend of prices at home and abroad? What are our facilities for transportation? Is our market comparatively certain? Does the genius of our people for producing and for utilizing the product compare favorably with that of our competitors? All these are questions which the thoughtful student must ask himself and for which he must seek an answer not in his own fancies or wishes, but in the facts.

According to the latest available statistics we are producing over 30 per cent of the world's iron ore, while Great Britain and Germany, our two closest rivals, produce together but 38 per cent. In the production of pig iron we lead Great Britain by over 9,000,000 and Germany by over 9,500,000 tons. Ours exceeds their combined production by over 1,000,000 tons. Of the world's pig iron we produce 40 per cent, while Great Britain and Germany together produce less than 38 per cent. Our production of steel is treble that of Great Britain. This supremacy has been achieved within the past decade, our production of iron ore and pig iron having nearly doubled and that of steel more than trebled during that period.

The Permanency of Our Sway.

Nor does this supremacy rest on a narrow or insecure basis, but rather upon a broad and sure foundation. In the supply of raw material we are easily ahead of any of our competitors. Our supply of limestone is inexhaustible and easily accessible to the furnaces. Our ore supply has as yet hardly been scratched. The Southern and Superior ore fields, which are the richest in the world, have just begun to produce. Our coal supply is easily superior to that of any other country. In some regions, for example Alabama, all three materials are found together.

Yet it is not only in the supply of raw material, but in the economic processes of production that we excel. Our facilities for handling the ore at the mines and at the furnaces have been developed into the most economical in the world. Wherever labor-saving machinery can be used to advantage it is used. To convince one's self of the immense progress in this line he needs but to visit the ore regions of Lake Superior and the furnaces of Pittsburgh. The facilities for carrying the ore have been greatly improved. Such has been the development that ore is now shipped from the Lake Superior region to the Lake Erie ports at 60 cents per ton, while in the sixties it ranged from $2 to $6.50 per ton. The roads leading from Conneaut and other Lake Erie ports to the Pittsburgh furnaces may be cited as examples of what is being done in cheapening the cost of transportation from the lake ports to the furnaces. These roads are equipped with the heaviest rails, engines of 110 tons on the drive wheels, and cars of 50 tons capacity, so that the time and expense of conveying the ore between these points have been materially reduced.

Nor is it in carrying facilities that the greatest economy has been obtained. The means of transferring the ore from the ships to the cars has reached such a marvelous development that with the steam shovel a train of 35 to 40 cars can be loaded in two hours. The achievement of these roads is a prophecy of what can be done and will be done on other roads, in different parts of this country. The furnaces of greatest capacity are not now in Europe, but in this country, and it is equally true that labor-saving machinery is employed to a greater extent in American furnaces than in the furnaces of the old world. No doubt our relatively higher wages are responsible for part of this, as is also the readiness of the American mechanic to use new machinery. One cannot go through the Carnegie works in Pittsburgh, the Edgar Thomson works in Braddock, the Illinois steel works in South Chicago, without being lost in admiration of the evidences of inventive genius to be seen on every hand. The perfection to which this development of the application of mechanical contrivances has been brought must be seen in order to be appreciated. The director of a German steel plant sums up the foregoing considerations as follows:

The Verdict of a Foreigner.

"Concerning the industrial situation in the United States, the impression derived by a foreigner is that the present remarkably favorable conditions are solid, legitimate, and likely to be permanent. This is particularly true of the mining and metal industries. An important element in the present unparalleled prosperity of these interests in America is the strong, steady, continuous demand for metals, particularly those used in electrical machinery and installations. It is true that America far surpasses us in the use of iron and steel for building purposes. It is undeniable that American works operate under decidedly more favorable conditions of production than our own. An important factor in these conditions is the fact that the United States possesses far richer and more widely distributed ore deposits than Germany. While we are largely dependent upon imported ores, especially Swedish, the American iron works find their raw material at home. To this must be added the other important advantage, that the construction and equipment of their iron and steel works far excel those of Germany, and, indeed, every other European country. In America we find what seems to us an astonishing substitution of machinery for manual labor. Only in the most necessary details is hand labor now employed. Such a vast and skillful application of machinery offers especial advantage in a time like this, when manual labor is costly and difficult to obtain. Finally comes the enormous advantage which the Americans enjoy through the high development of their railway system. The industries have at their command a railway system which far surpasses in cheapness and efficiency of service anything known in Europe. The first sight of the tracks and equipment of an American railroad makes upon a German an imposing impression. Their freight cars of all classes far surpass in size and carrying capacity those of the German railways. Their track system is relatively broader and stronger than ours. Special tracks for freight trains secure rapid, almost unbroken traffic. A widely developed system of branch and side railways (feeders) sustains the traffic of the principal lines. The rates for freight are excessively low. While on the German railways the cost of freight per ton kilometer is (excepting some unimportant special tariffs) 2:2 pfennigs, in America the corresponding rate is only 0.6 pfenning per ton kilometer."

We have quoted this foreign authority at length to make it clear that our own views are not tinctured too strongly with patriotic sentiment. While European mills may introduce American machinery and systems of transportation and imitate American methods of manufacture, there are, nevertheless, respects in which we have decisive and permanent advantage, a cheaper and more abundant supply of raw material and a larger home market. With a cheaper and better supply of iron ore and coal at half the European price, it is not surprising that we have invaded the European markets and are practically masters of the situation, where tariffs or the cost of transportation do not operate too strongly against us. Within less than a quarter of a century the tables have been turned completely. In 1880 our imports of iron and steel and articles manufactured therefrom were five times our exports, while in 1900 our exports were six times our imports. Along with a marvelously rapid increase in production has gone an almost equally rapid increase in consumption. Our home consumption, which is even now far greater than that of any other nation, and is destined to increase more rapidly than that of either of our close competitors, furnishes a sure basis for continued supremacy. While our industries do not despise the foreign market they are not to the same degree as their European competitors dependent upon it. In other words, our exports bear a much smaller proportion to our production than do those of the other great iron and steel producing countries.

Even more significant than the increase in the amount of our exports is the change in their character. We are no longer exporting chiefly pig iron, nor yet the cruder forms of the manufactured product, but the bulk of our exports consist in those forms the manufacture of which requires the highest degree of skill, in which not the raw material, but labor is the great factor, for example, locomotives, electrical and mining machinery, cash registers, typewriters, sewing machines, and so forth.

In these, as in other industries, the value of technical education is being recognized and an increasing number of schools are being established and equipped to meet the needs. In an address at the opening of the Stevens Institute, February 6, 1902, Mr. Carnegie used the following expressive language: "The technical school has given this country a class of young men the like of which are seen nowhere else in the world. I had a number of famous English iron and steel men at dinner not long ago. When one of them arose to drink my health he said, 'Mr. Carnegie, it is not your superior ores nor your great mills that impressed us most, but the class of young men you have in the iron industry here. We have no corresponding class in England.'" We offer this statement of Mr. Carnegie, and the testimony of an English ironmaster, which he quotes with approval, as a confirmation of our opinion that one of the great facts in accounting for our industrial supremacy in this as in other lines is the pre-eminence of the American artisan in the application of brains to his work. A careful study of conditions makes it abundantly clear why the center of the steel and iron industry of the world should have shifted from Sheffield to Pittsburgh.

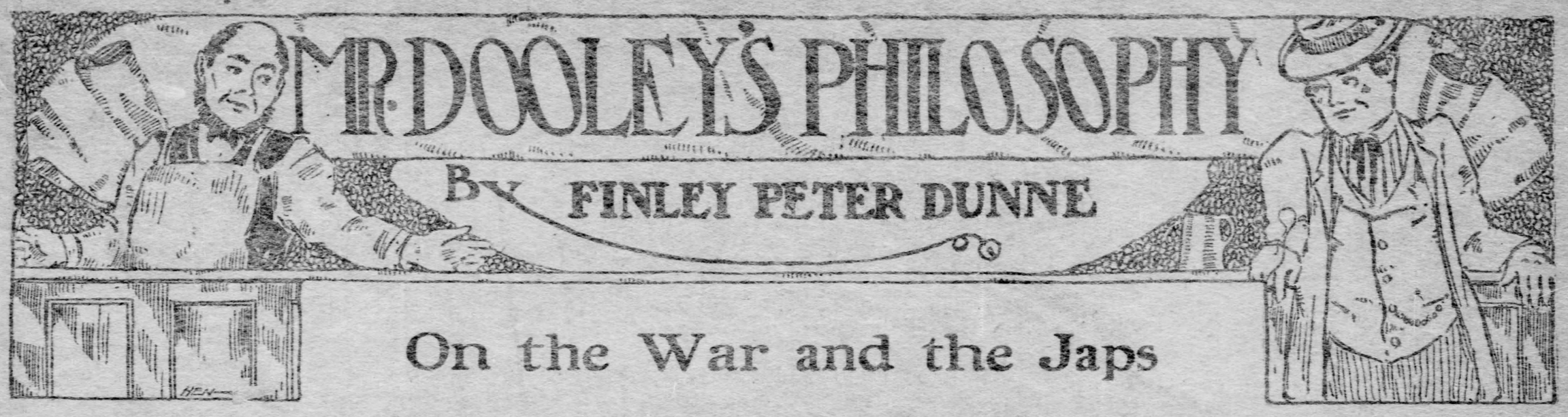
Stagnant Russia.

Perhaps the most serious danger for the future of Russia is the complete lack of a powerful middle class which knows what it wants and means to get it. One of the most conservative and easily the most truthful of Russian papers, the Novoe Vremya, in a recent editorial says:

"It is a fact that at the present moment not only our villages but even our district towns are falling into decay. In the first place the number of their inhabitants has remained stationary in most of them for decades past. So ancient a town as Uglitsch has, even like many others, declined in population, its former figure of 13,000 inhabitants being now only 9,000.

"Postal communication has not progressed beyond the early stages. Two or three times a week the post comes and nobody thinks of making a change in this state of things, although the organization of a daily service would entail only a very moderate additional expenditure.

"No libraries, no reading rooms, no theater. Social life does not exist. In a number of towns there are not even clubs, and where they exist they are used by the local intelligence, which frequently consists entirely of drunkards, as a sort of public house. Decay is evident everywhere, the streets are overgrown with grass, the fences crooked, the little houses of the humbler inhabitants are half in ruins, everywhere you see unused building lots. Trade and the revenue of the towns are decreasing hopelessly."



On the War and the Japs

"HOW is th' war comin' on?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Nicely, thank ye f'r askin'," said Mr. Dooley. "Th' Rooshyans is sweepin' ivrything befure thim in their mad rush to Saint Pethersburg. Their navy has been uniformly victoryous, in some cases blowin' up higher thin th' wurruld's record an' in other cases batin' all preevyous time out to sea an' back again. Port Arthur has fallen as often as a gradyate iv th' Keeley cure. Th' Czar has issued a ukase which is th' main nourishment iv th' common people iv Rooshy, a blessing an' an ikon to each recroot. If it wasn't f'r th' Rooshyan belief in th' ikon, I don't know how long th' Czar wud last, Hinnissy. That's a joke. Look it up. Th' lile subjecks iv th' Czar who ar-re bein' sint out to die f'r their counthry which is on'y theirs whin they ar-re away fightin' f'r it, has thanked th' Czar at a thremenjous blow-out f'r wan iv his principal advisers. But th' Czar won't know much about th' war fr'm now on. I seen it in th' pa-aper th' other day that they was bor-rn to his impeeryal highness Gin'ral Alexis Alexandrovititch Michaelovitch Johnovitch Terenenciovitch Willum J. Czar. Mr. an' Mrs. Czar both doin' well. He was bor-rn a Rooshyan gin'ral, mind ye. It's a heavy handicap to start with, but he may live it down whin he acquires sinse. An' fr'm now on th' Czar will have enough on his hands without thinkin' iv th' war. Th' baby ought to take th' measles about th' time th' Japs takes Moscow.

"They're a gr-reat people thim Japs. I used to look down on thim. Who was th' hero that opened thim up to westhren civilyzation? I f'rget. I niver raymimber a hero's name or f'rget a coward's. Such is fame. But he ought to have a leather medal fr'm Rooshya. He opened Japan up th' way a burglar opens a safe. There it shtud an' says westhren civilyzation to itself: 'There mus' be something in this. We'll blow th' dure off.' We opened it up, Hinnissy, an' what did we find? Ditiectives, no less. 'Twas as though ye shud blow a sthrong box lookin' f'r threasure an' out shud step a foorce iv Pinkertons, grab ye by th' neck an' say: 'Come along with us. We want to see th' tools.' We didn't go in. There wasn't room. They come out. Whin I was a young man I niver see a Jap. I haven't seen annything else f'r tin years. Th' first thing they got was a pair iv specs an' they bought betther wans thin I use. Thin they begun runnin' around over th' wurruld findin' out what was goin' on. No wan thried to stop thim. What harm cud they do, thim cunnin' little fellows barely up to th' waist band iv a Rooshyan? Our idee iv a gr-reat man is a tall man, which lets out Napoleon Bonyparte an' Young Corbett an' lets in Fairbanks. Th' Jap is th' on'y person I know iv that's larned annything in recent years. He larned ivrything that was known be Impror Willum, th' Czar, Prisidint Rosenfelt, Charley Schwab, Jawn W. Gates, Herr Krupp, Nels Morris, Cap Mahan, th' American Can Comp'ny, th' Authors' society, Thomas Edison, Willum Marconi, Jawn Hay an' Doctor Munyon, borrid enough money to make him inthrestin' an' wint home. He carried his satchel to th' McAdoo or chief ruler iv Japan, who rayceived him dhressed in a plug hat an' a kimono to show th' English ambassadure an' th' Gawd Boodha that he played no favorites. 'Little insects in th' cheese,' says that mighty potintate, 'ye have done well. Go an' die where ye will.' An' he gave thim each a handsome pair iv Congress gaiters an' sint thim on their way. Thin he r-read th' docyminis, an' says he to himsilf: 'We've been opened on a bluff,' he says. 'It's all a matther iv tools. Be hivens, I'll start a masheen shop an' whin I'm ready I'll sarve notice on this here westhren civilyzation that I decline anny longer to be threated as a jack pot.'

"Nayther Rooshya nor I believed him, but bein' busy at home I put th' matther aside. Rooshya was more inquisitive. Th' Rooshyans put their hand in to see whether th' wheels were goin' round. They were. They were goin' round at th' rate iv 50 rivolutions a sicond an' they ar-ren't rivolutions ye can put down be sindin' people to Sibeerya. Ivry day since this here war again thim pore, benighted haythen begun they've been something doin'. A Rooshyan can't step out into his back yard without landin' on a mine. Th' Czar at home tendin' th' baby, rocks th' cradle with wan hand an' opens a tillygram with th' other. 'Tis fr'm Gin'ral Kurrypotkin an' it reads: 'En route home. I have th' honor to rayport to ye'er majesty that I made a gallant attack on th' Jap'nese right at 10:30 this mornin'. Our sojers fought like heroes, dhrivin' th' Japs befure thim like chaff befure th' wind. But at 11 o'clock th' chaff turned an' subsequently th' joke was on me. Th' Japs seemed absolutely oblivyous iv human life or their own. Forchnitely there was a thrain in waitin' an' I managed to catch th' last rail. I have tillygrafted th' ar-rmy to jine me at their own convaynience. I larn fr'm Port Arthur that ye'er majesty's fleet made another sortie at th' inimy again an' afther inflictin' much damage on their mines an' torpedoes be rammin' thim, sortied back to their snug haven in Port Arthur, where they gallantly repulsed an infantry attack. They ar're now throwin' up inthrenchments on deck. I will do nawthin' till I larn what th' Jap'nese nex' movement will be. I cannot change me mind often enough to follow th' v'agaries iv th' oryental mind. Kind regards to wife an' little tootsy wootsyvitch. Ye'ers in haste.' An' th' Czar answers 'Congratulations on gallant flight. Baby christened today. Name follows be freight.'

"An' there ye ar-re, Hinnissy. Rooshya has picked up a live wire. We opened up Japan to westhren civilyzation an' Japan's openin' up westhren civilyzation with th' same weapons. How will it all come out, says ye? Faith, I don't know. Ordhinarily a big man ought to lick a little wan, but th' fat man at th' circus cudden't lick Terry McGovern much. In war, Hinnissy, height don't count. An' annyhow, Japan ain't so small. Whin a man is five foot eight, he's as big as he needs to be an' whin a counthry has thirty millyon inhabitants it's got all it has anny use f'r. It's on'y a question iv th' tools an' this here haughty westhren civilyzation iv ours ain't got so much iv a bulge on th' degraded haythen as we think. It don't require no Hiven sint gift to make a cannon or th' Germans wudden't be so good at it. They ain't anny raison why Okypoko shudden't larn to mannyfacther a gun as well as Hans Dinkelspiel. They ain't much in invintive jaynius. It's all imitation. Some wan imitates some other fellow's gun an' adds a little to it, an' there ye ar-re. An' havin' made th' guns anny man that cud use a pen blower or a bow an' arrer, can larn to shoot sthraight. If war was a Christyan pursoot, Spain wud have licked us. But it ain't. Anny kind iv an ol' pagan can larn it as well as another an' win at it if he can get th' money fr'm th' Jews. I don't know how it'll come out. But th' Japs ain't goin' to stop with lickin' th' Rooshyans. Maybe they'll take it into their heads to come over here an' settle. 'Twud be cheaper to settle down here thin to settle up with their creditors. They may bring th' Chinese with thim. I shudden't be surprised if I had to put in a hogshead or two iv saky f'r me Jap'nese thrade or to read in th' pa-aper: 'Hop Lung was arrested las' night f'r rowlin' an impty beer bar'l into Silas Higgins American laundhry. Th' haythen excited gr-reat merriment in th' court room be his attimpts to speak Chinese.'"

"Niver fear," said Mr. Hennessy, "Th' Japs is on'y dark Chinyman annyhow."

"Thrue," said Mr. Dooley, "Th' Japs ar-re Chinymen well-done."

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Would-Be-Kings Find a Champion—*Continued from Page 5.*

being seated on one. For when things go wrong with them the Spanish people are much given to swopping one king for another, and though the Carlists are now reduced to merely "lying low" there is no telling what may happen if the present discontent continues to grow. Meanwhile Don Carlos enjoys life in exile in beautiful Venice and waxes fat and sends the noble earl repeated assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Facts so practical as the chances of success which may attend a movement for upsetting one dynasty in order to replace it with another, whose claims have a firmer hereditary foundation have no place in Lord Ashburnham's calculations. With him the Cause (all of the earl's causes have a capital C) is everything; the prospects of victory count for nothing. For this reason he is an ardent supporter of that most forlorn of all monarchical hopes—the movement for putting a descendant of the Stuarts on the English throne. According to the Legitimist Jacobite league, which amuses itself by conducting this movement, the lawful ruler of the greatest empire the sun ever failed to set upon is that devout and amiable elderly lady, the wife of Crown Prince Louis of Bavaria. The first of her long string of baptismal names is Mary, and in the propagandist literature of the Legitimists, which doubtless Lord Ashburnham's money helps to print and post through King Edward's mails she is proclaimed in bold type as "Mary IV., by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith"—and all the rest of it.

And there is no doubt that if the so-called "divine right" of direct descent had not been overborne by the asserted right of the English people to choose their own rulers, this estimable woman would today be occupying Buckingham palace. So far as mere heredity goes, her claim to the English throne is much better established than that of Edward VII.

To make this plain a brief incursion into history is necessary. Princess Louis of Bavaria is descended directly from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, James I., and the unlucky Charles I., whose head was chopped off by Cromwell's orders. After Cromwell died the throne was restored to the son of Charles I., the Charles II., who was about as famous for his fondness for Nell Gwynn as for any other achievement. He was succeeded by his brother, James II., who was such a wretched failure as a king that the English people sacked him and put his daughter, Mary and her Dutch husband, William, on the throne, although the next in line for it, after James II., was his sister, Henrietta Anne, seventh child of Charles I. It is from this sister that Princess Louis of Bavaria derives her claim by direct descent.

Direct Heir of Charles I.

Even if James II. had managed to stick to his throne and had been succeeded by his son, James the Pretender, and afterward by "Bonnie Prince Charlie," this Princess Louis would still have the best hereditary claim to the throne. The list of kings and queens following "Bonnie Prince Charlie" (who would have figured as Charles III.), would have taken this order; Mary III., who married the Duke of Modena; Francis, her eldest son and finally Mary, (now Princess Louis of Bavaria), daughter of the younger brother of Francis, who succeeded her uncle to the throne.

King Edward VII., as is well-known by students of history, occupies the throne by virtue of the act of settlement of 1701, which provided that Queen Anne, daughter of James II., should be succeeded by her second cousin, the Electress Sophia of Hanover, instead of by her brother James, then a boy of 14, and the legitimate heir to the throne. It is interesting to recall that this act was carried by a majority of only one vote out of 385 cast. And it is that one vote which has prevented this Bavarian princess from becoming England's queen.

Despite all these historic facts, and of Lord Ashburnham's pocketbook, the Roman Catholic Bavarian princess will never reign over the British empire. She is well aware of it and has never advanced any personal claim to the throne. Lord Ashburnham is on friendly terms with her, but her attitude toward the movement is entirely neutral and passive. She has something like a dozen children, and is well satisfied with her position and the prospect of becoming the queen consort of Bavaria. Visionaries though they are, the Jacobite Legitimists are not so unreasonable as to expect that King Edward VII. will ever be deposed, but they have a dim notion that when the Prince of Wales ascends the throne the temper of the English people will change and then they can get their work in.

The Royalist pretender to the throne of France, the Duke of Orleans, also gets a generous backing for his forlorn hope from Lord Ashburnham, despite the fact that his ostentatious patronage of a French gutter lampoonist of Queen Victoria aroused such a storm of indignation in England, where he was born, and so long had his home. But the noble earl, as a Legitimist, is down on republics of all kinds, and has no faith in the old saying, "Vox populi, vox Dei." He believes that a bad king with a good title is infinitely better than no king and even preferable to a good king with a bad title. He is consistent. No claimant to a throne who can produce good documentary evidence of that kind applies for his support in vain.

Wants Greece and Turkey.

In modest style at Kensington lives a woman who claims descent—and has a family tree to prove it—from the empress of Byzantium, and on that ground modestly maintains that by divine right she is the lawful ruler of both Turkey and Greece, though she would be quite content to take either one of them to begin with. In England she is regarded as plain Mrs. Wickham, having married Maj. Wickham, an English officer, but she styles herself Princess Eugenie de Cristoforo. In her home she holds receptions in regular court style, those presented to her doing her homage on bended knees and kissing her matronly hand. Of course, Lord Ashburnham is one of her financial champions.

Lord Ashburnham leads a secluded life in these days, seldom showing himself in the gay haunts of worldlings, who are selfishly indifferent to the woeful lot of those who yearn in vain for ancestral thrones. As the champion and almoner of hosts of claimants to kingdoms he has a large amount of correspondence to attend to. For the rest he delights in reading of the good old days before the divine right of kings had been called in question. His father was the last of the great Sussex ironmasters, an industry which disappeared when the forests which used to supply the wood needed for smelting purposes were cut down, there being no coal mines in the region. Recently natural gas has been discovered in the vicinity of the earl's estate, and he has granted permission to a company to prospect his property for it. Should they succeed in discovering it in large quantities, it would lead to the revival of the iron industry in the neighborhood and supply Lord Ashburnham with the means of distributing another large fortune among a lot of needy pretenders. At Pembrey, in Wales, he has another seat in which is at present housed one of the religious communities which was expelled from France some little time ago. They have transformed the place into a cheese making manufactory.

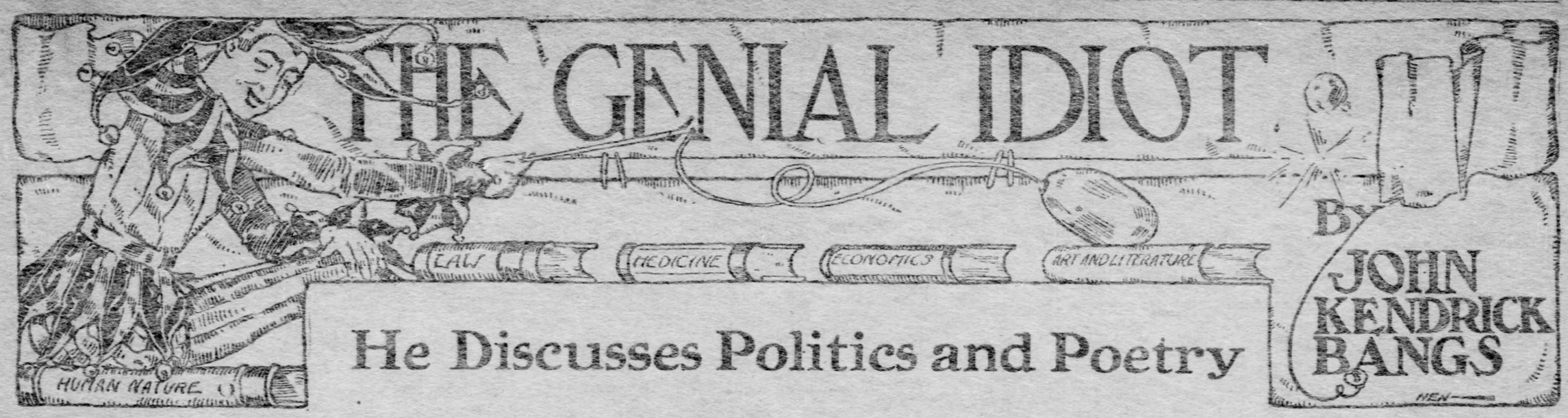
Lord Ashburnham's heir presumptive is his brother, the Hon. John Ashburnham, who was formerly in the diplomatic service. He does not care a button for the representatives of kings and queens, who were long ago given the sack, and if he gets possession of the estate they will not get a penny out of him. But meanwhile, much to his sorrow and regret, he is powerless to prevent the earl squandering his means upon them.

College Reminiscence of Fairbanks.

Some interesting reminiscences of the college career of the Republican candidate for vice president are told by Julius Chambers in Harper's Weekly. Mr. Chambers attended the Ohio Wesleyan university while Senator Fairbanks was a student. He tells of one occasion when a contest had been arranged between two rival literary societies. On the night of the affair, instead of a genuine contest, a "mock program" made its appearance, and in consequence the faculty suspended two prominent upper classmen. A student's meeting was called and Fairbanks, '72, made a stirring speech, criticising the faculty's action as an infraction of the rights of American citizenship. The next day there was a special meeting of the faculty and young Fairbanks was summoned and required to repeat his speech of the night before. The faculty entered into a heated discussion of the matter. A number of the more up-to-date professors supported Fairbanks in his views, with the result that the two suspended men were reinstated. After that the name of Fairbanks was on every tongue and he became the most popular man in Ohio Wesleyan university.

Insurance for Spinsters.

Young girls fated not to marry can take out a policy in a Danish insurance company lately formed for their benefit. Any girl at whose birth the sum of 350 francs has been deposited with the company is, if unmarried at the age of 30, to receive an annuity of 160 francs every 10 years up to the age of 70. If the girl marries before the age of 30 the 350 francs are returned to her. In case of her death occurring previously to that age, the company contributes 125 francs toward her funeral expenses.



He Discusses Politics and Poetry

"MR. POET," said the Idiot, "I suppose by this time your Muse has got a job for the campaign. Who is she out for, Roosevelt, Parker or Tibbles?"

"You never were more greatly mistaken in your life, Mr. Idiot," replied the Poet, amiably. "My Muse is a sensible woman and doesn't interest herself in this quadrennial wrangle between the politicians over the flesh pots of public office."

"Gee! What an old granny she must be," ejaculated the Idiot. "The idea of any woman, whether she is one of the Seven Sutherland Sisters or one of the Nine Muses, not interesting herself in the question of who shall rule the land for the next four years strikes me as most extraordinary. It is quite as important a question as any that can arise in the domestic menage, and yet women invariably arrogate to themselves the right to engage our cooks, our housemaids and our butlers, if perchance there is any butting to be done on the premises."

"Maybe it's because we are not permitted to say anything about who our next president shall be," suggested Mrs. Pedagog. "How can you expect us to be interested in a problem for which we are not allowed to assume any part of the burden of responsibility?"

"No one denies your right to say anything you please on the subject," said the Idiot. "Personally, I should be charmed if you as a woman of large executive experience would give me some of your views as to whom I should vote for; for, frankly, I haven't been able to make up my mind yet on the subject. Both the Candidates appeal to me strongly, and if I could vote for Roosevelt in Massachusetts or Parker in Alabama, or for both in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana or some other doubtful state, I should be a very happy man. To vote against either of them anywhere, it strikes me, would be a disgraceful act, and I'm blest if I know what to do. I don't like to go fishing on election day, either, because if everybody who feels as I do did that it's just possible that Swallow would be elected president."

"And a very good thing that would be," said the Bibliomaniac. "I intend to cast my ballot for Mr. Swallow next November. I am heartily tired of both the Democrats and the Republicans, and four years of a Prohibition administration would serve to purify these Augean Stables of ours."

"You think Swallow would clean things up, eh?" asked the Idiot.

"I do," said the Bibliomaniac. "He is the coming man, and there are thousands of others who think as I do. There's a surprise in store for your Parkers and Roosevelts this coming fall."

"What's he going to do it with—a hose?" asked the Idiot. "Well, I'm not so sure that you aren't right. Four years of hydraulic power down there in Washington would work wonders, provided they squeezed the water out of the Trusts and used it for public improvements. Still there are certain very serious questions the Prohibitionists will have to answer before they get my vote. How are they on the standard of values, Mr. Bib? How many pints do they intend shall make a quart? How many gills is the gallon of the future to contain? Is drinking cocktails to become a capital offense? What is to be done with all the alcohol in existence when the Prohibitionists take the reins? Poured into the sea? If so, what consistent Prohibitionist could ever again eat shad, and would not the fishballs—the pure, innocent fishballs—by this act inoculated with intoxicating ingredients become as vicious a thing as the highball? If you don't pour it into the sea, what are you going to do with it? Use it to irrigate the farms? What of the cows that would eat the grass produced in our pasture lands by alcoholic irrigation? Would they not give us milk punches instead of the gentle lacteal fluid we now have? Would not your chickens lay egg-nogs instead of eggs? What of our orchards—should we not find ourselves unwittingly eating brandied peaches, sherried apples and cherries with a dash of bitters on the side—the inside? With the saloon abolished, what becomes of Bishop Potter and his Workingman's club? With beer in exile, what is to be done with the hop crop, and without ale, what becomes of the welsh-rabbit industry? I haven't read the Prohibition platform, and I don't know anybody that has, but I'll wager you now, Mr. Bib, that it is silent on all these points I have mentioned, and I do not believe that any party ever got into power by following a policy of evasion."

"I shall not discuss the question with you," said the Bibliomaniac. "The Prohibition party is good enough for me. I have thought my way into it and there I shall stay."

"Well, if you believe in Populism—" began the Idiot.

"Populism?" cried the Bibliomaniac. "Tush! It is the one party in this country that is absolutely free from the taint of Populism."

The Idiot laughed.

"And yet you claim to have thought your way into the Prohibition Party!" he said. "What do you think of that, Doctor?" he added, turning to the physician with a grin.

"I challenge you to name a trace of Populism in the Prohibition creed," said the Bibliomaniac angrily.

"It's cruel," said the Idiot, "but I can't take a dare. Do the Prohibitionists condone soft drinks?"

"Of course they do," said the Bibliomaniac. "Is that Populistic?"

"It's ginger-Populistic," said the Idiot.

The Bibliomaniac properly scorned to reply to such a sally, and after upsetting his coffee with a gesture of contempt, took refuge in buckwheat cakes and silence. Meanwhile the Idiot continued.

"I must apologize to you all for having unwittingly involved the table in a political discussion," he said. "I didn't mean to. As a matter of fact, I wanted to help the Poet into a profitable job, and when I said that I couldn't make up my mind as between Judge Parker and President Roosevelt, I thought I had cleared the way to a pleasant non-partisan discussion of things. I forgot all about the Ginger-Populists."

"What's that profitable job for me?" asked the Poet.

"Oh—well, a friend of mine who is in the thing up to his neck," explained the Idiot, "told me the other day that both the big campaign committees met with great apathy everywhere among the Poets. There isn't anybody who can write poems who is sufficiently inspired to turn out a campaign song-book on either side. He didn't know whether it was because of the difficulty of finding good rhymes to Roosevelt and Parker or of the feeling that both of them were good enough to be President, and that therefore the true poet who has got to be worried about a thing before he can do good work was shy of undertaking the job. A good campaign song-book is worth a thousand dollars to the man who can put it through, and I've thought of making contracts with all the committees to furnish the whole thing complete for them."

"I might help you," said the Poet, perking up a bit.

"Aha! Now you're talking," said the Idiot. "You've been so jealous about that old Muse of yours that I've had to be very careful about approaching you in the matter. For my own part, I believe there's easy money in this thing and we might as well get it as anybody else. Rhymes to Roosevelt and Parker are as easy as clam shells on the ocean—"

"I'd like to hear a few," sneered the Bibliomaniac.

"Well, here's a sample that should satisfy you," said the Idiot. "Roosevelt—shoes felt. Put it like this:

When Parker sent his telegram
What of dear Mr. Roosevelt?
I wonder how the great I Am
Way down within his shoes felt!

"Rotten," said the Doctor, who is a Republican.

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Brief, who is a Democrat. "I think that's pretty good."

"And as for rhymes to Parker, if you want 'em," continued the Idiot, "here's one that ought to go:

He felt his prospects growing darker—
Did Mr. Parker.
And with his pen he did his best.
Western Union clicked the button and St. Louis did the rest.

"Foolish!" ejaculated Mr. Brief.

"It's better than that Roosevelt thing," retorted the Doctor.

"We can't please everybody," said the Idiot, "and I want you to understand that I'm strictly non-partisan in this business. Whether swimming with Parker or jumping fences with Roosevelt, I believe the country is safe. All I am trying to do is to make a commercial appeal to the Poet. There are other rhymes to Roosevelt and Parker—Noose-felt, Goose-felt, Booze-felt, Whose-felt, Snooze-felt, and so on, for one, Harker, Sharker, Barker, Marker, Starker, Sparker, and so on, for the other. As for Davis and Fairbanks, they're not so easy, but the vice presidency isn't so important. Still there's enough.

Who's the man to save us?
Why Henry Cassaway Davus!

will do for one.

I put my money in them there banks
That stand behind our Charlie Fairbanks

will do for the other. Then there's 'gave us,' and 'stave us,' and 'He'll never have us,' for rhymes to the Democratic candidate; and 'snare banks,' 'share banks,' 'bare banks' and 'scare banks' for his Republican rival.

We'll have no snare-banks,
We'll find no bare-banks,
We'll see no scare-banks,
Beneath old Fairbanks.

"You see, it's the easiest thing in the world," the Idiot continued, "to work the issues and the candidates into the simplest kind of rhymes. In addition to this there are the finest opportunities in the world for rattling songs on Jeffersonian Simplicity in the days when juleps flowed like water and a quorum of congress was always to be found at the White House in its working clothes and its horses tied to the fence post, drinking applejack with the president and knowing naught but harmony—in the days of great heads, so to speak. Jorum rhymes mighty well with quorum. So does floor 'em. On the other hand, the martial songs of military glory that are possible to the pen that believes in Imperialism—Jingo—even Kipling might envy you this opportunity, Mr. Poet."

"I already feel myself fired," said the Poet with enthusiasm. "I'll help if you get the contract from the national committee."

"All right," said the Idiot. "I'll see Cortelyou and Taggart tomorrow. Meanwhile consider yourself engaged."

"But suppose you don't get the contract?" asked the Poet.

"Well, in that event you will be fired again," said the Idiot.

The Day of the Spellbinder Cometh—*Continued from Page 8.*

gives every auditor the illusion that he is taking a personal part in the campaign, and that he is not there merely to hear others spout and to see others do the work.

As to pay, I know that there are many spellbinders who cannot afford to spend the necessary time it requires without some compensation, and the pay has been known to range from $10 a night to $50, depending upon the ability of the speaker to carry big points with large audiences, or, as sometimes happens, to deliver the same speech in two or more languages in as many quarters of town. Indeed, there are spellbinders in New York city who can range from the Battery to "Little Italy," in Harlem, delivering the same harangues, with necessary modifications, of course, in three, four and sometimes even in five languages. Such an accomplished linguist is, however, a rare man, and as a laborer in the political field is indeed worthy of his hire. The stars, however, of course, do not receive remuneration, except perhaps so far as involves their individual expenses.

The star spellbinders of the Democracy include some famous names, some national as well as local, and even international. Besides Bourke Cockran, who began his career of oratory in the ranks of the humbler spellbinders of a quarter century ago, there are inimitable wits like Thomas F. Grady, who woke one morning to discover himself famous; Victor J. Dowling, Thomas C. O'Sullivan and Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, who distinguished himself in a series of murder trials a few years ago, one of the most versatile practitioners in the metropolis.

In the Republican ranks there are many known to fame on both sides of the water, not only as men of wit and eloquence, but of statesmanship and diplomacy. Former Secretary Elihu Root is one of the most finished speakers on the political platform and famous as a strategist in diplomacy and a Nestor in international law. Former Minister Stewart L. Woodford's name on a bill brings thousands of eager listeners, for he too is a man of culture and persuasive powers, having had the advantage of wide foreign acquaintance. Former Mayor Seth Low may not come strictly within the line of the spellbinders, but he is by no means silent during the campaign, and his speeches, like those of Benjamin F. Tracy, are scholarly and reserved, appealing to the most intellectual class of voters.

Charles Richman has been engaged as leading man in Amelia Bingham's company.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS' ACADEMY
SIGN OF THE BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT.
WEEK COM. MON. MAT., AUG. 29.
THE TRANS-ATLANTIC BURLESQUERS
IN A TWO-ACT BURLETTA,
"PIRATES OF PANAMA"
HIGH-CLASS OLIO.
Entire Lower Floor Reserved. DAILY MATINEE.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK BARGAIN MAT. MONDAY WED. & SAT. NEXT WEEK MAT. 25 & 50
'Phones—Bell 1445 Grant. P. & A. 328 Main.
THE FACTORY GIRL
SEE The Mill in Operation And Thrilling Rescue.
SEE The Great Murder Trial and Mob of 100 in Action
A Scenic Triumph in Five Acts.
The Season's Dramatic Sensation.
TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY.
Next Week—"The Child Slaves of New York."

Summer Amusements

THE opportunity of seeing the new Avenue Theater stock company in the splendid repertoire of latest New York successes will be a source of delight to all lovers of the drama in Pittsburgh. Everything is propitious for a brilliant re-entrance of the players to the Avenue stage. Replete with exquisite new surroundings, the company for the season of 1904-05 will be seen to better advantage than any of the previous stock companies at this house. The opening play is Mrs. Fiske's version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which will introduce every member of the new company in the cast. The general arrangement of the theater will provide ease and comfort, while many new improvements of most recent invention will be in evidence on the stage. The hangings and tapestries are all new, and add considerably to the richness of the interior. In the seating capacity of the new Avenue, Manager Davis has made a special study with comfort for the patrons as the principal object.

The new leading woman, Miss Jane Kennark, was for four years leading lady with the Lyceum theater in Baltimore, and subsequently with the stock company in Kansas City. Miss Kennark for the past two seasons starred with her own company in David Belasco's version of "Under Two Flags." Miss Kennark is a thoroughly experienced stock actress, having served her apprenticeship under the management of Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum theater, New York city, in support of E. H. Sothern. Miss Kennark has played leads with Clara Morris, Kate Claxton and Digby Bell. She was the original Sarah in "Siberia." She was also the original Estrella in "Arizona," and played leads in most of the prominent stock companies of the country. Frederick Paulding, one of the leading members of Manager Davis' company, is a star of note, having won success as a Shakespearean actor. Miss Margaret Dills was for two years with Mr. Mansfield in his big productions of "Henry V" and "Beaucaire." Joseph Daily, the comedian, has been playing with the Neil-Morosco company on the Pacific coast for two years, and more recently in the Weber-Fields stock company, in Los Angeles. Miss Effie Darling, another new member, was the first actress to succeed Mrs. Leslie Carter in the leading role in "The Heart of Maryland." Robert W. Smiley, who will make his first appearance with the Pittsburgh stock, was three seasons with Charles Frohman's original company in "The White Horse Tavern;" Wilson Melrose, who will also make his first appearance with the Pittsburgh stock, was here last season with N. C. Goodwin's company. Howard Hickman has had considerable stock experience in Chicago and San Francisco. He was in the original cast with William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson." One of the most pleasing features of the new stock company at the Avenue will be the re-entrance of that splendid quartet of players, Miss Emma Dunn, Charles Wyngate, William McVay, and Miss Alice Gale, in their respective lines of ingenue, juvenile man, character man and character woman. Among the other new people will be Frank Gilmore, Edward Baume, Florence Millward, Harry Sutton and Ada St. Henry. Of last year's original company, the only returning member will be Dennie Harris.

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Odette Tyler, who will be at the Grand this week, comes of a family of soldiers and is from Dixie. She is a daughter of Gen. Kirkland, and a niece of Gen. Hardee, author of the military tactics. Gen. Robert Lee was her godfather. Miss Tyler was last seen here as a star, playing under the management of Charles Frohman in "Phroso," and her scrap book contains a number of flattering compliments paid her by the Pittsburgh newspaper critics. Frohman has always conducted her tours and some time ago she played a lengthy engagement at the Herald Square theater, New York, in such characters as "Juliet," "Desdemona" and "Portia." Shortly after this she retired to her husband's beautiful home, "Wild Goose," in West Virginia. It is in a picturesque section of the state and covers a thousand acres of land, which is under cultivation. Miss Tyler has a decided fondness for dogs and horses and numbers some valuable ones in her collection.

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Thomas E. Kirk, Jr., manager of the Nixon theater, announces the attractions to follow "Vivian's Papas" which will inaugurate the new season with a Labor day matinee on Monday, September 5:

Maude Adams, in a new play; Ethel Barrymore; Blanche Ring, in the big Chicago success, "Vivian's Papas;" "Babes in Toyland," "Ben-Hur;" William H. Crane, in "Business Is Business;" George Ade's "County Chairman;" Fay Davis; John Drew in "The Duke of Killicrankie;" Dockstader's minstrels; Mrs. Gilbert in "Granny;" Lulu Glaser in "The Madcap Princess;" "Mother Goose," the big Drury Lane spectacle; Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, in a new play; William Gillette, in "The Admirable Crichton;" Conried Opera company, in "Parsifal," and other grand operas; Joseph Jefferson; "The Girl from Kays;" Cecilia Loftus in "The Serio-comic Governess;" Mary Mannering; Richard Mansfield; "The Other Girl;" all star revival of "The Two Orphans;" "Parsifal" in English by the Savage Opera company; Annie Russell; Rogers Brothers in Paris; E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, in Shakespearean revivals; "The Sultan of Sulu;" Fritzi Scheff in "The Two Roses," her new opera; Schumann-Heink, in a new opera; Francis Wilson; "The Wizard of Oz;" Raymond Hitchcock, in "The Yankee Consul;" Kyrle Bellew in "Raffles;" Viola Allen in "A Winter's Tale;" "The Prince of Pilsen;" H. W. Savage's English grand opera.

Stage News and Notes.

Miss Alice Gale, who has been spending the summer in Europe, returned on Wednesday last, and will arrive in Pittsburgh today. While in London, Miss Gale was the guest of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the distinguished Irish member of parliament.

Joseph Hart, who so skillfully played the part of "Foxy Grandpa" last season, will again head the company. Miss Carrie De Mar will play the part of Polly in the presentation at the Duquesne next week.

Mabel McKinley, whose sweet soprano voice won her a host of friends, and who appeared here twice last season before immense crowds, will shortly play an engagement at the Grand.

"Buster Brown" has resolved to do his pranks on the stage at the Duquesne early next month.

Raymond Hitchcock and a brilliant supporting company in "The Yankee Consul," will be the Nixon attraction on the week of September 12.

Duquesne Theatre.
"The Home of Comedy"
New Management. New Ideas. New Policy.
DIRECTION OF R. M. GULICK & CO.
SEASON'S OPENING
Monday, (Labor Day) Matinee, Sept. 5
WITH JOSEPH HART / CARRIE DeMAR } AND 50 ARTISTS IN
"FOXY GRANDPA"
Night Prices—Reserved Seats—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
SPECIAL PRICE Matinees Monday (Labor Day) Tues., Thurs., Sat. BEST RESERVED SEATS 25c & 50c
Box Office Opens Permanently Thurs., Sept. 1, at 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATER, Uptown Collins Ave.
P. & A. 'Phone 351 East
Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland
Reached by all Car Lines.
E. J. McCULLOUGH, Manager.
One Week Beginning Monday Night, August 29
Martin J. Discon Presents the Scenic Production
A Child of The Slums
Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00
A Story of Absorbing Interest. A Powerful Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
Prices Always 25c and 50c.
Next Attraction—OUT OF THE FOLD.

MISS JANE KENNARK,
Leading Lady of the New Avenue Stock Company.

A Scene From "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Theater Programs.

GRAND—Odette Tyler and Vaudeville.

A glance at the bill of attractions for the Grand opera house this week will tend to convince that the announced policy of the management to produce the highest type of vaudeville features at this theater is being strictly adhered to. For the coming week Dan McAvoy and his Fifth Avenue Girls and Odette Tyler, with supporting company, will be the headliners. Mr. McAvoy has been a potent factor in dramatic and spectacular productions for a number of years. He will be remembered for his admirable work in "Mr. Bluebeard," with Anna Held and numerous successes of the New York Casino. He will present, with the aid of a number of prepossessing young women attractively gowned in the latest creations of the modistes' fancy, a novel specialty in which mirth and melody are happily blended. As for Miss Tyler, she was starred in "Phroso," which had a highly successful run, and has long been a leading lady with the Frohman productions. She will present here for the first time "The Maid, the Man and the Mouse," a delightfully humorous sketch in which there are many bright, witty lines, while the complications which arise during the development of the plot are extremely ludicrous. Aside from these prominent dramatic lights, there are a number of others who have often been headliners, and among them is James J. Morton, who needs little introduction, as this excellent monologist is well-known in this city. Then there is Elizabeth Murray, who has a fund of amusing stories and pleasing songs which she renders in her own peculiar style. Dixon and Holmes, an excellent comedy team, will appear in a new sketch. Another feature will be Inns and Ryan, who have a lively sketch, in which they introduce eccentric dancing of the best class. Among others are the Pelots, whose comedy juggling will be intensely amusing to those fond of this style of entertainment; the Welsh, Montrose trio, acrobats; Smith and Fuller, a musical team, and Dougherty's poodles, performing marvelous and amusing tricks.

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EMPIRE—"A Child of the Slums."

"A Child of the Slums" will be the Empire offering this week, commencing tomorrow night. The play is new to theatergoers and comes heralded as a revelation in point of originality, and is said to be a delightful story, fresh in epigram and incident and effectively entertaining, sparkling with wit and indicating much clever knowledge of human nature and the world in general. The action is not only constant, but fascinating at every stage, but through it all runs a pure vein of rich comedy. Though the climaxes are said to be thrilling, even sensational, there are no incongruities, and each situation lends effectiveness to a harmonious work. Excellent acting helps the spectators to a keen enjoyment, while the eye is treated to a succession of faithful reproductions of New York scenes, including an East Side "slum," the exterior of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, showing the Thirty-fourth street side, a reception in same, a counterfeiting den in the West Shore railroad, showing a practical working engine and train of freight cars.

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BIJOU—"The Factory Girl."

"The Factory Girl," which is the Bijou's attraction for this week, is without an equal as a play of large scenic effects. In the factory scene alone 100 persons are at work. This setting has been recognized by artists and stage artificers as one of the most accurate reproductions ever made. At considerable expense the show carries every piece of machinery needed to complete the mill and there are several tons of it. The play, while melodramatic in tone, does not riot with sensationalism, although there will be thrills enough to please the most ardent lover of the type of the drama. The plot is of absorbing interest. It concerns the trials of a poor girl, who, despite all temptations and pitfalls, comes out supreme. The situations, original and startling, are supplied with a lavish hand, and this, combined with quick action and an abundance of clever comedy and specialties by vaudeville headliners, makes the play a most popular one. The story is clean and wholesome. The cast is composed of 30 people and two carloads of scenery are carried.

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ACADEMY—Transatlantic Burlesquers.

The Transatlantic Burlesquers will be at the Academy this week and promise to maintain their old-time record of giving their patrons something new. The show will open with a new musical burletta, "The Pirates of Panama," which will be presented with fine scenery, exquisite costumes and bright, catchy music. Funny comedians and a stunning chorus with sweet voices will furnish a rare treat. The olio will include the Warsaw Brothers, comic musical entertainers; Murphy and Brown, two German automobilists; Rita Redmond, vocalist; Adile Purvis Onri, in glimmering effects on the revolving globe; Tsuda, the equilibrist, Yolanda Wallace, Alexander Carr, Nettie Nelson and others.

All New Feature Show!

CIRCUS

PITTSBURGH, (One Day) MONDAY, SEPT. 5

THE GRANDLY GREATEST

ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS

Most Colossally Complete Feature, Wild Beast, Arenic, Aerial, Racing, Educational, Entertaining and Spectacular Aggregation on Earth.

Prodigious Porthos

The Miraculous Chasm-Vaulting Cyclist.

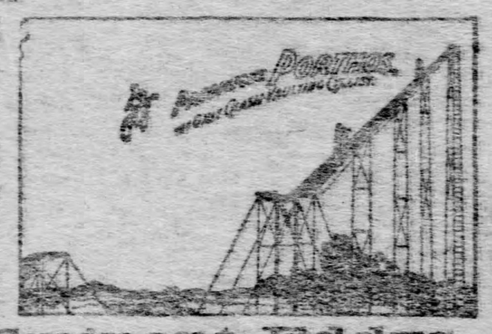
—THE—

Aurora Zouaves

The Champion Martial Masters of the World.

Mons. Hubert

The Greatly Original Equilibristic Juggling Equestrian.



7 Pre-Eminent Eddys

The American Champion Acrobats of the World.

Dauntless Diavolo

Who Loops the Loop on a Bicycle.

14 LIVE FULL-GROWN POLAR BEARS

La Famille Lecusson

in the only altogether new equestrian act seen in any circus in more than fifty years, "ON THE WAY TO GRAND PRIX RACE, PARIS."

Szarvasi French Troupe

Of Nine Hungarian Magyar Dancing Acrobats and Melodists.

THE WORLD'S BLUE RIBBON HORSE SHOW.

Equestrian Circus, Acrobatic Circus, Mid-Air Circus, Military Circus, Bicycle Circus, Clown Circus, Track Circus, Elephant, Wild Beast and Animal Circus.

FINEST FREE STREET DISPLAY

"Stars and Stripes Ever Floated Over."

TWO PERFORMANCES, RAIN OR SHINE, IN NEW PROCESS WATER PROOF TENTS

Admission 50 cents. Children under 9 years, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. for the Menageries and Grand Promenade Concerts. Arenic Displays one hour later. Numbered Coupon, actually Reserved Seats, may be secured at the regular prices on Sept. 3 at C. C. MELLOR & CO.'S MUSIC STORE, 319-321 FIFTH AVE.

MISS BLANCHE RING,
Who Will Appear at the Alvin in "Vivian's Papas."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PITTSBURGH'S MODEL THEATER

Personally Directed by the Owner, HARRY DAVIS

HIGH CLASS REFINED CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE 1:30 to 10:45 P. M.

Entertainment conducted with a view toward cultivating the patronage of families and people of the most exclusive taste.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY AFTERNOON AUG. 29

Dan M'Avoy AND HIS 5th AVENUE GIRLS

Odette Tyler (Late star of "Phroso" and Frohman's successes.) & COMPANY

JAMES J. MORTON
ELIZABETH M. MURRAY
WELSH, MONTROSE TRIO
SMITH & FULLER
GIRARD & GARDNER
Mayme Remington and Her "Picks"

The Pelots
Dougherty's Poodles
Inness and Ryan

Wilson and Davis
Chalk Saunders
Kinetograph and Others

15 Feature Acts

COME WHEN YOU PLEASE, STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.

Popular Prices.

AVENUE THEATER

HARRY DAVIS, Prop. and Mgr.

Bell 570 Court—P. & A. 474 Main.

Replete with handsome new surroundings.

Week Commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 5th

Daily Mats. 2:15. Evenings 8:15.

Holiday Matinee Labor Day.

Greeting of old and new friends in the original home of the Stock's first splendid triumphs in Pittsburgh.

The most notable feature of the theatrical season!

The Harry Davis Stock Co.

Extraordinary complement of players, newly organized for the season of 1904-1905, representative of the best actors and actresses on the American stage.

Artistic rendition with perfect appointments of

Mrs. Fiske's Great Play,

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"

Sale of seats for subscription (season tickets) and single performances will open simultaneously at the Avenue box office Thursday, Sept. 1st, at 9. A. M.

Sept. 12th—A comedy of riotous laughter—

"ARE YOU A MASON"

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1904. — FOUR PAGES.

THE COON HOLLOW FOLKS HOLD A PICNIC, INVITING SEVERAL GUESTS OF NOTE.

The Handy Man From Timbuctoo and Little Katy

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO

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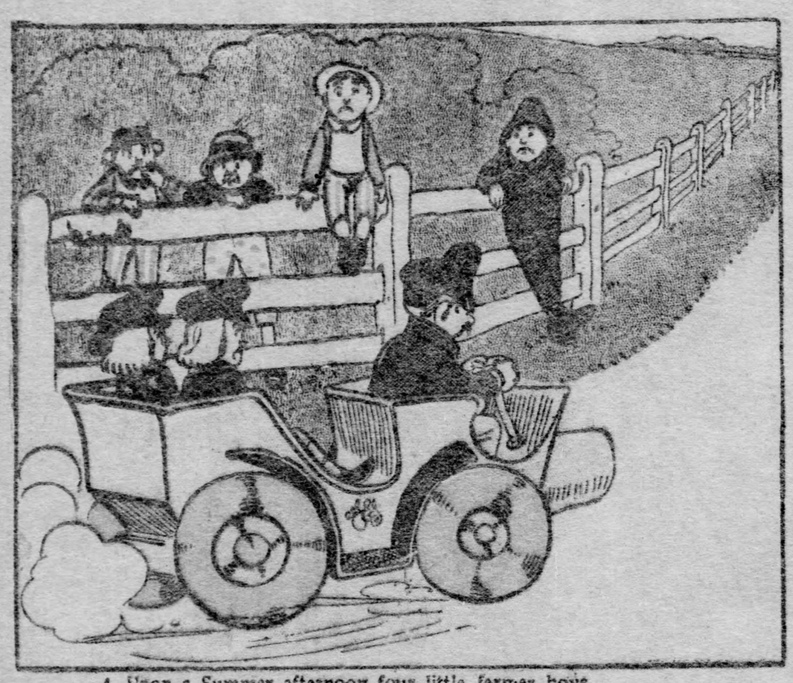

1. Upon a Summer afternoon four little farmer boys
With envy saw an auto puffing by with merry noise.

2. When suddenly the Handy Man, his Tiger by his side,
Appeared and asked, "Well, little chaps, how would you like a ride?"

3. They climbed upon the Tiger's back, a happy, laughing load,
And making all the noise they could, dashed gayly up the road.

4. They overtook the auto, and although it swiftly sped,
The Tiger leaped right over it and disappeared ahead.

5. And when they'd had a long, long ride and started back to town,
They came upon the auto, which, alas! had broken down!

6 The Handy Man insisted then on towing the machine,
"Because," said he, "my Tiger beats all your gasoline"

SWEET LITTLE KATY!

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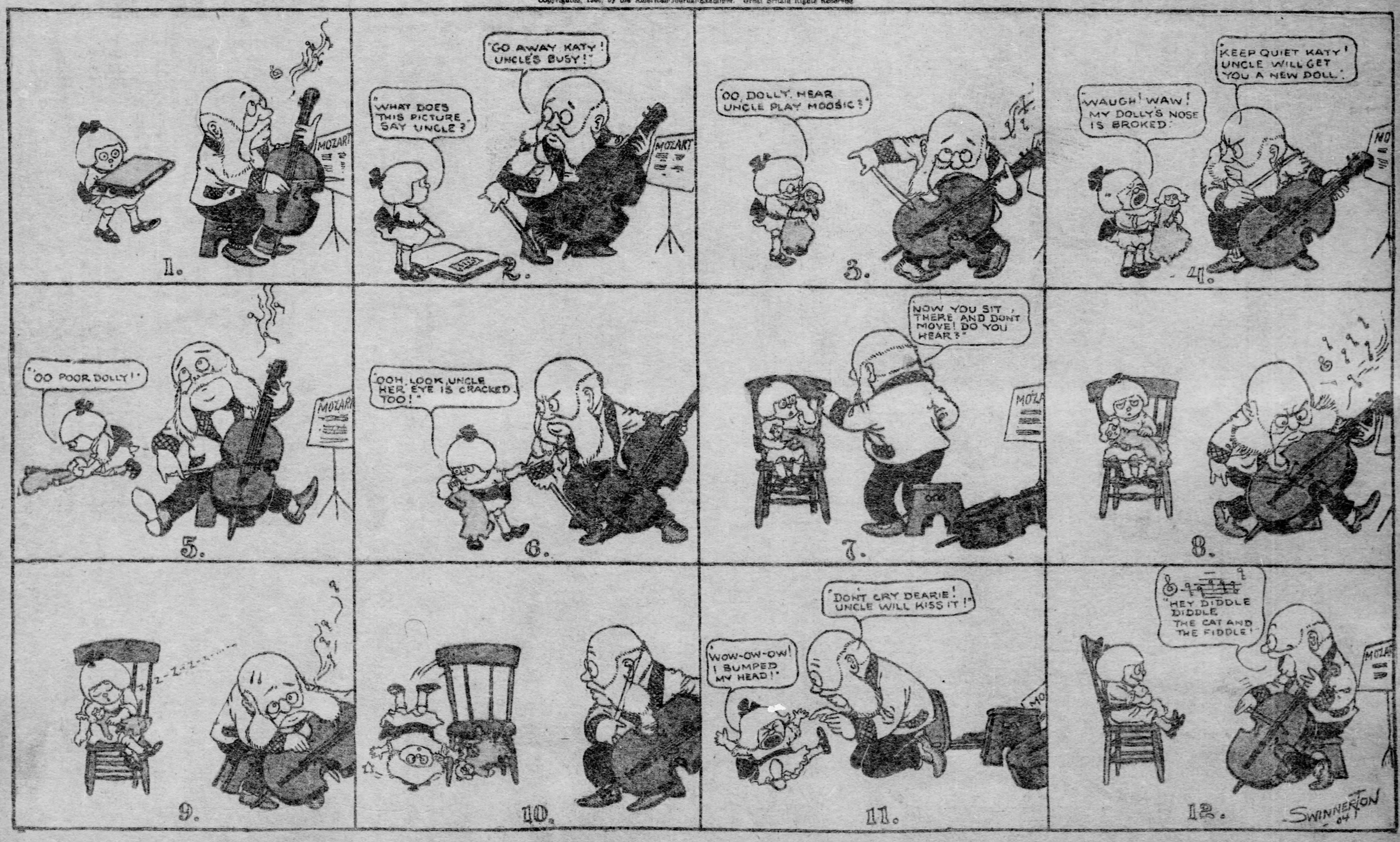

Betsy Bouncer and the Upside Downs

BETSY BOUNCER AND HER DOLL.

THE UPSIDE-DOWNS OF LITTLE LADY LOVEKINS AND OLD MAN MUFFAROO.

NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

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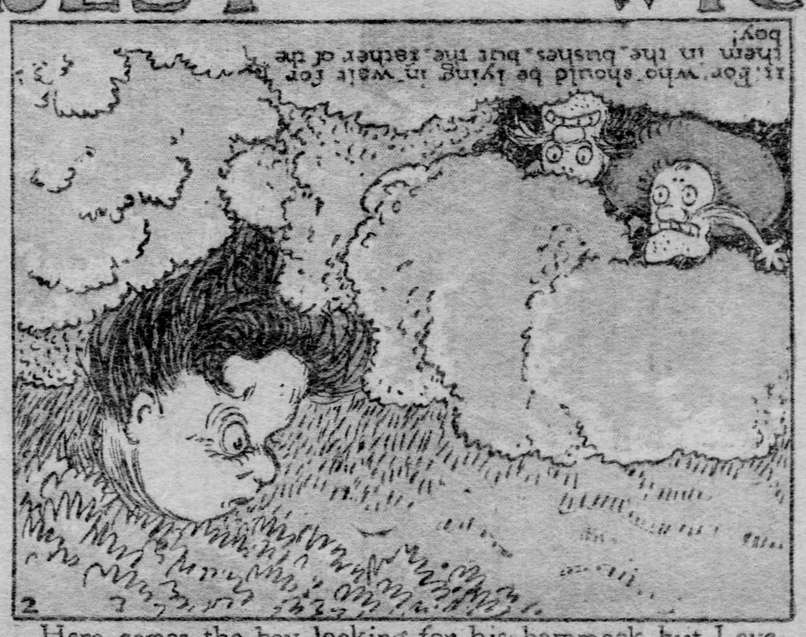
See the lovely hammock that little Lady Lovekins and Old Man Muffaroo are carrying away. It does not belong to them. They have stolen it from a boy.

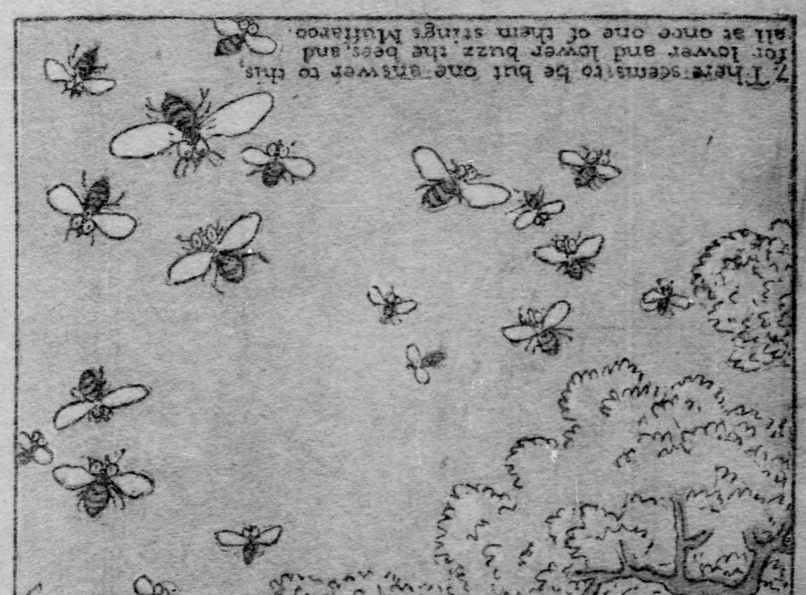


Here comes the boy looking for his hammock, but Lovekins and Muffaroo are hiding in the bushes while he passes by;

And they do not come out until he has completely disappeared and they make sure that the coast is clear!

Then they put up the hammock, and, while Lovekins gets into it, Muffaroo amuses himself by swinging around in the branches of the trees. This he finds rather fatiguing.

He lies down to rest. Some bees come buzzing overhead. "Do not strike at them," says Muffaroo, "they will not hurt good people."



But the bees are just debating whether people who take hammocks that do not belong them are good or not!

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

BUSTER BROWN IN PARIS

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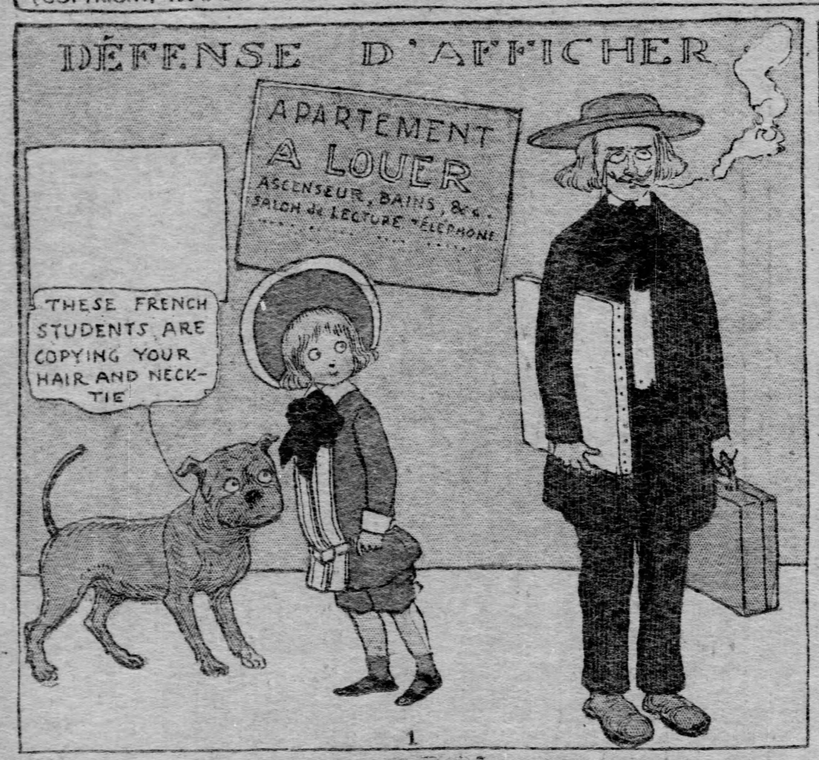
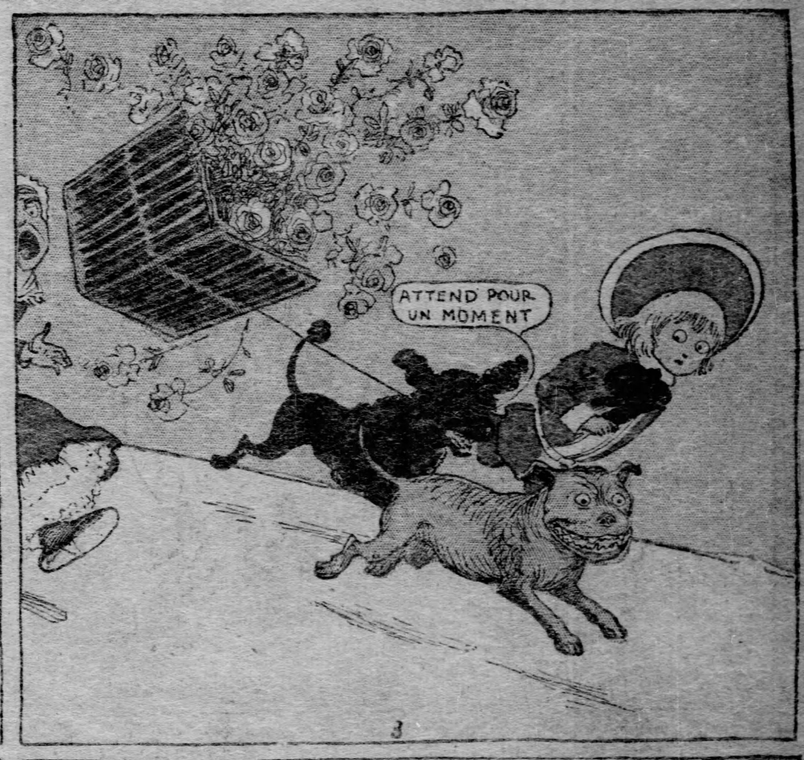
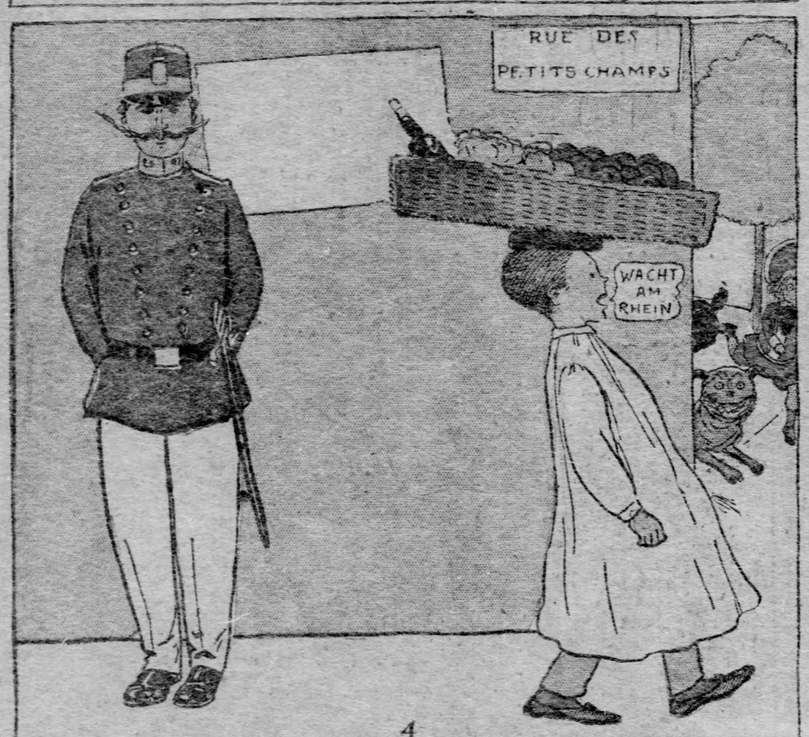






THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

AUGUST 28 1904

SUNDAY HOME JOURNAL SECTION

The Editors Point of View

GOOD health and Fresh Air are the only perfumes permissible today. The time has gone by when it was considered elegant to breathe an overpowering fragrance of musk or patchouli. The woman who does it must lay herself open to the charge of unrefined taste. One instinctively draws back from her. When a great swish of skirts and a wave of heavy perfume passes one, you may be sure to find combined with them a bulgy pompadour and a loud untrained voice. And as for perfumed letter paper,—ugh—leave it to the servants! All this, however, applies only to young women. There is a certain type of dear white haired ladies who would not be themselves did not their garments give forth an elusive faint scent of orris or of lavender,—a perfume so delicate that one wonders if it is a real perfume, or imaginary. Old linen closets, the shelves piled high with a store of damask, cream yellow by time, still retain the scent of lavender, and as they open, and the perfume drifts out it is reminiscent of candle light and patched and powdered ladies and slow spinet notes, and the pages of old romances. How different is this from the strong pungency of the more modern perfumes which in their sharpness emphasize their newness and the distinct bourgeoisie of their patrons. Somehow a strong perfume gives the impression of lack of personal cleanliness. It is inevitably associated with a cheap class of society, and is too often consorted with gum chewing, flaring colors, pinched-in waists, huge hats and blondined hair. None of these things are exactly criminal, save when brought into the Court of Good Taste and judged by Refinement and Good Breeding. Perfumes are a great deal better off right on the shop shelves, than on the dresser of the girl of today who wishes to be that most lovable of persons,—a well-bred American woman.

NO woman will willingly make a guy of herself, but the average woman in outing clothes comes perilously near that undesirable consummation. It should be urged on every woman who takes pleasure in outdoor sports to have for them clothes in which she will not be a figure of fun. Two pictures of golf-playing women rise before me as I write. One, a large, stout woman, clad in a dark skirt, well enough cut, but not short enough to be really sensible, a dark red woolen sweater which added to her apparent girth by many inches, and on her head a round red tam-o-shanter, which made her round face more rotund than before. The other was a thin and sallow woman in a walking skirt which just touched as she walked, a very acceptable shirtwaist, but on her head a horror of a round white linen hat pulled down on her ears and making her sharp features and her sallow skin a great deal sharper and sallower than before. Again, memory recalls pictures of the various girls who went camping and who invariably wore the wrong thing. They made the mistake of thinking that any old thing would do for the woods, and the faded shirtwaists and sagging, frayed old skirts which they wore were a downright insult to the beauties of the woods which surrounded them. The ideal outing suit is a corduroy suit, the skirt cut clear to the shoe tops, and well cut—no sagging nor unevenness. The coat to be a loose Norfolk jacket, and worn over a man's sweater in blue or dark red, topped with a soft felt hat in a becoming shape. That last sentence should be shouted to the four corners of the earth. With this would go strong walking boots, laced high, and, if desired, leggins and loose-fitting heavy dogskin gloves. Leggins are clumsy and ungraceful, and if they must be worn get a pair of these winding spat-puttees. They are the least bad of the present styles. The man's sweater enables one to do away with the care of a belt and collar, and is not ungraceful, as the woman's sweaters buttoned down the front invariably are. The broad felt hat shades the eyes, stands hard knocks, turns the rain, and does not lose its shape. The loose Norfolk jacket looks sportsmanlike, has places for pockets in plenty, and is comfortable. Knickerbockers of brown pongee or light-weight flannel complete the costume. One great fault may be found with this, and that is, it is too warm for summer except in the mountains of Canada or in Canada. It can be duplicated in lighter material, and a silk blouse substituted for the sweater. But always and always a becoming hat! It atones for so much. It would seem that the makers of outing hats deliberately sought for the most trying styles. And always and always a skirt that hangs well and is short enough. Of all things, a be-draggled, sloppy skirt is the ugliest. The short skirt will make trim, well-fitting shoes a necessity—and thereby combine two virtues in one. However, outdoor sports for women are but in their infancy. With the coming of the years there may be evolved a standard of graceful and becoming outing dress, and a healthy, well-developed type of womanhood to wear it.

FEMINA Feminissima is the woman who embroiders. It matters not whether she embroider well or ill, whether she be able to do only the simplest outline stitch or wonders of padded ecclesiastical embroidery, which is acknowledged to be the most difficult of all. That she embroiders—it is enough! Since first the time when Penelope demurely wove a wondrous silken web, and being an attractive person, and a grass widow beside, her suitors blocked up the doorway and made it hard for her to see the stitches—yea, from the times of mythology unto today, the woman who dallies with needle and silks and a bit of linen is bound to exercise her most potent womanly charm in the doing. The sewing machine has robbed sewing of romance. No man, even though he should be an enraptured lover, can write passionate sonnets to Phyllis as she humps herself over a new drop-stitch machine and makes the treadle fly. No, Phyllis at the sewing machine is about as poetic as Phyllis blacking boots. But Phyllis on the front porch, dressed in fine white stuff with lacy ruffles and elbow sleeves, holding a scrap of linen with a gay rose or two in the process of the making upon it—here is romance and sonnet material, and a picture for the impressionist, and a broken heart for the impressionable, if he be not careful. Embroidery is such carelessly pretty work. The sheen of the floss contrasts well with white fingers, and the little silver thimble and the little silver scissors, and the demure look of concentration—really and truly, where is their like? Phyllis takes a stitch and glances up to smile—another stitch, and pauses to laugh. Now she gazes at her work, head on one side, with the most delightfully critical, serious air in the world. The most affected of girls loses her affectation with a scrap of embroidery in her hands, for she is exactly in her element, and there is nothing to be affected about. Possibly the work does not come on very fast, and possibly when it is done there are some very wiggly stitches and—but Phyllis does not care. She knows she has been altogether charming, and the knowledge sufficeth, yea, even unto dozens of wiggly stitches.

THIS shall be a dissertation on letters and postal cards. Does anyone know anything more utterly inane than the average message on a picture postal card? Something like this: "We are having a beautiful trip. How I wish you were here with us in this lovely spot. How is mother? Mary sends love. Yours, Alice." The tourist who sends off half a dozen of these feels a sense of duty well done, and a pious isn't-it-sweet-of-me-to-remember-them-while-I'm-away thrill goes through her whole being. The picture post card arrives. The recipient receives it at the breakfast table and says "Huh! What in the world does that silly Alice Smith want to send me anything like this for?" and throws the card in the waste basket forthwith. And yet the pictorial post card industry grows and flourishes in a way to put to shame the green bay tree, and picture post cards throng the mails at all seasons, opportune or inopportune.

As to letters—well, there are letters and letters. The duty letter with its stiffly-turned periods, the letter of condolence, hardest of all to write and never satisfactory to the writer, and then there are those heaven inspired letters which seem like speech itself. An extensive correspondence is a tax, although a constant joy, but one thing should never be done. Unless you are a very, very intimate friend, never answer a letter as soon as you receive it. Of course, this does not mean a letter in which questions are asked, or to which immediate answer is required—but for the ordinary correspondence between friends, wait a week or so before answering, lest your friend exclaim: "Well, I only wrote to her three days ago, and I was just congratulating myself that I had all my letters answered." Another thing to be avoided is too intimate confidence or too plain speaking put upon paper. You do not know who will see it. If it were possible, every letter should be kept a day and then re-read before mailing. Things are very different spoken than when written. Moreover, your letter will be interpreted largely by the mood of the person who receives it. Remembering these things, be wary when it comes to expressing yourself in a letter, and when in doubt, do not write. Another day will bring you better counsel.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in his delightful essay, "Apology for Idlers," says "it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do." In other words, play is as much of a duty as work. Would that more women constructed their lives on this plan. Surely the flowers and the fresh air and the sunshine are just as important as sweeping and cooking and sewing. It is just as much your duty—nay, much more—that you should spend a little of each day in healthful recreation as that Mary's white dress should have hand tucks and three flounces. Hand tucks are not vital—but health is. The simple life has been preached to us from many directions. Perhaps there are a few who have heeded some of the wisdom contained in its plan, but they are very few. The simple life leaves room for idling—real and happy laziness. The simple life is not everlastingly concerned with spots on the furniture and drawnwork lunch cloths; with elaborate desserts and be-ruffled frocks, when these things mean work which overtaxes both mind and brain, and keeps the worker confined to the house, too busy even to glance at the wide out-doors. Let the worker think also on this—that half a day of pure idling sends her back to her work with renewed spirit and strength. Recently a woman who has a very complicated mechanism of life, both social and domestic, adopted the custom of going to bed for one whole day out of every two weeks. She had her meals in bed; she read a little, or sewed a little—a very little—but for the most part she simply lay there and rested, and rested, and rested, and when night came she got up and had a warm bath and had her bed freshly made and went back and rested some more. Before she started this regime she was on the verge of nervous prostration. She is now strong and well and enjoys life and all of her various activities because she finds them within her strength. Therefore, if you have not the moral courage to burn your tapestries and break your Sevres vases to be rid of the care of them, at least you can go to bed for a day now and then and resolutely deny yourself even thinking of the work that is still to be done. This is for extreme cases. For the overworked woman in general, a course of out-of-door treatment should be prescribed and should include lying on the back in the grass, with the warm sun soaking into her prostrate form, going gypsying on the slightest excuse for berries and flowers, and above all, making it real play, with not a care in the world, nor a thought of the morrow. If all women did this, the facial massage doctors could go out of business and the druggists would find their sales cut down three-fourths.

Sophie Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MRS. A. F. BEZY.....$2.00
411 Tenth St., Charleroi, Pa.

MRS. FRANCES B. YOUNG.....$1.00
724 Whitney Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is with great pleasure that we notice that interest in this department continues, and as heretofore we will be glad to have letters from anyone who has useful information to impart. These letters will all be published even though it may be some weeks after receipt. Such a number of communications are received for this department weekly that it is impossible to publish them at once. Letters are published in regular rotation, those first received having the first attention given them.

The object of the Housewives' Reciprocity bureau remains the same, to form an "open congress" for all housewives who could not otherwise meet and exchange views. The letter which seems best and most useful will receive $2.00, and second best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letter valueless. The conditions remain as stated.

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soap or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

IF OIL CLOTH be occasionally rubbed with a mixture of beeswax and turpentine it will last longer. A soft cloth wet in alcohol is excellent to wipe off plate glass and mirrors and prevent their becoming frosty in winter. Equal parts of cornmeal and salt wet with a little water is good to throw around on carpet when sweeping, it keeps the dust down and makes the carpet look nice and fresh. Never allow fresh meat to remain in the paper—it absorbs the juices. Salt will curdle new milk. For preparing porridge, gravies, the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. Sweet oil will remove finger marks from varnished furniture and kerosene from oiled furniture. Sufferers from asthma should get a muskrat skin and wear it over their lungs with the fur next to the body—it will bring certain relief.

Broiled Chicken—When chicken is dressed cut along the backbone and open. Put in roasting pan, put lumps of butter all over, season well, pour a little boiling water in pan. Put in oven until about done, take out and put in broiling pan and broil over hot fire until a nice brown. Thicken gravy. Cut the gizzard up fine, add to the gravy and serve.

To color icing put the grated peel of a lemon or orange in a thin muslin bag, squeezing a little juice through it, then mixing with sugar.

To purify greasy sinks and pipes, pour down a pailful of boiling water in which three or four pounds of washing soda has been dissolved. A disinfectant is prepared in the same way using copperas. Copperas is a poison, and should not be left about.

MRS. A. F. B., Charleroi, Pa.

MERINGUE LEMON PIE—One cup granulated sugar, one lemon, two eggs, two heaping teaspoons cornstarch, two tablespoons powdered sugar, one cup cold water. Put the sugar, water and grated rind of the lemon in a graniteware basin, add the juice of the lemon and the beaten yolks of two eggs, saving the whites for the meringue. Mix the cornstarch in a cup with a little cold water. Set the basin containing the sugar, water, lemon and eggs on the stove and heat slowly, stirring in the cornstarch gradually and stirring continuously until the mixture is thickened. Do not allow it to boil. Pour into a crust already baked. Meringue—Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff and add the powdered sugar. Spread this on top of the pie and set in oven for a moment until it is a delicate brown on top. This makes one pie and is very good.

Fruit Cake Without Eggs—One cup brown sugar, lard size of an egg, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, pinch of salt, two cups of flour, one cup currants, one cup raisins. This is also good used as a pudding served with following sauce: One cup sugar, two cups water, one-fourth teaspoonful cinnamon, one heaping teaspoon cornstarch. Flavor with two teaspoons brandy of desired.

MRS. F. J. E., Allegheny, Pa.

TO HELP some one:

Economical Dish—Chop fine pieces of leftover meats; butter a baking dish and dust with bread crumbs, arrange a layer of chopped meat, then a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of tomatoes, season with salt, pepper and bits of butter, repeat in same order till dish is filled, finishing with bread crumbs on top. Bake.

Roast Beef—Take out ribs and roll with suet in center, put in pan with salt and pepper to season, dredge with flour and cover top with bits of suet; pour in a pan of water and baste often; in baking, allow 12 minutes to the pound and 15 minutes extra. Three-quarters of an hour before taking out add a teacup of rice and keep plenty of water on it. You will find this a very nice way to serve rice.

Pie Crust—Two and one-half cups of flour, one cup lard, one-half cup water, one and one-half teaspoonful salt. This will make three pies.

Fried Veal Cutlets—Put into a frying pan two or three tablespoonfuls of lard or beef drippings. When boiling hot lay in the cutlets well seasoned with salt and pepper, and dredged with flour. Brown nicely on both sides then remove the meat, and if you have more grease than is necessary for the gravy put it aside for further use. Reserve a tablespoonful or more and rub into it a tablespoonful of flour, with the back of the spoon until it is a rich brown color, then add gradually a cup of cold water and season with salt and pepper. When the gravy is boiled up well return the meat to the pan on gravy. Cover it closely and allow it to steam gently for 15 minutes. This softens the meat.

MRS. D. A. L., Butler, Pa.

TESTED and tried recipes for the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau:

Quince Honey—Two large or three small quinces, one pint water, two pounds sugar. Grate the quinces and boil all together until the thickness of honey.

How to Bake Apples—Peel and core large sour apples and slice them into a granite or crockery dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar. Add a dust of cinnamon or nutmeg, add a half teacup of water to every quart of fruit, cover with a plate and bake slowly three hours. Let the apples cool in the dish and turn it out solid upon the plate which it is to be served on.

Icing That Will Not Crack—The white of one egg and a cupful of powdered sugar, beaten to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of cold water added makes an icing that cuts without cracking. Do not beat the egg until the sugar is added.

A Delicious Omelet—To make a dainty omelet requires care in the details of mixing the ingredients. Follow these directions carefully and the result will be a rich golden sponge instead of the usual thin feathery mass. Take four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of water, pepper and salt. Separate the eggs and beat the whites to a stiff froth, beat the yolks and add the water and beat again. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and while it is beating carefully stir the yolks into the beaten whites, adding seasoning. Pour into a hot frying pan and when the underside is a delicate brown place in a hot oven to set the top (skillet and all). The moment it is done loosen the edges with a knife, fold over and serve on a hot platter garnished with parsley.

MRS. M. K. F., Rochester, Pa.

I ENJOY letters from housewives and offer a few recipes which I know are good.

Sponge Cake—One and one-half cup granulated sugar, two eggs, one cup of cold water, two and one-half teaspoons baking powder, flour to make a thin batter, flavor with vanilla, bake in three layers.

To Can Cucumbers—Peel and slice as for table, let stand over night in strong salt water, in the morning squeeze out of the water and put on to cook in enough vinegar (not too strong) to cover. When they have boiled seal as other fruit.

A Delicious Custard Pie—Morning's milk, one quart, let simmer, not boil, stir into it one cup sugar, the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls flour, a little nutmeg. When it becomes thick pour into the crusts, which should be previously baked. When done spread with frosting made of the whites of the three eggs, three tablespoons sugar. Brown slightly, makes three pies.

Stale Bread to Fry—Take two eggs, beat well, one cup milk, and flour to make a stiff batter, cut stale bread into thin slices, and dip into the batter, fry a nice brown in sweet butter. Serve hot with sugar syrup or sauce. When canning fruit boil jars out in strong soda water, rinse well and fruit will keep much better, try it.

MRS. L. A. W., Tuscarawas, O.

I SHOULD like to suggest an easy way to take medicine. It has always seemed unreasonable to me to force a sick child to take a bitter powder or nauseating liquid that could easily be given in a different form. You can procure at any drug store the little gelatine capsules of various sizes for 5 cents a dozen. When ready to take the medicine of liquid fill by means of a dropping glass. A powder may be prepared by pressing the capsule into the powder. If the child is convalescent, it may amuse him to watch mother prepare it or do it himself. A great convenience in the kitchen is a towel rack made out of bamboo rods suspended from the ceiling by ropes and pulleys, so that it may be raised and lowered at will. It economizes space besides providing a place where towels may dry quickly as the air is warmer near the ceiling. To make round steak tender instead of pounding in the usual manner, which bruises the fiber and lets the juice escape, soak it for an hour or two in olive oil before cooking. Cook quickly over a brisk fire so that both sides will be well browned (not burned), then move the pan back so that the inside of the meat may cook more slowly. Melt a lump of butter in two or three tablespoons of good vinegar and pour over the steak while hot. Lemon juice with water added may be used instead of vinegar. Season with salt and pepper, and if desired a chopped onion or sage.

MRS. F. B. Y., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

WILL you allow me a space in your valuable paper. Here is a remedy for whooping cough: One pint crushed sunflower seeds, one quart of water and simmer to one pint, then add one pound of best sugar and one-half pint of good brandy. Dose, 20 drops to a very young child, over one year old a teaspoonful three times a day. This can be taken with the weakest constitution. I wish I could impress mothers with the value of this remedy, as it might be the means of saving hundreds of precious lives.

A Vegetable Beautifier—Young carrots prepared in this way is a marvelous remedy for wrinkles and reduces nervous irritability, also claimed as a skin tonic: Scrape the carrots, let them lie in cold water for a short time then grate and eat a tablespoonful with a little salt every morning before breakfast.

Creamed Carrots for a Breakfast Dish—Boil the carrots until tender, then skin them, cut in thin slices, put one cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan. Thicken with one teaspoonful of cornstarch with a pinch of salt. When hot add the carrots, then simmer for a few minutes. Try this and I think you would like it for breakfast.

MRS. B. H., Colerain, O.

I AM much interested in this page and having recently noticed a recipe for mayonnaise dressing which, though excellent, is most too expensive for frequent use by those of moderate means, will send one which is both good and cheap. It is easily prepared and will be found very useful both as a relish for cold meats, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., and in making fresh salads, which are always welcome these warm days and are simple when understood. Left-over vegetables such as peas, wax beans, beets, baked beans and even boiled cabbage, if hot water is first poured over to remove cold grease may be utilized in this way and by combining one or several of them with this dressing and adding either sliced onion or celery, cucumbers or hard-boiled eggs many appetizing dishes may be evolved with almost no trouble or expense. Cold ham, beef, veal or fowl of any kind if chopped and the dressing lightly mixed through with a fork will be found a welcome change from hash and stews. This is an excellent filling for sandwiches, or if a more elaborate dish is desired add celery or young onions with the green tops cut fine. Serve on lettuce leaves and lay a few slices of a hard-boiled egg on top. Cabbage (fresh), chopped fine and mixed with dressing is preferred by many to the old-fashioned cream slaw and hard boiled eggs shelled, cut in half and arranged on platter or shallow dish with mayonaise poured over makes an easily prepared salad. A good potato salad consists of sliced or diced old potatoes, onion or celery and cucumber if desired. Mix lightly with mayonnaise dressing and serve with cold meat or can fish. Mix one-half teaspoon ground mustard, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon flour with yolks of two eggs. Dilute a coffee-cup of vinegar with cup water and stir gradually into paste. Boil till it thickens, adding one teaspoonful butter when hot and stir constantly, remove and set aside to cool.

MRS. W. D. B., Allegheny.

WILL some one kindly give me a good recipe for making sweet pickles? I would like to put a few beans and small onions with the pickles. Thanking you in advance. Please publish it as soon as possible. Anxiously waiting.—M. T. R.

[Editor's Note.—If any housewife reader of this page will send in such a recipe we will gladly print it.]

IN LOOKING through the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau of the 14th inst., I notice a request from E. M. for a good recipe for elder flower wine, and am glad to be able to contribute a recipe which I have used for years and know to be altogether good: One quart blossoms picked off the stem, four pounds sugar (brown), one tablespoon strong hop yeast, two lemons, one egg (the white only, beaten stiff), one gallon soft water (boiling). To make the wine put the blossoms and sugar in a stone jar, pour over them the boiling water, when cool add yeast, lemons (sliced), and the beaten white of the egg. Let stand eight or ten days, stirring occasionally, then strain and bottle. Do not cork but cover with thin cloth until fermentation ceases, then pour off carefully, leaving sediment in bottom, cork and put away; will be ready for use in three months. The same bottles can be used by cleansing them thoroughly. This is not only a delicious wine, but it possesses valuable medicinal qualities.

I also send a recipe for cucumber pickles. They have the advantage of being the most excellent, simple to make and will keep for years. Take a six-gallon jar, two ounces each of black pepper, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, white mustard seed, alum and six ounces horseradish root, cut in rather small pieces. To make pickles put vinegar in jar, add spices tied in thin muslin bag, gather cucumbers, wash and wipe dry, put into jar until vinegar, scald but not boil, pour over pickles, cover with horseradish leaves, put weight on, tie up and they are ready for use, in fact they are ready for the table two days after being put in vinegar, and the cucumbers can be added to the vinegar a few at a time, just as they are gathered. Hoping these recipes may be of service to E. M. or some other housekeeper, I am respectfully.

MRS. C. W. H., Buckhannon, W. Va.

HINTS—Use Epsom salts where there is too much liquid about a wound or where there must be absorption of liquids as in pleurisy, liquids are removed from "the canal" and liquids are absorbed from other parts of the system to supply the deficiency.

For Fevers in Children—Clean the canal by use of castor oil, and give every half hour one tablet containing tinct. aconite, one-fifth drop, tinct. bryonia, one-tenth drop, tinct. belladonna, one-tenth drop for four doses. This is a febrifuge which should be kept in the medicine chest in every well-regulated family.

Diarrhoea in Children—Opium and its alkaloids and preparations—except the alkaloid codeine—act badly in children. Give bismuth, chalk, sulpho-carbolate of zinc, powdered nutmeg and syrup of ginger or any combination of two or more of these with abstinence from liquids for from 12 to 24 hours. This will stop a most obstinate diarrhoea. By the use of a proper diet care in the amount and frequency of eating will avoid many diseases. Jefferson wrote, "we seldom complain of having eaten too little." If we would take more advice, I should add, and less medicine we would be richer and healthier.

B. N. H., McKees Rocks, Pa.

The People Who Didn't Care

BY GILBERT PAYNE.

MY DEAR Jack, you are too sane! People are beginning to say that they don't think you are able to fall in love! You are just upon 30, and have never indulged in the luxury of a love affair yet! You've no romance in you!" she concluded, with a little pout. It had been Lady Molly's dearest wish for some time to see her good-looking brother happily married.

The duke smiled to himself. "Well, I think I fell in love today!" he observed in his calm way. "Perhaps the incident, to you, might almost appear as an adventure."

Lady Molly sat up suddenly; a gleam of excitement came into her eyes. "Do tell me, Jack!" she cried, eagerly. "Start right from the commencement."

"Well," said the duke, "I saw her the moment I stepped on to the boat—a tall, slim, graceful girl with a face that attracted me more than any I have ever seen. I could not take my eyes off her. She was simply superb! Apparently she was traveling alone. I watched her carefully, and then presently my chance came. There was some trouble over her luggage—a bag had not come on board. She was questioning a porter, but he wouldn't take any trouble about it. She was visibly anxious, and I succeeded in straightening the luggage question, and earned her thanks. When I heard her speak I was in raptures—her voice seemed to thrill me through and through!"

"Good old Jack—you must have got it pretty badly!" commented Lady Molly, sagely.

"I chatted with her for a few minutes, then, not wishing to intrude, withdrew, but still kept an eye on her from a distance," continued the duke. "She seemed to be in a state of nervous excitement over something, and I mentally decided that I would assist her with the luggage at the other end. I lighted a cigarette, and turning my eyes away from her, I noticed three foreign-looking men come slowly up from the lower deck, chatting among themselves. There was nothing peculiar about this, but looking again at my lady friend, I saw that she too had caught sight of them, and that their presence evidently meant something to her. She was staring at them with a distracted look and had gone very pale. She glanced round helplessly as if looking for protection."

"And she saw you, Jack?" interrupted Lady Molly, breathlessly.

"Yes; she saw me, and I could see an idea occurred to her. She looked hesitatingly in my direction, then as the foreign gentlemen came nearer, she made up her mind suddenly, and strolled toward me. I could see she was trembling and almost terror-stricken, but there was a little gleam of determination in her eye that I liked. She spoke to me and made what, to some people, might seem a strange request, but which I declare seemed to be the most natural thing."

"What was that?" cried his sister, impatiently, as the duke paused again.

"Well, with a face dyed crimson with embarrassment, she asked if I would mind traveling in her company as far as London! She said it was a very vital thing for her to be accompanied just then!"

"And you assented?"

"Of course I did. I could see she was a lady, and I think she understood that I knew it. We traveled up to London together, and I was more fascinated than ever. As the train came to a stop, I saw the three foreign gentlemen alight from a compartment near. The girl saw them, too, and shrank back in alarm. I asked if I could do anything more. And it ended in my taking her in a cab to an address in South Kensington—she was to visit an English lady there."

"And the foreign gentlemen?" queried Lady Molly.

The duke laughed. "They attempted to follow, but, under my directions, our cabman threw them off the scent, and just half an hour ago I delivered my unknown charge at the door of Anington Mansions safe and sound—and said 'good-by' to her," he added, with a sigh.

"But she gave you her name?" cried Lady Molly.

The duke shook his head. "No, and I did not press it—the circumstances were so exceptional. I'm afraid she will be only a memory—the one girl I have ever fallen in love with!"

He sighed and glanced at the clock, then rose to his feet. "Well, I'll go and change clothes; there will be still time for a chat before dinner."

He put his hand casually in his pocket and felt something unfamiliar there. He drew it out with a little exclamation of wonder. It was a lady's green leather purse, gold-mounted, and an initial letter set in jewels.

"By Jove!" he cried.

"Her purse?" cried Lady Molly, with great interest.

"Yes, I remember now," he answered. "I had nothing but gold for the cabman; and she, seeing my dilemma, put her purse into my hand. I paid him from it, and must, I suppose, have unconsciously slipped it into my own pocket. She didn't seem to notice it either. Great Scott!" he continued, suddenly. "She must have missed it by now! What will she think?"

Lady Molly took the purse from him and examined it. "It's a magnificent thing, with that initial 'H' set in jewels." She pressed the spring and opened it. There was nothing but some foreign notes and gold, and a little English money—no card of any kind or indication of the identity of its owner. "What are you going to do about it, Jack?"

"Oh, I'm going to take a cab and return it without loss of time. I don't fancy her thinking that the man who assisted her did it with the idea of assisting himself to her purse as well. So-long, Molly; I'll be back in almost half an hour, then we'll dine and go on to the embassy afterward."

In another minute the young Duke of Avelsham was out in the street and being driven at a furious speed toward South Kensington. Presently the cab turned down the quiet little avenue at the end of which stood Anington Mansions. He alighted and dismissed the man. Then he walked into the hall and studied the names over the bells until he found one with a neat brass plate bearing the words, "Miss Castles".

He made his way to the second floor, halted before the door of the flat, and rang the bell. There was a few seconds' interval, then the door opened, and he fell back a pace in astonishment. He had expected a servant-maid, but there was his acquaintance of the afternoon in person. She was still attired in the same dainty white dress, and without her hat, looking more beautiful than ever. A touch of color flew to her cheek as she caught sight of him.

Without further ado the duke plunged his hand into his pocket and brought out the purse. She saw it, and a slight smile crossed her face, then she held the door open for him, and he passed in. She led the way to a pretty drawing room.

"This is my friend, Miss Angela Castles' flat," she said. "She was here when I arrived, but has had to go out about some new servant—consequently I am quite alone."

He put the purse on the table. "On returning home I found I had pocketed this," he explained. "I did not wish you to think for a moment more than it was necessary that it might, perhaps, have been intentional."

She gave him a glance, and their eyes met. "That aspect of the case never crossed my mind," she said, quietly. "Have I not had evidence today that you are a gentleman in the truest sense of the word!"

She motioned him to a chair, and stood herself by the mantelpiece. His eyes rested on her in admiration. There was a moment's silence, then she turned to him impulsively.

"I have asked you in," she began, hurriedly, "because I felt that in my anxiety this afternoon I did not thank you half enough for the service you rendered me." She paused. "I know the whole circumstances will seem strange to you; they are"—her voice dropped a little—"very strange to myself. I can only ask you to believe that it was very vital that I should not be left alone this afternoon, and that is why I took the very great liberty of acting as I did." She looked across at him. "Somehow, I felt I could trust you, and I want you to think that I am very grateful indeed for your kindness to an utter stranger." She held out her hand to him, and he took it awkwardly.

"Good-by," she said. "It is a pleasant thing to know that chivalry is not yet dead."

The sound of a carriage drawing up in the quiet avenue outside the flats was heard. The girl went quickly to the windows, and pulling aside the blind, glanced down on the roadway.

"I thought it was my friend, Miss Castles, returning!" she gasped.

"The men you wished to escape from this afternoon?" he asked.

"Yes, they have found me out. They are coming for me!" she panted.

The duke looked at her hesitatingly for a second, then reached forward and caught hold of her lightly by the wrist. "Why not confide in me? Tell me who you are, what you have to fear from these men. I may be able to help you if you tell me at once. Believe I am your friend."

A light sprang into her eyes and she gazed at him beseachingly. "Yes, I will trust you," she said. She drew herself up to her full height. "I am Princess Helene of Varania, third daughter of King Louis," she said.

The duke dropped back a step in amazement.

"Yes," she went on, swiftly. "And now I have told you that, you may know of the betrothal they have been trying to force me into."

He had heard the story when in Helstadt. "Yes, yes," he nodded, eagerly. "Prince Michael of Rascony?"

"I loathe him. The love of a man who has led such a life as his is an insult to a young girl; yet my father insisted. At last, when matters came to such a pass that there seemed no escape, I took it into my head to run away. Miss Castles, who lives here, was once my English governess, and has always been my best friend. I knew I could trust her."

"And you got away from Helstadt safely and managed to board the English boat when you met these three men?" cried the duke. "Who are they?"

"One is Capt. Stadmein of the secret service; another is Count Reckhardt, head of the detective department; the other, I know not. They have evidently been entrusted with the task of finding and bringing me back. On the boat this afternoon I knew that if they saw I was alone they would find means of detaining me. That is why I sought your protection. They know that in England they could attempt no violent measures. I thought I had outwitted them, but now—" She wrung her hands.

The duke heard the sound of footsteps on the stairs outside. "You are in England—a free woman," he explained. "They cannot molest you. Go to another room; I will see these men. Quick! You said you would trust me."

He led her to the door and saw her safely out of the way. Then he entered the dining room of the flat and lighted a cigarette.

The next moment the whirr of the electric bell broke upon his ears. He rose slowly and sauntered out into the tiny hallway and opened the door. In the dim light of the outside staircase he saw the three men standing.

The duke looked inquiringly at the leader, a dark young man, who handed him a card.

"Count Rudolph Reckhardt," the duke read out, then he glanced at his visitor. "I'm afraid I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"Permit me if I say it is not a time for a polite interchange of the usual small points of etiquette," said the count. "Will you have the goodness to invite us inside?"

They entered, and he led the way to the dining room. There he stood in front of the mantelpiece, and, puffing his cigarette, waited for the next thing to happen. Count Reckhardt wasted no time.

"We are officials connected with the Varanian court, and have been entrusted with the delicate task of restoring the Princess Helene to her parents. You understand the necessity, in a case of this nature, of the thing not leaking out in any way."

"Then why confide in me?" said the duke, lightly.

The count looked at him steadily. "I have not the honor of knowing your name."

"And I certainly do not propose to tell you," rejoined the duke.

The count shrugged his shoulders. "Well, the position is this. The princess has, apparently, had a secret love affair with you. She stole away from the palace at Helstadt and came by the Berlin route to Paris, that is how we traced her. On the boat coming over she was today joined by you. We could do nothing then, for, you see, it would have attracted public attention."

"Possibly," said the duke, dryly.

"And at the London terminus we could do nothing; in fact, for the moment you were clever enough to get away from us, but, of course, we had the number of your cab, and two hours later we found the man again at the station. The rest was easy, and here we are."

"Yes, here we are," said the duke. "But the fact is, what are you going to do now?"

The count drew himself up. "Our instructions are to escort her highness to the Varanian embassy, where she will be taken care of until arrangements are made for her return to Helstadt," he said, stiffly.

"An interesting program," said the duke, lighting another cigarette. "But you must remember that you are in London, and—apparently the fact has also escaped you—that the princess, even supposing that she is here, might not care to accompany you."

A smile crept over the count's face. "And I would remind you that even in London some strange things occur. Our instructions are to get the princess safely under lock and key at the embassy—and we mean to carry them out. There is a closed brougham down below, and, if necessary, we must use force. Come now, I ask you to produce her highness, else we must search the rooms."

The duke's cigarette dropped from his fingers into the grate. "Certainly," he said, calmly. "But with your permission I will first just—" He paused and walked across the room to the window. He put his hand on the sash. "Yes, I will call a policeman," he finished with his back to them.

Before, however, he could raise the window he felt himself seized from behind. He turned violently and struggled, but found his arms gripped tightly by the two other men. They swayed to and fro, but his assailants were powerful, and between them they had him on the floor. The count pulled something out of his pocket and bent down. The next moment the duke felt a strap passed round his ankles. Then he was turned on his side and his wrists forced back and fastened in the same way. He lay absolutely helpless on the floor.

"I am very sorry, but it could not be helped!" said the count, politely. "You see, we simply musn't fail in our mission. If you do not cry out, it will not be necessary to gag you, and, after all, it will only be for a few minutes. Now for the princess."

He stepped quickly to the door and flung it open. Then he dropped back a pace and bowed respectfully. Standing in the doorway was the princess herself. She looked at the duke bound on the floor, then flashed an indignant glance at the count.

"You have hurt him?" she cried.

"No, your highness," answered the count, with another bow. "I crave your pardon, but it was necessary. In no other way could I carry out my royal master's commands. If you help me in that respect he shall be released within 10 minutes."

"I am to go with you, a prisoner, to the embassy in London?"

The count bowed.

The princess came to the center of the room, tears of humiliation in her eyes. The duke turned his head away so that he might not see her.

"You give your word of honor to release this gentleman?" she said to the count.

"Two of us will go with you. Ten minutes after the carriage has departed he shall be released."

The princess gave a little shrug of despair. "There is no choice," she said, bitterly. "I have tried and failed."

She crossed to the duke. The two other men had assisted him to a chair.

"I am only annoyed to think I have been of so little assistance," he said, with his calm smile. "One hates to be ineffectual, you know."

They looked into one another's eyes for a moment. Then the princess laid her hand lightly on his shoulder.

"I shall not forget," she said.

The touch sent a thrill through him.

She held out her hand, forgetting how he was bound. He managed to take it between his, however, and as their fingers met he saw the slightest flush sweep over her face. The next moment she turned, and, walking slowly across the room, disappeared.

The count and the two others withdrew to the hall, and presently the duke heard the front door open and shut. Then he heard steps echoing down the staircase and finally the sound of the brougham's wheels, rolling away, caught his ears. The next 10 minutes were the longest he had ever spent in his life. Then at last the door opened and the count sauntered in. He had been waiting in the street below.

"I'm extremely sorry to have put you to this inconvenience," he remarked, as he bent down and undid the straps.

The duke rose to his feet, and the two men faced one

(Continued on Page 5.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Thirty-Six.

Enthusiastic Essie and the Fatal Present

Miss Essie McAllip's a lady of style and of Fashion's frivolities fond.
Miss Essie is famed for her beautiful smile and her tresses abundant and blonde;
And Papa McAllip's as rich as can be,
He made it by striking an oil well, you see,
And he hands it along to Miss Essie, and she
Is the limit and something beyond.

Miss Essie is pretty and several men hang around her from dawn until dark.
They take her for drives and to suppers and then they sit in the parlor and spark.
And Essie appreciates all that they do.
It is nice, as she says, to have lots of men who
Go calling and dancing and eating with you
And take you for drives in the park.

So Essie believes in rewarding the swains who constantly trot her around,
And she thought it all over and went to much pains till some suitable presents she found.
And to him who was dearest of all in her sight
She presented a case filled with solid and bright
Silver toilet contraptions that tickled him quite,
Till he thought of their cost, when he frowned.

For how in the world should he ever get square with Miss Essie, he couldn't afford,
As he hadn't struck oil or much else, I declare, to buy roses and sweets by the cord.
So he simply stopped calling, and she, in despair,
Is a-wringing her hands and a-tearing her hair,
And she doesn't know why, to this day, I declare,
But she thinks him ungrateful and bored.

THE TATLER.

THE PEOPLE WHO DIDN'T CARE—Continued from Page 4.

another. "I am wondering whether it would serve any good purpose to knock you down," he observed.

The count looked reflective. "I should say not. It would hardly be any real satisfaction, though I fully admit your capacity to do so. Why not give in elegantly? You must see that the stakes have been too high for you and the odds too heavy?"

The duke picked up his hat and gloves and took a step toward the door. Then he turned round on the count.

"I've not much of a memory," he said, thoughtfully. "But isn't there some sort of a proverb giving the idea that he laughs most who laughs last?"

"I believe there is; but, forgive me, I hardly see the point."

"Oh, I rather like laughing last, that's all," said the duke as, with a friendly nod at the count, he opened the door and made his way out of the flat.

Gaining the street he hailed a hansom and was driven swiftly toward Berkeley square.

During the drive his brain was busily engaged working out an idea that had occurred to him during the 10 minutes he had been kept a helpless prisoner. It was a mad idea, but then the whole adventure was a mad one. He leaned his head back and conjured up a vision of the princess' face—recalled the tones of her voice. It was absurd, preposterous, but he was in love with her; he felt it, he knew it, and the knowledge sent the blood tumbling through his veins.

"Oh, if I could only do it?" he cried as the cab drew up before his house.

He jumped out and went straight to his sister, who was waiting for him in the dining room. He stood in front of her and told her straightway the adventures of the last hour. Her eyes danced in wonder.

"Princess Helene of Varania, Jack?" she exclaimed. "And a prisoner at the embassy?"

He nodded. "Yes. Now listen to this." He jerked out into her astonished ears the plan he had formed.

"It might be done. What's the man like?"

"He has a slight scar on his forehead. You could not mistake him."

"But this is romance, Jack, sheer romance," she cried, in a tremor of excitement.

"Will you join in and help me? I tell you, Molly, I love her."

Lady Molly's eyes gleamed. She caught hold of her brother's arm.

"Of course I will, you old dear," she said. "Now go away and dress at once while I try to get calm. I want to think."

In another half hour the duke was dressed and sitting down to dinner with his sister. Later in the evening—about 11 o'clock—they were driven round to the Varanian embassy. Here the ambassador, Count Lemondt, was holding a big reception.

Everybody of note in Lindon was there, and the duke had a busy time answering inquiries as to what he had been doing during his long absence from town. About 12:30 he took some refreshments and managed to detain a servant for a moment. The man had a slight scar on his forehead. The duke looked round to make sure they were out of earshot.

"Now, listen to what I have to say, and don't betray astonishment," he began, in a quick, low voice. "I am the Duke of Avelsham. Your name is Jenkins, and you are in love with Varley, my sister, Lady Carisford's,

(Concluded on Page 6.)

Some Features of Vacation School Work

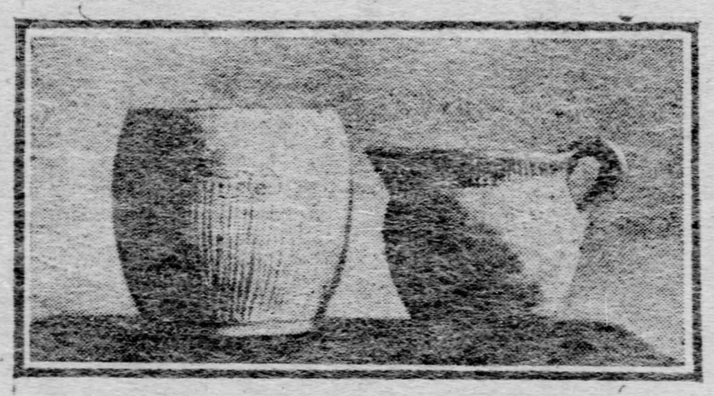
Pranks and Progress of a Class in Pottery.

By H. A. Parris.

VACATION school is probably one of the best places in which a person may discover whether or not, with reference to the teacher's vocation, he or she be among "the uncalled." Such a school must justify its existence on the presumption that the pupils whom it would seek specially to attract are those whose opportunities of attending the ordinary school are limited, or, if not quite this, it must presuppose limited opportunities of being in other ways brought under such influences as it seeks to engender.

In neighborhoods which have come to be known as "low" such a school would be more needed than elsewhere, and its pupils likely to be much more interesting in their capacity for placing teachers on their mettle and tapping their genius. Here, of all places, comes a chance to apply the pedagogy and psychology of the normal college and to see how the theories will work when "the devil" fizzles through the thousand and one cracks and crannies in the anatomy of a juvenile tough, where the screws—parental and social—which serve to hold him in are loose.

Most of us grown-ups were "born big," or, at all



Group 1.—Made by Thomas Holmes, age 11, in three sessions of class.

events, there was no devil to possess us in our time, so we have no qualms of memory when we characterize the pranks of such boyhood as "deviltry." I have to take my place among the exceptions. I used to be a boy myself, and so were you, unless you were a girl. And I have not entirely forgotten how frequently I merited a similar appellation, and, in my country even girls may fall under the ban, for my trusty aid-de-camp, a sturdy "tomboy" of a sister, came in for her share, in the feminine gender, to which the English tongue does not lend itself so musically as that which my childhood listened when she was labeled—diablesse. If, therefore, some of the capers of the youngsters to whom I shall immediately refer savored of brimstone, I have to confess that its presence was not entirely unfamiliar, and a fellow feeling made me kind.

Mine was a class of about 25 boys, to whom I undertook to give instruction in the way to make things out of clay. The opening day of the vacation school had come. The schoolbell had rung; the outdoor exercises gotten through as well as circumstances would permit, and 25 rollicking rascals bounded into the "putty room," ready for operations. And it required neither an eminent psychologist nor physiologist to figure out beforehand the problem which presented its solution almost as soon as it is stated: Given a tub of potters' clay of suggestive and tempting consistency and 25 boys unaccustomed to order, tidiness or restraint, and cracking open with the high pressure of pulsing mischief, within reach of it. How will the minds and hands of those boys work? Aye! How, indeed, will they work! After two minutes, find the clay.

Well, it was easy enough in my case—even the finding of the clay. "If you know where a thing is, it isn't lost," and I knew where the clay was, though it was no longer in the tub. It was sticking in multiform pats on blackboards, desks, windows; a generous supply had found its way to the stairs and bannisters; little wads were protruding from various pockets; pats were sticking to heads and faces, and many a well-aimed pellet had wrought fantastic designs about the head and clothing of the teacher—designs with contrasts rather strong to pass the conventions of refined art, perhaps, but not bad if the designers chose to contend, as these lads evidently did, for independence, at least, if not originality, of execution.

To get any work worth talking about out of the boys at that time was out of the question. In fact, it was a happy release when the time came that they should take their exit and leave me to the faithful performance of a duty rather suddenly imposed and occupying some three hours; namely, the scrubbing off of the palpable vandalism, the evidences of the handywork of these young artists, while praying that the feet and eyes of the janitor or other visitors might be holden till my classroom, and with it my conscience, had been somewhat cleansed.

Utterly wild did these boys appear to be, and the sort of front they presented on this first day showed no possible way (except that of brute force) of taming them even for one minute. And these boys to be taught pottery! To work in clay! Clay with its marvelous potency for training the eye and hand to keenness in the perception of form and delicacy of touch! Could this crowd ever be reached with an appeal from either? It was obvious by their very lack that these boys needed just the training to be derived from the constructive manipulation of clay if only a point of contact is found.

An outline of the method of finding a point of contact and developing the touch into a grip which subdued this group of rude boys into a class that in five weeks could be directed with a wink of the eye or a slight movement of the finger must be passed over in deference to the other purpose of this paper, which is to suggest by such an example the moral and social value of the work of the vacation schools, especially as that work aims at the education of the head and hand in constructive planning and execution, and the heart in the love of useful endeavor. And since work in pottery has as yet but a small place in the manual curriculum of any of the schools, to indicate its importance to the end suggested.

Almost every boy developed an interest in something that he would like to make. Thus teacups, saucers, teapots, milk pitchers, sugar bowls, vases, jardinieres, etc., some of which would do credit to any worker in clay, have by patient effort been finished by respective boys with scarcely an exception. That an appreciation of the aesthetic was rapidly developed is evidenced by the forms turned out. But what is more gratifying is the fact that the ethical kept pace with the aesthetical, and the boys were reported at the end of the term to be gentler, more refined and responsive than anything that they appeared to be at the beginning.

And how was it? The work required constant care. Clay will stand no very rough treatment. The forms must be coaxed and almost caressed into being. It lends itself, besides, more readily than any other material as accessible and as easily worked to the expression of individuality. It requires, too, much patience, and the moral steps with the boys proceeded as: 1. Interest enough to beget the patience necessary to the approximate perfecting of a piece. 2. Patience enough to beget love for it as it progressed. 3. Love enough to develop a strong instinct of preservation, and out of these a mutual regard for each other's effort. It is true that now and then boys who, either through indifference or inability, could not

Group 2—Teapot—Thomas Holmes, in about four sessions. Jardiniere—By Frank McCarthy, age 12, in two sessions.

succeed would wilfully destroy the work of others, but there was not a case of an honest worker who did not appear to be almost as anxious to see his fellows' work preserved as his own. Thus five weeks of patient care of his own fragile work, and almost equal restraint from meddling even by a touch with the work of others, was found to be one of the most beneficial forms of moral discipline for a boy.

At the close of the term the pieces were fired, glazed and given to the boys for actual use in the homes if they cared to use them. In this work thanks are due to Mr. Otto Schafer, who with some risk to his own plant and trade, consented to supply our lack of complete equipment by firing the pieces for us.

Now, I am not anxious to ride a hobby, still I would not despise one if it could be made to go in preference to something else which wouldn't go. Yet, even if it be a hobby, I venture to submit that as a promising combination in moral and manual education recommend me to a "bad boy" and a few pounds of clay.

N. B.—Many pieces were made by other boys equally well and a few better. Among those making pleasing pieces which can not be reproduced here are Felix Wiseman, Maurice Krimer, Jacob Krauss, Willie Cole and Leonard Goldstein, whose ages average about 10 years.

THE PEOPLE WHO DIDN'T CARE—Continued from Page 5.

maid. Now, keep cool and fix your eyes on your tray."

The duke helped himself and went on talking at a swift rate. The servant's hand trembled slightly as he listened, but he did not raise his eyes.

"A thousand pounds down if you can manage it, a place on my estate in the country, a house—and Varley. It's worth a risk. Will you try?"

"Yes," answered the man.

The duke went over and conveyed some intelligence to Lady Molly, then presently wandered out into the hall and made his way toward a neighboring smoking room at the end of a passage. As he passed a door opened and a servant appeared. The duke glanced round. For the moment there was no one in the passage. He stepped quickly through the open door and it closed behind him. He found himself in another and narrower passage.

"She is in a suite of rooms on the third floor, your lordship. We can get up by the back staircase. I have already taken the wrap from Lady Carisford upstairs, and have got a key from another room that will open the door."

"Then lead on, and pray heaven nobody sees us," whispered the duke.

The servant went on, and the duke stole after him up the back staircase of the huge mansion. They reached the third floor, the corridor of which was but dimly lighted. The servant reconnoitered, and going to a door half way down, produced a key and unlocked it. The duke tapped lightly, then opening the door entered quickly and shut it again.

The princess, pale and weary, was sitting in an armchair, an open book before her. She rose in amazement. He put a warning finger to his lips.

"Are you prepared to take a risk to get away from here?" he whispered. "I had better tell you that I am the Duke of Avelsham, and that my sister, Lady Margaret Carisford, is just dying to help you."

The princess' eyes grew large in amazement as he told her of the plan he had formed.

"But why are you risking all this for me?" she asked.

He glanced back into her eyes. "Oh, love of excitement, I expect," he stammered. "Perhaps because I should like to pay back Count Reckhardt in his own coin. Will you come—trust me?"

"Yes, I trust you," she answered.

He went to the door and opened it slightly. Jenkins, the servant, came from a dark corner; over his arm he had a large white opera cloak with a hood. The duke helped the princess on with this. The white skirt she was wearing completed the delusion that she was in evening attire.

"Now then, you must go down by the big staircase, and pass through the guests to the doorway. They are already departing. I will meet you there."

He held the door open for her. As he did so a shadow fell across the floor. The duke swung round and saw Count Reckhardt standing there, watching him with amazement.

"So," he began.

The duke signalled to Jenkins, then stepped forward, and, without a word, gripped the count by the throat. Jenkins assisted, and in a minute they had him in the same position as the duke had been an hour or so previously. In this instance, however, curtain sashes were used to bind him, and, in addition, he was gagged securely with a handkerchief.

"Very sorry, but it could not be helped," the duke reminded him, pleasantly. "I simply must not fail in my mission; you remember the proverb?"

They locked the door behind them.

"The trusty sentinel will be found sleeping a few yards from his post," whispered the duke, highly pleased. "Now, remember, go straight to the doorway and keep your face well concealed."

He saw her vanish down the turn of the staircase, then followed Jenkins swiftly by the back way. He gained the ground floor again in safety, and went into the reception rooms to say "good-night" to the ambassador. Count Lemondt shook him affably by the hand.

"Ah, I have just said 'good-by' to Lady Carisford, duke," he said. "You will find her waiting for you."

The duke strode away and found a white-hooded lady standing by the door. He joined her and gave her his arm. He felt her hand trembling as they walked together down the broad steps.

The next moment they were in the carriage and the door slammed on them.

The lady with the hood gave a little gasp of relief as the carriage cleared the awning and moved swiftly away.

"Molly," said the duke, calmly, to a young lady who was already sitting in the carriage, "may I introduce you to her highness, Princess Helene of Varania?"

* * * * * * *

About 4 o'clock the next day, the duke was sitting in the drawing room of his house in Berkeley square. A servant appeared.

"Is everything ready, Cross?"

"Yes, your lordship, the carriage will be here in half an hour—the luggage has been sent on to the station."

The duke nodded, and gave himself up to his reflections. Presently he heard the hall bell ring. Cross appeared again.

"Count Lemondt, your lordship," he announced.

"Oh, show him in," said the Duke, smiling to himself.

Count Lemondt entered; he did not seem to be his usual affable self.

"Your lordship must excuse my coming to the point at once," he began, abruptly. "But I have evidence that, in some way, you have been mixed up in the escapade of Princess Helene of Varania, and that you actually abducted her from the embassy last night."

"The Princess Helene of Varania?" said the duke, lifting an eyebrow in surprise.

"Come!" cried Lemondt, impatiently. "You know very well what happened, and that the Princess must be produced at once and returned to Helstadt. It's a most deplorable affair, but she must come at once, and with me."

"The princess of Varania is not in this house, so far as I am aware," said the duke, lazily. "Won't you have a seat?"

"On your word of honor, duke?" cried Lemondt.

"On my sacred word of honor."

The door opened and Lady Molly appeared, clasping the arm of another young lady affectionately. The latter was dressed in traveling attire.

Lemondt sprang round in amazement. "Your word, duke; why, there she is—Princess Helene of Varania!"

The duke smiled. "Oh, dear, no, count. That is my wife, the duchess of Avelsham! We were married this afternoon by special license, and are just about to start for our honeymoon—one of my country seats, you know."

"Married!" gasped Lemondt.

"Yes, under the circumstances, we thought it the most advisable thing to do," said the duke, blandly. "By herself, in London, the princess might again be embarrassed by the attention of Count Reckhardt and his amiable friends. But as my wife, the duchess of Avelsham, she is absolutely safe—you understand, my dear Lemondt, absolutely safe," he added, significantly.

The ambassador bit his lips in chagrin. The duke rose and clapped a hand on his shoulder. "Why, Lemondt, you look as if you had never heard of such a thing as love at first sight; it's most common, I assure you. I ran against a case only yesterday," he added, with a smiling glance at his wife.

A blush crept to the cheeks of the new duchess. She linked her arm within the duke's. "So did I," she said, softly.

AFTERNOON AT THE PARSONAGE—PREFACE.

What wonder man should fail to stay
A nursling wafted from above,
The growth celestial come astray,
That tender growth whose name is love!

It is as if high winds in heaven
Had shaken the celestial trees,
And to this earth below had given
Some feathered seeds from one of these.

O, perfect love that 'dureth long!
Dear growth that shaded by the palms,
And breathed on by the angel's song,
Blooms on in heaven's eternal calms!

How great the task to guard thee here,
Where wind is rough, and frost is keen,
And all the ground with doubt and fear
Is chequered, birth and death between!

Space is against thee—it can part,
Time is against thee—it can chill,
Words—they but render half the heart,
Deeds—they are poor to our rich will.

—Jean Ingelow.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

FOR my part I have very little patience with all these good folk who are wont to tip-tilt their noses and shrug their shoulders and say things about the nouveaux riches the while they feel in their pockets for spare change, which is always and invariably spare.

The nouveaux riches have their uses in this merry world, and I for one am right jolly glad they are like the poor, inasmuch as they are "always with us." Now, what in the name of sport would we have to talk about when scandal ran short if it were not for the good folk who have a lot of money, and who haven't had it very long? I'm sure they would have had it earlier in the game if they could have accomplished it—nobody, not even their fiercest detractors, denies that.

But if they had had it longer, where would come in the delicious little opportunities for the diverting by-play which these really and truly and recently fortunate folk accommodatingly seize upon to the edification and perennial gayety of the gossips. I'm bound to say I think it is a heap nicer to have a lot of new rich in Pittsburgh than to have a lot of old poor. The old poor are invariably and stubbornly disingenuous—not so the new rich. Now, did you ever hear about the lady with the lineage and the gloriously retrospective past who was giving a very impressive luncheon? Well, the lady had as a sort of protege—perfectly complaisant and much-obliged specimen of the new rich—the kind, you know, who foot the luncheon bills and will persist in being the first to get the nickel out for the carfare. The new rich lady being on terms of kindly intimacy came among the very first, so the lady with the lineage, being kindly disposed and also excessively proud of her "Revolutionary blue china," convoyed the recent lady out to the dining room to show her the table.

"I used my Old Blue China today," commented the hostess, impressively watching the effect upon the "new" lady.

"Oh, well, my dear," sympathetically replied the lady who is so new you can almost see where the price mark was, "I wouldn't mind that a bit if I were you—if you don't say anything nobody will notice it, I'm sure."

And another—

A little daughter of the old poor had as her companion and playmate the little daughter of the awfully new rich. It was a good thing all 'round—a case of give and take, so the Mammas (as Mammas will do) considered when they sat by and saw the childish intimacy and friendship progress and deepen. One day in the house of memories some fancy took both small women into a certain room where reposed in stately fashion a wonderful old, old, old spoon and a tureen that was ancient when Martha Washington poured tea.

"Whatever is that funny old battered up spoon and that cracked old tureen up there for?" queried the little daughter of the rich.

"Why, goodness gracious, me! Belinda Ducats, that's ages and ages old—it's my great-great-great-grandmother's—it's an heirloom," breathlessly replied her playmate.

"Oh! Is that what it is? Well, do you think your Ma would sell it? I heard my Ma say the other day that we would have to have some heirlooms, and if Pa saw any to be sure and buy 'em up quick, 'cause she wanted some to put in her new cabinet."

You see, after all we expect a mighty lot from those who have newly-acquired wealth to use at their discretion or indiscretion.

If one time you were rich you are not positively required by the canons of society to have a library—if you have "Paradise Lost" and "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Lucille" and T. Moore's complete works, you will do pretty well. On the other hand, if you are just for the first time going into a house that all the city's talking about one way or another, why you just naturally have to have a library, and to furnish a library you have to have books. Thank heaven, we haven't yet gotten so critical that anybody shall find it necessary to read the books—so far all you have to do is have 'em, but have 'em you must, and this flat having gone forth, naturally enough, when you have the money you have them. And you have them in the most effective way possible—that is, if you are looking toward what might be called artistic sequence, and I suppose this course of reasoning must have been pursued in the case of the lady who ordered a fearful lot of books, and they were all to be bound in such a way that they would match the woodwork in the library.

The lady ordered the books when hubby was away, and she knew how to make the coin fly, for when it came to a question of further consideration it transpired that little order on account of the backs of those books went away and away and away still further up into the thousands, so shrewd hubby called Maria off and paid the wily bookman a pretty penny to let him out of the bargain. That's how it comes, I believe, that the books don't match the woodwork, though the shelves are filled—every nook and cranny filled clear to overflowing with the most approved literature of this and the other days.

And apropos of books matching the woodwork, let me tell you a little yarn I got from the man who knows a good deal about Oriental rugs.

He says it's a pity I can't read Persian inscriptions—if I only could, he declares, all I'd have to do to make life one broad sweet smile would be to go 'round to some of the beautiful brand new homes about here and keep my eyes glued to the floor in order to spot all the specially woven, made-to-order rugs that I could find. He says, ten chances to one, these rugs would read far better than a comic weekly.

The humor of the Far East is a subtle humor, and it is keen and rarely does it fly shy of the mark. Now, the man tells me that on one occasion he was asked to contemplate a rug which was in color and texture and weave and warp and woof all that the man wished it to be. He simply gloried in the fact that he had every little detail in design and color worked up according to his own ideas. The rug was indeed awfully expensive and very made-to-order and unique—much more unique, in fact, than its proud owner wot of, for, please goodness, the weaver of that rug had within him a strain of sardonic humor. He knew the work of his hands would be shipped to a far country, where few could understand Persian, so, not liking the millionaire's taste and feeling the ignominy of the pressure of the coin upon genius, he got even by weaving in a phrase or two expressive of his sentiments.

In a lozenge 'way up near the top of this splendid covering for the splendid floor of a splendid Pittsburgh mansion there is registered a hearty condemnation of all Western barbarians, with a particularly vivid and Oriental condemnation especially directed at the special barbarian who compelled an artist to debase his art. Incidentally, the Oriental gets even by incorporating the fact that he refrains from following the usual custom of signing his name to his work. Talk about craftiness—isn't it a marvel the way the old chap reached clear across the world to get even. Think of it—you pay good money and 'cross roaring seas and peopled continents comes the equivalent naively recording a curse upon you and all your doings—and this, you poor innocent, proudly give first place in your wide and hospitable reception hall!

And another rug hereabout, so says the man, bears upon its softly colored surface the legend, "May a young girl possess me, and may she keep her beauty longer than I keep mine."

"What a nice genial old rug weaver, and what a pretty sentiment to send out from the old East into the new West," I exclaimed to the man who knows things about rugs, and he replied:

"Yes, but it isn't a patchin' to this inscription that adorns a Tabriz rug, owned by a certain solon: 'This rug for a liar, a thief, a pig of the West, a robber of orphans and widows—a coward!' What do you think of that one?" he queried.

But I wasn't thinking, I was wondering if I knew any solons who had a fad on Oriental rugs.

Frances Fenyes

BEHIND THE ROCK

A Story of Military Life in a Western Post, Picturing Conditions Which May Very Well Be True.

By THOMAS FOYE.

MAJ. DAVIS had the reputation of being a martinet, and whenever a private soldier found himself before a court-martial he would make up his mind that if the major had a voice in the matter he was as good as convicted. There were those who excused the officer's harshness on the ground that he belonged to the old school—the school that looked upon the rank and file as dogs—but the fact remained that he was not popular with either his officers or his men.

Affairs in the Indian country were at peace when the post commander at Fort Brown applied for and secured a long leave of absence, and Maj. Davis was ordered to take charge in his place. It was a frontier post with a small garrison of old veterans, and there was no call for red tape or rigid discipline. The best drill master in the army could not have taught those men anything new, and the officers felt that they had a right to loaf a little when warm weather set in. The United States was in no danger of invasion from a foreign foe, and the red man had had enough of war to last him for two or three years, when Maj. Davis arrived and assumed command. An hour later he began to issue general orders, and a groan of discontent was heard throughout the garrison. Then began what was characterized as "a flum-a-diddle time." The lines of discipline were rigidly drawn and the drills were frequent and exacting. The finger of the martinet pointed in many directions, and the men who growled went to the guard house on a trot.

At all military posts there are a few favored men—men who suffer now and then from old wounds or have performed brave deeds, and are tacitly allowed to take things easy. Such a man was Private Tom Gorman at Fort Brown. Two bullets had been fired into him as he rode with dispatches across the plains one night, and though not incapacitated as a soldier he was given light duty and coddled up a bit. The coddling ceased soon after the major's arrival. He was on the lookout for such men. They were returned to duty, and even given extra duty, and the mild protests of captains and lieutenants were met with the formal reply:

"This is a military post, not a hospital, and no man, unless excused by the doctor at sick-call, will be exempt from duty."

In a month the major was a well-hated man. He realized the fact and gloried in it. Private Gorman returned to duty with a complaint, and subsequent events proved that the martinet had a special eye on him. He was twice reprimanded during company drill one day, and following that he was placed on sentry duty and took his post at midnight in a rainstorm. It was an inside post and of no consequence. The wounded man took the chance of getting under shelter for a short time. The major went the rounds that night, caught him derelict and saw him hustled off to the guard house. The affair was looked upon as seriously as if the Sioux warriors were at the gates of the fort in war paint, instead of being in their lodges 50 miles away. A court-martial was called and a good soldier disgraced.

Private Gorman did not serve out his sentence of 30 days in the guard house. When he had served five days he was assisted to escape. He was furnished with a carbine and food, and he went into hiding within three miles of the fort. He felt that he had been unjustly treated and that he had been disgraced without cause, and he calmly and deliberately made up his mind to kill the man responsible. It was for this reason that he lingered near the fort.

Almost every morning the major rode down to the boiling spring, three miles down the rough trail, and there were 50 places where he could be ambushed. The spot selected was a big rock alongside the trail, and Tom was on watch there the morning after his escape.

It so happened that official business prevented the officer from riding out that morning, and all day long the ambushed man lay waiting and was disappointed. He slept badly that night, and he was ready for what was before him long before sunrise. It was 7 o'clock before the echoes of the iron-shod hoofs of the major's horse reached his ears, and an instant later he was peering out from behind the rock.

It was the major, alone on the trail. No one was in sight in either direction. As the soldier made ready with his carbine the major let fall his reins and drew a letter from his pocket. As he did so a photograph fell from the letter to the stony highway unnoticed by him. Queer as it may seem, curiosity about that photograph overbalanced Tom Gorman's thirst for revenge for the moment, and he let the officer pass. A minute later he had the card in his hand. It was the picture of a little girl not over five years old—a sweet-faced little thing—and underneath was written "From Elsie to Papa."

No soldier at Fort Brown had asked or could know whether their martinet was a married man or not. They had not discussed his home ties—only his discipline. Here was a new factor in the case. Gorman crept back to his ambush with his eyes fixed on the face, and his own features began to soften.

"From Elsie to Papa," he repeated over and over again. ""Damn me, but it must be his kid! He got the letter last night. She's got the face of an angel, and when her mother tells her that her father is dead—"

Private Gorman found his heart in his throat. He was not a father, but he was a lover of children. He'd have given three months' pay to pick Elsie up in his arms and give her a kiss. There were dimples in her cheeks and a smile on her mouth. He held the picture to his lips and whispered:

"You ain't to blame for it, little one. Whatever he is to us, and badly as he's used me, he loves you and you him, and I can't break your heart in trying to get even. I'm here to kill him, and I was going to do it when he came back, but damn me if I can with them eyes looking at me! You're too sweet a thing to be left fatherless."

The major came riding back, his eyes on the ground as if looking for some lost object. At the rock he halted.

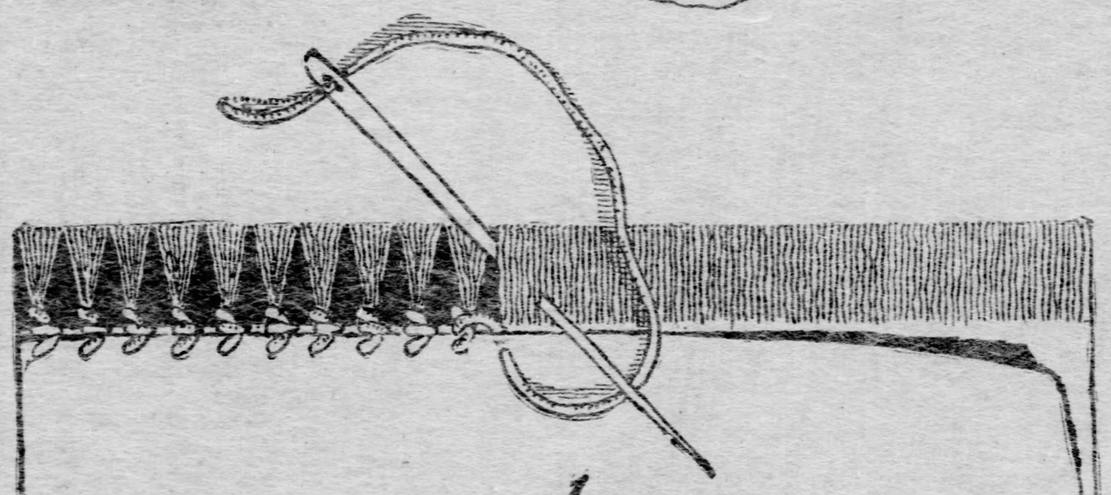
"If you hadn't lost it you would have been lying out there with a bullet through your heart!" whispered Gorman as he rose and looked after the disappearaning major.

And then, thrusting the photograph into his breast pocket, he shouldered his carbine, gave himself a shake, and headed for the land of the outlaw and the deserter.

But the major went on, all unknowing, and to this day he does not know what became of the picture of his only child, the darling of his heart and the one sweet thing in his stern life. So fate plays pranks with us all.

SARAH GRAHAM HAY'S TALKS ON

9.



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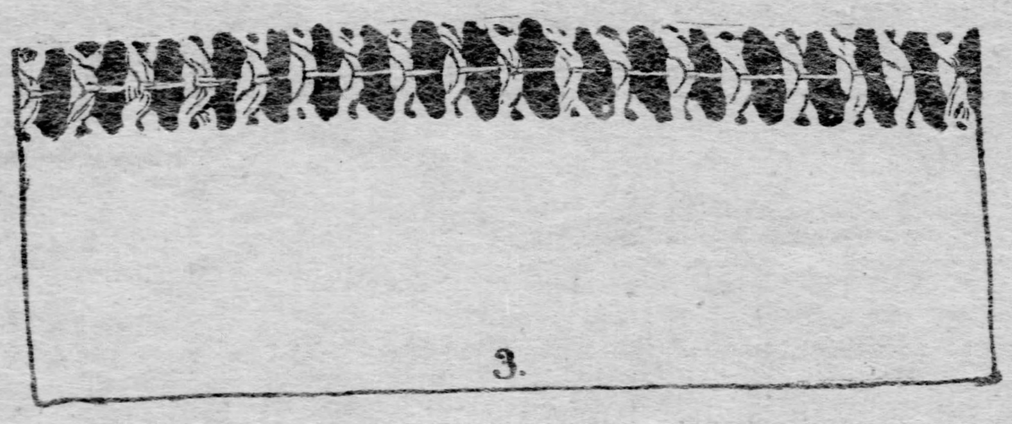

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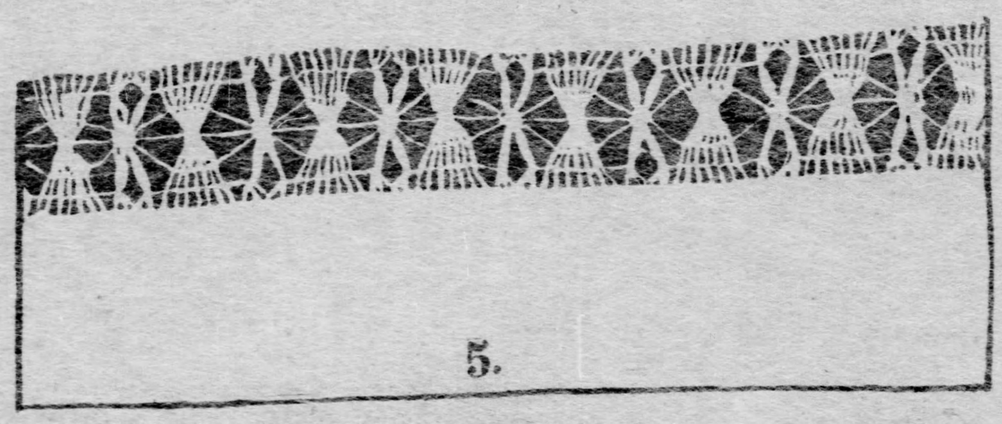

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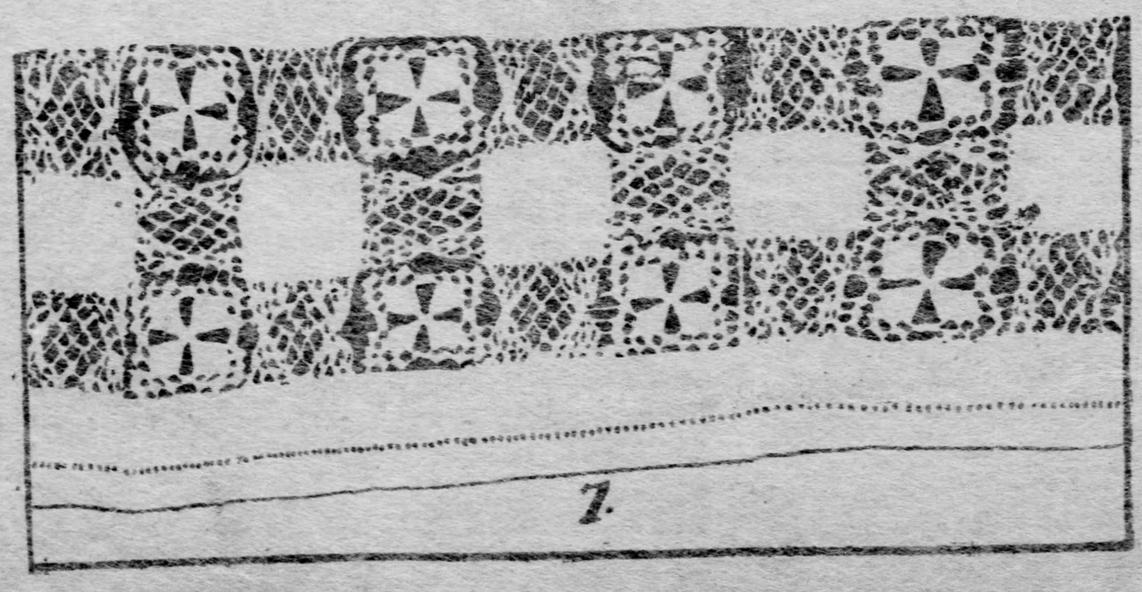


7.

Towels and T

THE towel has become almost as ornamental as useful. It is now considered for its decorative effects, whereas before its utility and service were all that demanded attention in the buying. The plain rectangles of various linens have been artfully altered by odd and unusual weavings, fringes, colored bands, and hems and embroideries of various sorts. That the towel shall be elaborately monogramed goes as a matter of course.

It is the ambition of every woman to have a linen closet which shall be very well stocked, that no demand made upon it by illness or a great run of guests shall reduce it to emptiness. Furthermore, every woman loves to be able to show her linens with an air of pride not only for their perfect color and splendid texture, but also for their decoration, which must all be hand work.

In Germany, where girls are trained to every variety of fine needle work from the earliest age, each yellow-haired maiden is given a linen chest. Into this go the treasures which she makes, the fine embroidery, the hemstitching, the darned nets. Therefore, when she marries, no well-brought up German girl is forced to go to the department stores and order linens by the dozen already made up. Such a course would shock her thrifty soul inexpressibly. In old colonial days this same practice was in vogue in America, for at that time spinning and weaving were necessary housewifely duties. Every girl at that period could show her tablecloths and sheets spun on her own wheel. Such a course is not possible today. The big factories make better linen and the gain of time and trouble is so great that spinning wheels are discarded.

Unless, however, you have a very long purse, you cannot buy the very beautiful hemstitched and embroidered towels and your linen press must go without them. For the woman who knows how to embroider and hemstitch these towels are made at comparatively small expense, and from a very handsome part of the house equipment.

The first thing to be considered is the material. For towels for every day use a very good pattern of figured huck, wrongly called damask, may be bought for 50 and 60 cents a yard. This huck comes in floral pattern designs, roses, four-leaved clovers, fleur-de-lis, chrysanthemum, pansy and many others, and are, of course, to be judged by individual taste alone. A better quality of toweling, in small conventional pattern is to be had for 85 cents a yard. For the very fine towels which are to be embroidered or elaborately bordered with drawn work, material may be bought at $1 to $1.50 a yard, but I do not recommend the purchase of this except in very occasional instances, as such a price makes the cost of the towel mount up rapidly.

Fringed towels are not treated in this paper. Fringe is so hard to wash successfully and always gives the first hint of wearing out, that it is not practicable save for those who do not consider expense. Fringed towels may be bought in better designs than they can be made by amateurs, as the knotting of fringe is little understood, though not particularly difficult after a certain dexterity is acquired.

In purchasing material, allow one yard and a quarter to each towel, two yards and a half for a pair. This makes a towel of good length and allows for inch or inch-and-a-half hem on each end. Wide
propriate, and examination
towels in the shops reveals
the novice in towel-making w
the shops and look at the
there, for she will be able to
mation in that way.

Having purchased towelin
the first step is to get the
must be done by the thread,
ting by the figure, but dra
the end is perfectly straight
straight, but when washed a
if it is not so before.

After having cut off the
ends, decide on the plan of
broidered, it should first hav
If it is merely to be hemstit
stitch, you must decide, so t
threads to draw. About the
hemstitching, which is quite
every day use unless your t

Determine the width of y
place, and then with a shar
crosswise strands and draw
or three have been drawn th
ing drawn the required num
so it will not pull, with its e
strand.

Hemstitching, you know,
the threads of a piece of
which remain by weaving o
a thread of some descripti
plainly the hemstitching st
down the hem. It is ver
learned from the illustratio
strands at once, and always
Seven strands makes a go
stitching, but when the tex
finer, the number of strand
a good cotton thread for t
coarse for the heavy towels
firmly and drawn tight.

In Figure 2 is seen pla
consists of a second row of
of the drawn threads, takin
as the first row. A lighter
this, as there is no hem to
found very quick work, and
making plain towels. Some
of double hemstitching is
This is also pleasing in eff
durable.

A pretty variation of th
shown in the twisted stitch
threads must be drawn in
double hemstitching, and t
fore taking up about ten st
double hemstitching is co
thread, such as is used for
and run it through, taking
stitched threads first, and

ARTISTIC HOME NEEDLEWORK

10.

...el Making.

...s look heavy and inap- ... better class grade of ...w wide hems. Indeed, ...ell to go about among ...ng fashions in towels ...p many a bit of infor-

...two towels, let us say, ...perfectly even, which ... Do not trust to cut- ...ead and be sure that ...t may not always look ...d it will be quite even,

...ength, and evened its ...ion. If it is to be em- ...m double hemstitched. ... either plain or fancy ... will know how many ...st of all is the double ...h to put on towels for ...ot very valuable.

...n, and put a pin at the ...f scissors sever a few ...t. After the first two ...come out easily. Hav- ...te your hem in firmly, ...nst the first drawn out

...s of removing some of ... and fastening those ...ng through them with ...istration No. 1 shows ...quired when fastening ... It may be easily ...not take up too many ...up the same number. ...ber for ordinary hem- ...he towel is coarser or ...ary accordingly. Use ..., No. 50 is none too ... strands must be held

...e hemstitching, which ...ching on the other side ...ctly the same threads ...otton may be used for ... place. This will be ... the prettiest ways for ... second and third row ...at half-inch intervals. ...renders the towel less

...double hemstitching is ...e 3. To make this the ...he amount usually for ...ble hemstitched as be- ... one stitch. After the ... take a heavy linen ...heavy Battenberg lace, ...second bunch of hem- ...ning the needle under the first bunch. It is very simple, and brings the second bunches of threads in a crossed position, with the threads running straight through the middle. This is one of the simplest fancy hemstitchings, and is remarkable for its pretty effect. If anything more elaborate is desired, put a narrow row of plain double hemstitching on each side of the fancy, leaving an eighth of an inch width of undrawn threads between. This gives the effect of quite an elaborate drawn work.

Figure 4 shows the first stitches in drawn work. This is the simplest drawn work border possible to make and is very little more than a fancy hemstitching. The threads are drawn, and double hemstitched as previously. Then a thread is started in the middle, knotting five clusters of hemstitched threads together. That being completed a second thread is started as shown in illustration, and knots the clusters separately, alternating the upper and lower sides. A third thread takes the clusters thus omitted, and where the three threads cross a small woven knot is made, which serves to make the work more firm and also is decorative.

In Figures 5 and 6 more complicated drawn work designs are seen, though these are still quite simple. Figure 6 is especially pretty. All the hemstitching for these must take up very small clusters of threads, and the work is done with a moderate sized thread throughout.

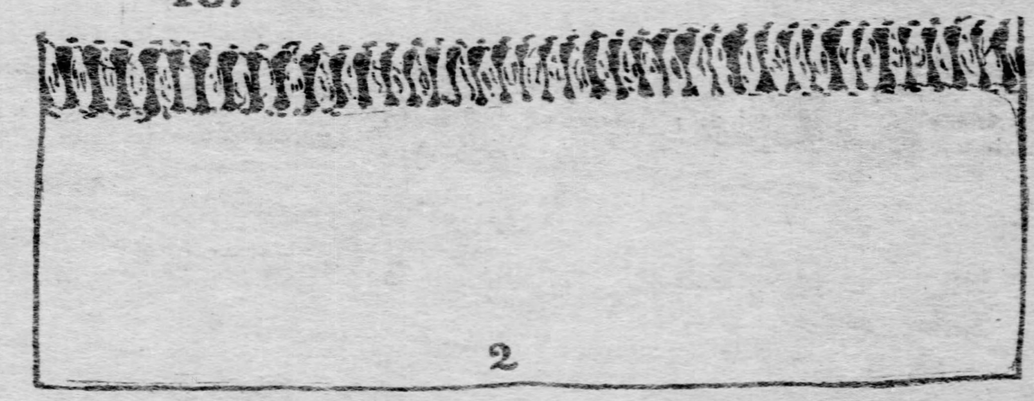
Drawn work in squares is the design shown in Figure 7. This need not be attempted by those who have no knowledge of drawn work, but for those who have it will be appreciated. It combines two well-known drawn work stitches, the flower and the block.

A design which is at once beautiful and heavy is that shown in Figure 8. A large number of threads are drawn, the hemstitching made rather coarse, and the initial drawn work wavy stitches put in with a heavy linen thread. The circular spaces thus left at regular intervals are filled in with woven fans in star effect, made very easily by simply weaving the thread back and forth. This border is only to go at one end of the towel the other being plain double hemstitching.

For an embroidered towel the hems must first be put in with plain double hemstitching. The embroidery is then arranged according to the taste of the worker, some inch above the hem. The designs should be worked solid with white embroidery cotton, and those designs are best liked which have places for monograms or initials. The work should be done in a hoop and slightly padded to give it a handsome raised appearance.

One of these embroidery designs is shown by Figure 9. This is one-half the embroidery for the towel, a second spray exactly like the one given being put on the other side, and the space between being occupied with a monogram. This makes an extraordinarily handsome towel, and like the one described in a paragraph above is not intended to have the decoration save at one end.

Figure No. 10, shows a design for an embroidery wreath to contain an initial. The wreath is always an accepted figure in embroidery and is very handsome when embroidered heavily on towels enclosing a letter. Some months ago in one of my papers of initials, I gave sample letters, which would be admirable for use with this wreath, plain styles making best appearance.



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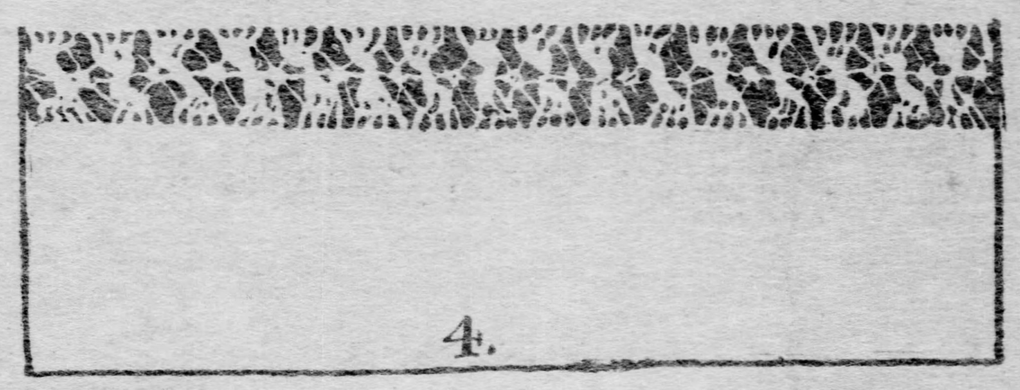

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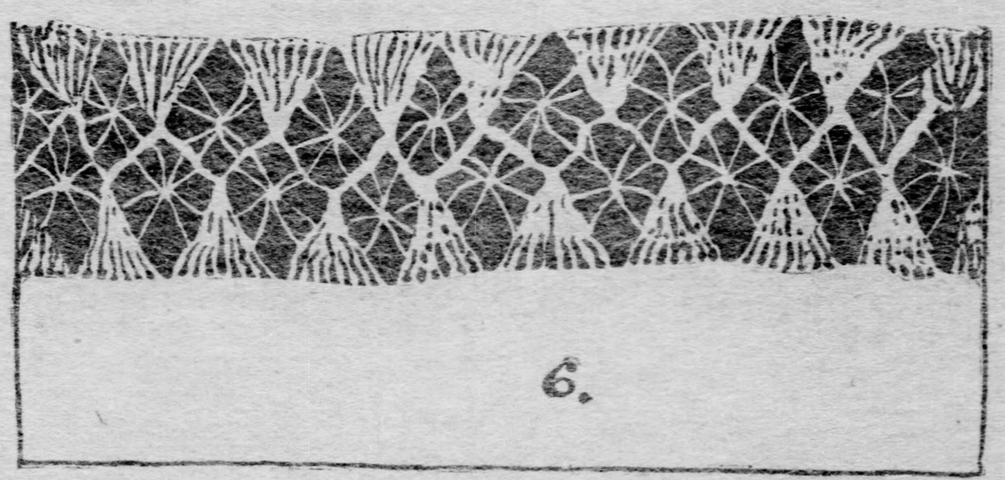


6.

8.

Housekeeping in Egypt

By an English Woman.

THE routine experiences of the average tourist in Egypt are well-known, not to say hackneyed, for every young lady who has spent a few weeks on a Nile steamer hastens to embody her adventures in a lecture which she reads before the local literary and philosophical society; it then descends by nicely-graduated steps through church missionaries, cruelty to children, and mother's meetings, and is finally delivered to the waifs and strays, till the very boot-boy babbles of dragomans, backsheesh, boabs and arabyahs. Few, however, realize how far removed from the experience of the tourist is the everyday existence of the English resident population, and how different are the conditions. A short survey of these conditions by one who lived two years in Cairo may perhaps prove of interest to intending settlers.

Tourists go to Egypt for pleasure; residents are there on business; herein lies the essential difference between the two. A man with a military or civil appointment cannot afford time or money for travel or sightseeing, except during his few brief holidays; the same applies to those engaged in private enterprise. Again, the real holiday time is in the summer; but during July, August, and September every Englishman who can leave the country invariably does so, or at any rate makes a point of sending his wife and children to a cooler climate. With this exception the life of a resident is a stay-at-home life.

Society is exclusive and apt to run in sets; but from October to June social festivities abound, and there is no lack of entertainments from the mild "at home" to the more highly [illegible] midnight picnic. Parties for riding, bicycling, tennis, or polo follow one another in rapid succession; there are dances at the various hotels, a still more occasional concert. But those who pine for "something to do" apart from a round of gaieties may find themselves at loss. Soldiers and their wives and children offer a limited field for philanthropy; then there are antiquarian interests; but the choice of pursuits is restricted, and the climate imposes a certain amount of idleness and ease that would be accounted almost criminal in England. But an illness is a serious affair in Egypt, and most expensive, especially as a trip to Europe, or at least to Syria, is generally needed for complete convalescence.

Before embarking on housekeeping, it is advisable to gain some little experience of the ways of the country, and, above all, of the ways of the wily native. A few weeks in a boarding house, or, better still, as the guest of a friend, would be by no means ill-spent. It pays best to adopt the methods in vogue; a hidebound adherence to English ways spells disaster, especially to a beginner. A practical Arabic phrase book is a great help, and the numerals especially should be mastered. The coinage is complicated, and difficult to identify, wherein lies a golden opportunity for the peculations of the domestic staff; therefore the mysteries of big piastres, little piastres, and milliemes must all be conquered.

A house should be chosen in as airy a position as possible, and a fashionable quarter is not a fashionable quarter for nothing; it generally implies salubrity. If a flat be in question, the top story is the best (and generally the dearest), the ground floor being considered unhealthy. It is inadvisable to bring out good furniture from England, as polished wood so soon deteriorates with the climate; plain painted furniture is the most serviceable, and the house can be made pretty and cosy with curtains, cushions, and draperies that are easily picked up at leisure in the bazaars. It is best not to buy secondhand furniture without some knowledge of its former history; in any case it is safer to unpick and recover upholstered furniture. Iron bedsteads and mosquito nets are essential; mattresses are usually stuffed with raw cotton, and should be periodically remade, whilst loose rugs are better than laid carpets, as the last harbor insects. It has been said, "If you see a man carrying rugs in the street, hasten to bargain with him; they are certainly stolen goods, and you can get them cheap." But the writer of these lines is particularly anxious to accept no responsibility for this advice.

Crockery, glass, and kitchen utensils are best bought in Egypt, as damages in transit from England are heartbreaking, and insurance is a vain thing; but linen may well be brought from home, and will suffer little deterioration, for (peace to hotel guests, who tell another tale) laundry work is a fine art in Egypt, and by no means over-expensive. Muslin dresses, blouses, etc., can be got up to perfection, and a regular customer can arrange for a fixed price per dozen articles, exclusive of elaborate garments.

The servant question is proverbially a vexed one, all the world over; but with a little study and management, and a fair average of luck, it need not be unduly harrassing in Egypt. Men are employed for all domestic service, with the exception of children's nurses; and as there is no caste system, one or two men are quite sufficient for a small household. Most people keep a cook and a suffraggi (or waiter), with a house boy for general service; but many manage quite comfortably with only one man. English maidservants, with the possible exception of confidential maids or nurses, are seldom satisfactory, and are nearly always an anxiety.

Arab servants have their advantages and their disadvantages. A mistress is almost bound to have initial difficulties and misunderstandings, owing to lack of knowledge of the language and native habits; she will have to contend with the Arab's want of thoroughness and finish, his pilfering habits, his untruthfulness, and his absence of cleanliness. All these, however, can be more or less overcome, or at any rate foreseen and circumvented, and the best way to treat a dishonest servant is to put everything in his charge, with the distinct understanding that he is responsible for whatever is missing. Small fines deducted from wages are a great deterrent to bad habits, but it is only fair to give notice of an intention to fine.

Among the strong points of an Arab servant are his silence and self-obliteration, his automatic performance of his daily work (though some count this a disadvantage), and his willingness to accept responsibility. It is a great comfort to be able to say, "Get this done, and don't ask me how." The Arab becomes a great man directly, and by ingenious shifts, known only to the native, will manage and contrive the impossible. He is delighted to do the fussing, and the mistress can sit still and await the results.

Even the novice had better avoid the English-speaking servants; there are exceptions, but as a rule they are impertinent and overbearing. The language is not an insuperable difficulty; the imperative mood is all that is required (base is the slave who is bound by the rules of grammar), and much can be conveyed by the use of "signs and wonders." But it saves time to have a man who is used to English ways and has served in an English family. Written testimonials are of little, if any, value; they are openly bought and sold in the bazaars. Most people take a man on trial, and turn him off if unsatisfactory. An unsatisfactory man should be unhesitatingly dismissed; a strict but temperate rule is quickly known in the bazaars, and applicants for the place will not be lacking. Dismissal and payment to date should be simultaneous and without warning; only thus can a mistress hope to prevent pilfering.

The cook does the catering; he goes to market every morning, and brings back just sufficient for the day's requirements. As a check on his expenditure, the mistress herself occasionally visits the market, or compares notes with friends. English groceries she will probably prefer to buy herself, at an English shop, and the baker and the milkman will call daily. With regard to milk, it is impossible to be too careful. The very best English laiterie should be patronized, and the milk delivered in sealed bottles; but even then inquiries are necessary, as some of these dairies keep no cows of their own, but buy from the natives and merely distribute. There are such things as perambulating cows, that are milked straightway into a saucepan at one's very front door; but there is no guarantee that said cow has not been turning a sakieh (water-wheel) all day, and the milk necessarily suffers in quality. All milk should be boiled before use. Water should be boiled and filtered for the table, but nearly everyone takes bottled drinks.

The expenses of life in Egypt work out at about two-thirds in excess of a corresponding style in England.

House rent is high. The rent for a six-roomed unfurnished flat in a good position in Cairo is upwards of £80 a year, all included. A cook's wages are anything from £2 a month upwards; a house-boy gets from £1 10s., and a suffraggi nearly as much as the cook; but all servants provide their own food and bedding, and should do their own washing, or the greater part of it. Four to five shillings a day should pay for the daily marketing for two people; this will not include coal, milk, aerated waters, or such table groceries as sugar, tea, and jam, but it does allow for a substatial breakfast, a three-course lunch and a five-course dinner. Arabs make excellent cooks, and are very clever at using up unconsidered trifles. The French kitchen stoves are economical in coal; a cantar, roughly corresponding to a hundredweight, should last about five days for a household such as the above, and costs about two shillings and eightpence, for all coal is sea-borne.

Dress is expensive, except shoes and gloves; it is possible to economize in materials, but cut and style must be smart. A wide range of clothing is required, from the thickest to the thinnest. The chilliness of the air at sunset is generally known, but few people understand how bitterly cold it may be in December and January, and how that houses are sometimes unprovided with fireplaces.

Success in housekeeping in Egypt, as elsewhere, demands a little care and trouble at the beginning; the first fortnight is everything. The regime once established—and let no personal inconvenience stand in the way of firmly establishing it—a general supervision is all that is required in future, and all should go well.

The Summer Baby

By MAY ANNABEL FANTON.

THE merry month of May usually begins for small babies all sorts of woes that are not ended until cool October sets in.

Babies not only suffer more with heat than grown people do, but they can't dress to suit their own comfort, they are swaddled and tucked in and bandled all summer. And besides they have no compensations. If a baby could rise up in his crib on a scorching day and say, "Oh, well, what matter, I always make my best golf record in this sort of heat, and Sunday I'll go yachting and stay out of doors every blessed second, and those stunning new white flannels demand this weather to look really good form.

But there are no such comforting reflections for baby when the thermometer in 90. The chances are that he is taken out in a flannel cape because his father took cold one summer day at that age. Or every bit of air is shut away for fear of a draught.

If he could only throw off restraint and extra clothes and carol: "Who cares, I've just got to be comfortable for once," as his father does. Even when he is thinking these things, a kind hand bundles him up and cuddles him lest he is ill, when he is just warm and cross and covered with prickly heat and thinking wicked kindergarten thoughts to cope with the terrible situation.

No, there is no reason in the world why babies should love warm weather. They learn to submit to better grown up standards, coupled with baby inconveniences. They are petted too much and snubbed too much. There is just one chance for a baby to find peace of mind and creature comforts in the summer, and that is through a wise mother.

And, fortunately for the American baby, he very often has a most intelligent mother. It is a fact that the pretty, gay, attractive American girl often settles down into the sweetest, most sympathetic and wisest of mothers. She has sense as well as sentiment about her babies. She is usually healthy and athletic herself and she wants her sons and daughters to grow up well and beautiful. So she studies her children instead of shutting them up in a nursery, and paying other people to love them.

She makes the nursery the most attractive wholesome place. She knows that for a baby to be healthy, his room and clothes have got to be hygienic. She sees to it that the room is thoroughly and regularly disinfected and the clothes as well as the room, and the baby himself for that matter.

There are no draperies and washable curtains and carpets and upholstered chairs in the baby's room. There is a natural wood floor and washable rugs. The furniture is hard wood, and the muslin curtains at the windows can be washed once a week.

And when the woodwork is cleaned or the curtains done up or the babies clothes washed, it is all done in the most sanitary hygienic fashion with water in which borax has been dissolved, two teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water.

The bottles and dishes in the nursery are washed in a solution of the same strength. In the modern nursery the tube nursing bottle is never used, just the simplest bottle, with a little black rubber nipple cleansed careful always after using. A great deal of chafing for the summer baby can be avoided if the napkins are washed in a solution of borax water. They are also easier to clean in this way.

Outside of clean clothes and a wholesome nursery always well aired, very much of a baby comfort in warm weather depends upon the way he is dressed. Thin soft clothes are necessary with little or no trimming, made short, and linen color for tumbling about. Nothing is better for a little baby than a jumper, and the ideal dress for a baby from the time he can creep is soft jean overalls.

Of course, there must be some white frocks that baby may be seen therein by possibly carping relatives, but even the white frocks should be without puffs of ruffles or stiff embroidery, just a fine tuck or two and some hand-stitching. Then half hose and thin slippers and short petticoats, only the most necessary underwear, and that soft and comfortable. If warmth is necessary there are long and short kimonos of pale flannel or crochet, loose and unhampering.

With clothes fresh and few and comfortable the baby has a good start of an August morning, providing the bath is the right sort at the very beginning of the day. Undoubtedly most mothers do not realize that is comes very close to cruelty to bathe little babies in hard water. They do not realize that it means rough skin susceptible to various warm weather irritations, that it means bad temper and often nervous illness.

A baby should have a bath every morning, and that bath should be of soft water, if possible, otherwise softened with a pinch of pure borax which gives the most mineral water the quality of rain water. Although a little thing it is worth remembering when you stop to think how much the summer baby suffers with skin difficulties.

One other important point, even in the hottest weather a baby should have some sunshine, not directly in his eyes, or hours of boiling heat, but surely some sunshine in the early cool morning, or on the half shaded porch. A rosy, well-browned baby is a wholesome sight and a very pretty one, too.

The Death of Antonin Dvorak.

Two important incidents have occurred which will directly affect the world of music and cause a new reckoning of its sheet of profit and loss. One was the death at Prague on May 1 of the famous composer, Antonin Dvorak, whose life was closely associated with our own artistic development. Not only was he director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York for three years, but also he drew the inspiration for his greatest symphony and for his most notable chamber-music from the stimulating springs of our negro and Indian folk song. These works, which, because of the patriotic suggestiveness of their American inspiration quite as much as for their intrinsic beauty, have always held high favor with our audiences, are perhaps more familiar than his choral works. The greatest of these are the "Stabat Mater" and "The Spectre's Bride," while there remains a list of varied works, of songs and compositions for the piano, all abounding in beauty, known only to the student, the musical amateur and the artist. Dvorak was born in 1841, at Mulhausen, Bohemia, and was the son of the village butcher and innkeeper. His father intended to have his son follow in his footsteps, but, fortunately for the world of art, the boy's genius asserted itself early and achieved its full expression in such glorious forms of art that his death means an irreparable loss to the world of music.

An old remedy for hiccoughs is to press firmly on the pulse and breathe regularly with the mouth tightly closed.

FORESHADOWINGS OF FALL STYLES.

Lavender Well in the Lead Among the Colors—Other Popular Shades Are Orange and Raspberry—Some Models Which Will Serve to Replenish the Wardrobe During the Mid-Season.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

THE wane of the summer always brings the slack season in the realm of fashion. Indeed, many of the tailoring and gown-making establishments close for the month of August, the proprietors being abroad in search of new ideas or else resting after the busy months of spring and early summer. Although the novelties and smart importations are seldom on view before the middle of September, some very modish frocks are being shown for midseason wear. Often a wardrobe needs replenishing after the summer's wear and tear, and thus some charming gowns are designed for early fall.

Great latitude is permitted in the choice of colors, but at the fashionable resorts there are two or three shades that seem to be in the lead. Lavender is perhaps the leading color among the light gowns—and one sees whole costumes—hat, parasol, veil, frock and even shoes and hosiery in shades of pale violet or lavender. For a house gown during the fall and winter a lavender crepe silk voile or barege will be found an excellent choice, provided, of course, that the tint is becoming, and one of the illustrations shows a frock of this sort.

Framboise, a sort of light purplish red shade or raspberry color, is another smart tint, and is especially effective for an indoor gown. The brilliant green hats and the green gowns so popular last spring will hardly be as much in favor during the coming season, but will still be used in a degree as an effective touch among trimmings, and some of the white and light grey, tan, or blue gowns show pipings, folds or hand embroidery in shades of green. Orange will also be used in this way and many of the smart cloth gowns will show revers or empiecements, showing glints of brilliant orange.

The first design shows an all-white frock of cream voile made over a slip lining of white soft finish taffeta. The skirt is in four sections, in flounce effect and is tucked about the hips and down the front.

The waist is trimmed with lace set in between puffed bands of the voile and has a flat stole-shaped piece of the material around the neck and down the front embroidered in daisy forms made of white ribbon of a narrow width. The centers caught with embroidery silk. Tied about the collar is a scarf of white chiffon and the sleeves are finished by frills of lace over chiffon.

The second sketch shows a street frock of taffeta made with a short, loose coat and skirt in walking length.

The little jacket is shirred, and has a narrow yoke top cut in one with the fronts of the jacket. The yoke is piped with velvet, the girdle being also of the velvet. The sleeves reach only to the elbow and are caught in by a group of shirred tucks ending in a frill, over a full ruffle of chiffon to match.

The skirt is made with inverted pleats, stitched flat at the upper part and hanging loose around the bottom. Each alternate pleat is cut away around the lower part of the skirt and filled in with a shirred flare. The jacket and skirt are both ornamented by small buttons, made of the taffeta and embroidered.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

The third design shows a gown of pale pink crepe, the waist shirred crosswise in a cord. The upper part of the bodice is overlaid by a yoke collarette of fine cream lace and three small black velvet bows, slipped through rhinestone buckles are placed in a row beneath the collar.

The sleeves are also shirred, and finished about the hand by a deep cuff of the lace.

The skirt is very full, and is shirred in groups of three in cords about the hips, the lower part being simply hemmed.

The fourth drawing shows a street gown of grey veiling over silk of a slightly darker shade.

The jacket is one of the short pleated affairs, so much worn at present and the tiny revers of black velvet, embroidered about the edge with range, black and white silk. The little stole ends and band about the neck are of white cloth embroidered in the same colors. The sleeves are filled in at the lower part by pleated muslin frills, and the skirt is made with a deep yoke, which is cut in one with the pleats down each side of the skirt and in the back. The upper part of the skirt is pleated and attached to the bottom of the deep yoke, the pleats being stitched flat.

The fifth drawing shows an indoor gown of lavender crepe. The bodice is trimmed about the upper part by an applique of white antique lace, and is made in surplice fashion. Below the lace collar are straps of lavender velvet, which join a high girdle under a bow of the velvet. The narrow vest is of violet chiffon, with collar of lace.

The sleeves are tucked crosswise along the lower arm seam, and are finished by a frill and a fall of lace.

The skirt is pleated in each side the front, the lower part being cut in squares over a tucked flounce. The skirt is gathered over the hip and across the back.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

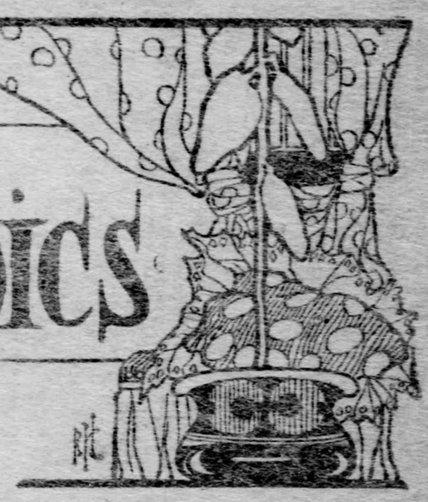
ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

The milliners are already tempting their foreign customers, at present who are storming Paris, with their winter models, which are trimmed so profusely with beads. A string of immense jets or pearl edges the wide brims, and another string is twined about the scarf of tulle or silk that trims the high sugar loaf crown, a bouquet of plumes standing aloft on the front. Some pretty gold Venetian glass beads as big as peas trim a beautiful Directoire hat, whose frame is covered smoothly with white taffeta and whose high crown is trimmed with a thick lattice of gold beads of various sizes—a mottled gold, here pale, here in blotches of gold leaf, in the way that is peculiar to the Venetian glass makers. At the front a smart plaited rosette of silk in graded tones, deep gold on the very edge of the widest ribbon, pale, almost ivory, in the center, has some immense bead-headed pins thrust through it, and a stiff black aigrette springs upward.

Hats in shaded mousselines of silks are also new and lovely, one in a large flat shape done in the shades of a golden pheasant, a shaded brown ostrich plume lying about the brim, flatly underside uppermost, its stem starting from a cache peigne of shaded brown liberty silk, its tip curling upon the crown on the opposite side. A second is a smart turban shape in peacock blues and greens, an aigrette on the front being of the eyes of peacock feathers.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

Practical Household Topics



Menus for the Week

MONDAY, August 29.

BREAKFAST.
Muskmelons.
Cereal with Cream. Omelet.
Hashed Brown Potatoes.
Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Clam Soup.
Nut and Cheese Sandwiches. Pickles.
Maple Cup Cakes.

DINNER.
Fruit. Lamb Chops.
Mashed Potato. Peas. Dressed Tomatoes.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

TUESDAY, August 30.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Liver and Bacon. Creamed Potatoes.
Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Stuffed Tomatoes. Toasted Brown Bread.
Cup Custards. Lemonade.

DINNER.
Cream of Spinach Soup. Sliced Roast Beef.
Potato Puff. Succotash. Dressed Lettuce.
Apple Pie. Cheese. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, August 31.

BREAKFAST.
Blackberries. Cereal with Cream.
Eggs. Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef and Potato in Brown Gravy.
Rolls. Radishes. Peaches.

DINNER.
Cream Tomato Soup.
Broiled Mackerel. Mashed Potato.
String Beans. Cucumber Salad.
Raspberry Sherbet. Coffee.

THURSDAY, September 1.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Cereal and Cream.
Liver and Bacon. Fried Potatoes.
Berry Muffins. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Mutton Haricot. Lima Beans. Squash.
Pepper and Lettuce Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Washington Pie. Coffee.

FRIDAY, September 2.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Cereal and Cream.
Shirred Eggs. Creamed Potatoes.
Graham Gems. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fried Soft Shell Clams. Tabasco Sauce.
Fruit. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Lima Bean Soup.
Baked Halibut. Mashed Potatoes. Spinach.
Watercress and Cucumber Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Grapes. Cake. Coffee.

SATURDAY, September 3.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Cereal with Cream.
Hamburg Steak. Potatoes Saute.
Vienna Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed Fish in Timbale Cases.
Cake. Fruit. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Spinach Soup.
Breaded Veal Chops. Duchesse Potatoes.
Corn. Stuffed Tomato Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Baked Apples. Cake. Coffee.

SUNDAY, September 4.

Fruit. Cereal with Cream.
Broiled Sweetbreads. Potatoes au Gratin.
Sally Lunns. Coffee.

DINNER.
Julienne Soup. Roast Chicken.
Green Corn. Mashed Browned Potatoes.
Jellied Cucumber Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Ice Cream. Cake. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Deviled Crabs. Lettuce Salad.
Ribbon Cake. Fruit. Coffee.

Canning and Pickling.

THE fruits of August are hardly ready for canning purposes. Early peaches are enjoyed on the table, but it is better in most sections of the country to wait for the September peaches for canning.

Pickling should begin now.

Every housekeeper should prepare for pickling by providing plenty of the best vinegar, a variety of spices both whole and ground, including white mustard seed, celery seed, tumeric powder, also dark brown sugar, and make a number of small spice bags out of cheese cloth. Have crocks of different sizes, wide mouthed jugs and glass jars scalded and ready for use.

Pickled Silver Skinned Onions.—If these are carefully prepared, they make a very delicate and piquant pickle. They are also good to add to a salad in the winter months.

Plunge the onions, which should be very small, even sized, into very hot water for five minutes, and rub off the skins with a clean cloth.

Boil in salted bubbling water ten minutes, drain, and then boil in milk ten minutes. Drain and rinse in cold water. Stand in brine 24 hours. Prepare a pickling vinegar, using the white wine vinegar, white sugar, and a few mixed spices in a bag. When scalding hot, add the onions, which have been thoroughly rinsed in cold water. Stir constantly in the vinegar five minutes.

Tomatoes may be canned in two ways: Cooked and strained before putting in the jars, or canned whole.

In both methods, remove the skins by plunging the tomatoes into boiling water. A wire basket will aid this part of the work.

In canning the cooked tomatoes, cook about 30 minutes in a porcelain lined kettle, seasoning with salt. Strain through a soup strainer, reheat to the boiling point and seal carefully in prepared jars. Sterilizing the jars' tops and rubbers is even more imperative for keeping vegetables than fruits.

For canning whole, fill the sterilized jars solid with the whole peeled tomatoes. Fill the jars half full with warm water, put on the covers, but do not screw down tightly. Place the jars in the large "boiler." Prepare a rack or blocks of wood, or a nest of straw, or any device to lift the jars above the bottom. Fill the boiler with cold water to come up to the necks of the jars. Bring to a boil and boil 30 to 50 minutes. Fill up the jars with boiling water, adjust the rubbers and seal tightly.

Sweet corn makes such delectable dishes that we want the very best for winter use.

Score the kernels on the ear with a sharp knife or corn fitter, and scrape carefully. Fill and boil in the jars, preparing the boiler as with tomatoes; only boil the corn eight or ten minutes. Fill up the jars from one or more jars which must be used for this end, after which the covers are screwed down tight, as usual.

String beans can be kept as fresh and good flavored as when first picked.

Wash and "string" carefully; cut each bean in three lengths. Cook 15 minutes in boiling, salted water. Drain thoroughly and pack tightly in jars, filling half full with equal parts of vinegar and water. Stand the jars in water in the prepared boiler, and let the water boil eight or ten minutes. Fill jars to overflowing with the boiling vinegar and water, put on tops and seal.

These beans need only rinsing when opened, to be ready to season and serve.

In making crabapple jelly, the same principles apply as in making the currant jelly. The earliest ripened fruit is best. With crabapples the "Siberian" makes the best flavored and colored jelly. Remove all imperfect fruit, leaves and stems. Wash and put fruit into the preserving kettles with cold water to cover. Boil until the fruit is tender and broken. Let the juice drain in jelly bags and boil them 20 minutes; heat the sugar, which is three-quarters of a pound to a pint of juice, in the oven; add the sugar and just bring the juice to a boil and pour at once into glasses.—Exchange.

Housekeeping Helps.

Uses for Sour Cream.—The housekeeper who is so fortunate as to have sour cream on hand need never be at a loss as to how to use it. Containing, as it does, a large percentage of butter fats, it is wetting and shortening in one for many batters and doughs. Those who have tasted well made and well baked biscuits made with sour cream will agree in praising their melting qualities, and the best gingerbread and molasses cake often have sour cream for its foundation. When very rich and thick no other shortening is needed. To use it allow one level teaspoonful of soda to one of sour cream. Do not dissolve the soda in water but sift it through a fine wire sieve directly into the cream, then stir with a spoon until the cream rises. Everything else should be in readiness before this is done, and as soon as the cake or biscuit is beaten or cut out it should be baked; if the sifting is omitted some of the soda may fail to dissolve properly in the liquid and the result will be apparent in the cooked article.

* * *

Some French cooks have sugar boilers so made that the sides are protected from heat, and direct bottom heat only received. This prevents scorching the syrup on the sides as it thickens and recedes, and also any fruit syrups during the process of jelly or preserve making.

* * *

An earthen kettle and an oil or gas stove are comfortable adjuncts to work in hot weather. A very little blaze on the bottom, and the draft of air keeping the sides of the kettle cool, allows one to sit by and watch the jam without constant stirring and standing over a hot range. For almost any stewed fruit one of these earthen kettles or stew pots in thick brown ware will be found very useful. The thin agate and enamel have their place, but for some uses such as this, pottery is better. For preparing any egg sauce or custard, or a boiled dressing, the double boiler of which the inner dish is of white pottery, is much nicer than the thinner ones. The thin ones of enamel or agate answer well for oatmeal and many things, but as soon as the water comes to a boil, the egg substances thicken too rapidly.

* * *

Barley, if boiled in water until of the consistency of rich cream, and used on the face, will remove sunburn and leave the skin soft and white.

* * *

A bag made of cheese cloth and loosely filled with powdered orris root, powdered soap and French bran, is a positive luxury in a summer bath.

* * *

The keys of a piano may be cleaned by the use of a soft cloth dipped in alcohol and gently rubbed on the keys. Old piano men say that a piano should be left open occasionally to prevent the keys from turning yellow.

* * *

Fine table clothes should be frequently changed, so that they do not become much soiled, thus preventing the necessity of rubbing them to remove soil and stains. This rule holds good with all fine linens.

* * *

Raw onions sliced and placed in a room where there is diphtheria will absorb the poison and prevent to a certain extent the spread of the disease. They should be covered with a disinfectant and buried each day, and be replaced with fresh ones.

* * *

Milk will rarely prove indigestible if it is sipped slowly. When swallowed hastily it forms a solid mass in the stomach, thus causing indigestion.

* * *

Lemon juice and sugar thickly mixed will remove hoarseness and cure sore throats. Lemons may be kept fresh for weeks by covering them daily with fresh water. A little lemon juice in a spoon, then a dose of castor oil and a little more lemon juice over the oil, will mask the disagreeable taste.

* * *

If baking soda is shaken thickly over a burn as soon as possible, it will ease pain and prevent blistering. It should be made into a paste and spread thickly over the injury.

Delicious Uses of Watermelon Rind.

AT THE beginning of the melon season fill a jar with good brine, strong enough to float an egg, and as the rinds accumulate, put them into the brine, first paring off the outer rind, then cutting it up into about two-inch pieces. Cover with a plate to keep the pieces well under the brine. You need not be afraid of the rind getting too salty. They should not be used until the last installment of pieces has been in the brine at least a week. Then for pickling they should be freshened. Wash clean, scald one minute in boiling water, take out, and soak in cold water over night. In the morning drain off this water and add fresh, to eliminate all traces of "saltness;" it usually takes three changings of water. Then the pieces are thoroughly washed again, and any pieces that feel soft should be thrown out. For sweet pickle, weigh the rind. To five pounds of it take three pounds of sugar and three pints of vinegar. Mix sugar and vinegar together and bring to a boil. Skim well and pour boiling hot over the rind, which has been packed in a stone crock and highly seasoned with nutmeg, mace, and the grated yellow rind of lemons. Next day drain off syrup, boil up again, skim and return to jar. Repeat twice, then place the whole amount in a preserving kettle, let it boil three minutes, adding the strained juice of half a dozen lemons. Boil one minute longer, pour into jars; tie covers over and let stand for a week before using. For sour pickle the pieces of rind are simply taken from the brine and scalded lightly in weak vinegar, drained and packed in jars, with layers of spices between. Cover an inch deep with cold cider vinegar, drop in lumps of sugar that have been well rubbed on a lemon rind, cover tightly and let stand a week.

A spiced relish is another variation of this delicious "rind pickle." For five pounds of the freshened rind, as for "sweet pickle," take three ounces of whole ginger, bruise it well and boil 20 minutes in a quart of water. Strain and add three pounds of sugar, boil up, skim and pour over the rind. Repeat three times, then cook rind and syrup together for 10 minutes. Skim out the rind and pack in your jar, sprinkling it generously with cloves, allspice, mace, nutmeg, grated lemon rind, white pepper, cayenne pepper and, if relished, a few celery seeds. Add to the rind a quart of good cider to the syrup, a pound of best lump sugar and the strained juice of four lemons. Boil it two minutes, skim clear and pour on the rind. Let it cool uncovered, then cover and keep cool and dark until wanted.—Celestine Cummings in Table Talk.

Red Raspberry Soup.—Pick over two quarts of red raspberries, mash with a wooden mallet, and add to them a pound of granulated sugar. Leave for an hour, then strain through a sieve. Put over the fire and heat, stirring steadily. Thicken with a tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water. As soon as it is thick and clear add a gill of brandy or a half pint of sherry, and set aside to cool. When very cold fill glasses with crushed ice, and pour the soup upon the ice.

Grape Soup.—Boil to a thin syrup a pint of water and a cup of granulated sugar, then add a quart of grape juice made by heating ripe grapes to the breaking point, then pressing through a sieve. Add the juice of a lemon, and take from the fire. When cool, set in the ice until very cold. Serve with crushed ice.

Veal salad may be made of cold boiled or roast veal. Free it from all bits of skin, and cut into small dice. To a pint of these dice allow a cup and a half of crisp celery cut into half-inch lengths. Mix the celery and veal together, season with salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Moisten thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing, then set on the ice until wanted. Serve in a chilled salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce leaves, pour a rich mayonnaise dressing over the salad and garnish with celery tips and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

SOME LATE SUMMER FASHIONS.

The 1830 Styles Influence Hats as Well as Gowns—The Leading Colors Promised for Autumn Are Brown and Green—Toilettes for the Races Are Exceptionally Smart. Thin Frocks in Organdy and Mull Favored for Evening Wear.

IT IS quite fitting that hats suggesting the 1830 period should be worn with the gowns that claim to be modelled after those worn by the belles of that time, and the quaint little crowns, small and high, the poke-like brims with clusters of flowers tucked in against the hair, and the soft chiffon scarf tying under the chin must surely prove becoming to our fashionable dames of the present day. Figure No. 1 shows three prevailing styles. The upper illustration shows one of the so-called garden pokes of shirred white mull with a plateau of embroidered mull, and a large pink satin bow at front. The high crown is of the shirred mull also, the embroidered plateau being slit in four points which are caught up over the ribbon crown band. White illusion is in soft folds on bandeau, and pink roses trim. The strings are of illusion coming from back of crown. The left model is one of the first for autumn wear, and is a pale grey felt, trimmed with a shaded grey ostrich plume, very full and long, the end drooping over edge of left brim. Across back is a strap with side bow and end of a medium grey velvet ribbon, and the quill end of plume is caught at right of back by a cut steel buckle. A grey feather boa, also in the medium shade, comes a little below waist line, as the shorter length is not becoming to many figures. The hat at right is of heavy cream lace and cream felt; the lace inset in VanDyke points on edge of brim. The crown is medium high, and has a folded crown band of tea rose color Louisine ribbon; loops of this and tea roses with foliage trim at left of front, a high effect being one of the early autumn styles. Marabout sets of stoles and muffs are very desirable, either in the soft earth-brown, in a smoky-grey, in black or in white. The muffs are trimmed with chenille cords to match. White and grey are the most chic in these, the white suitable even for cool summer days.

Figure No. 2 illustrates a camel's hair walking suit for mountain wear, the yoke being of cream linen canvas embroidered by hand in Persian colors. The color of the material is a deep pine green and there is a drop lining of taffeta in the same shade. The skirt is in eight gores, laid in graduated box plaits, and a three-inch hem finishes. The waist is a decided departure from both the tailor-made and the shirt waist styles, and is especially designed for slight figures. The yoke extends in straps at front and over shoulders and is outlined by a kerchief ruffle with hemstitched border. Beneath this there is but little fullness, which at waist line is in two plaits and blouses at front. The bishop sleeves are box-plaited and have cuffs with strap ends of the embroidered canvas. The belt is green leather.

Although the wide-brimmed hat is of ecru felt with a quill of shaded brown, the double wreath is of pink button roses, and the crown has around it a soft twist of chiffon in a smoky brown.

Even at this early date brown and green promise to be the leading winter colors, and in furs, chinchilla is again to the fore. Seal skin also is to be worn in coats and will probably even be more popular than baby lamb or Persian. The bitter cold of the past three months has convinced the public that fur wraps are a necessity both for comfort and health, and the furriers are combining regal embroideries or brocades with the various furs, and are giving graceful lines in place of the former straight and somewhat clumsy effects. Neck pieces and muffs in inexpensive furs are within the reach of all purses, and in these the brown furs last the best and look well with any color gown. Bands of fur also will be used in trimming, both wavy and straight, and in the latter the top will be cut in blocks or points to do away with the extreme severity that fur trimmings usually give. Discs of fur in varied sizes will also be applied in border effects, and Astrakhan is the leading fur. A very beautiful opera cloak could be made of white broadcloth with white Astrakhan discs top-stitched on with gold, and gold rim lace inset.

Black and white combinations are probably the most chic creations that the modiste can give her patroness, but at the same time the most difficult to render artistically. Just a trifle too much black at the wrong place will give too heavy a line of contrast and the entire gown loses all style. In the model illustrated by Figure 3, a white chiffon cloth with hair-line stripe of black, and black novelty lace are used over a foundation of white taffeta veiled with a very sheer mousseline de soie. This under skirt is circular, fitting closely to yoke depth and is habit back. A plaited ruffle finishes at hem. Over this the mousseline is in five gores with a deep graduated flounce, slightly fulled, and edged by a ruche. The chiffon skirt has panel front, a full flounce the depth of one beneath and gored sides, shirred in yoke effect with tucks and again above knee. Two tucks, shirr flounce top and lace is inset in outline of panel, continued at yoke top. The waist has a deep cape yoke bordered with the lace, which is also inserted in upper part to give effect of straps at either side of front, and as a small point at back below the collar, which is partially of lace with tucked tulle. The sleeves are in a puff to elbow with full graduated ruffle over one of plaited white chiffon, and the crush girdle is of white taffeta with cut jet buckles at front and back. The hat is one that may be worn until late autumn, and is of shirred black tulle, the shirring in groups of tucks, and has a small high crown of black velvet, with black satin crown band and jet buckle. The white ostrich feathers are tipped with black, and a satin bow is under left brim. An unusually pretty black and white parasol is carried with this toilet, which could easily be duplicated. It is white taffeta with black Chantilly lace at border and two white chiffon ruffles edged with black satin baby ribbon applied in bow-knot design.

A toilet for the races—and for some reason or other, which is no reason at all, any gown to be worn at these interesting events is invariably called a toilette—it shown in Figure No. 4. The material is a sheer white voile combined with coffee color silk, novelty lace in which the design appears almost to be embroidered. Pale turquoise satin is used for the crushed girdle and for the two little bows and the stitched straps in the yoke puffs. The foundation skirt is in five gores, close fitting to knees and flaring below, two narrow plaitings finish. The voile skirt is in five gores, shirred over cords in yoke, and having three deep tucks with insertions below knee. The waist is attached at belt and is full below yoke which is continued from the little lace over-jacket, which is caught from edge to edge at front with bows and ends in tabs below girdle. Flounces from half-length sleeves over the puff elbow sleeves, the latter finished with a stitchd satin arm band. At girdle back are two bows held by small gilt buckles, and a larger buckle is in front.

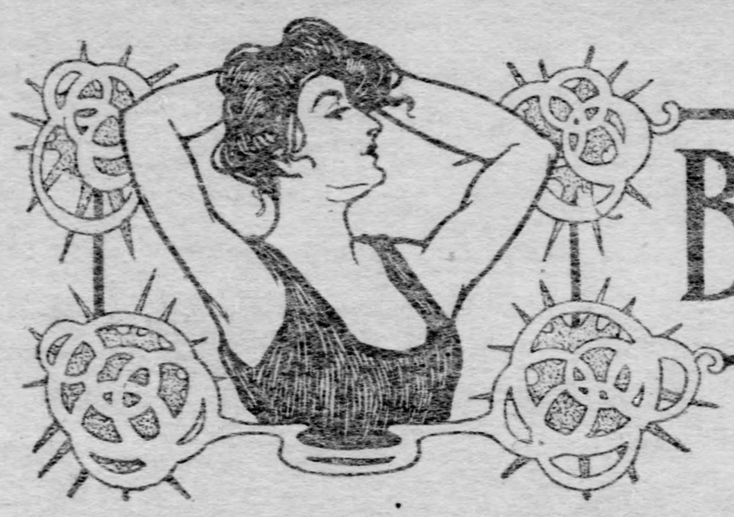
The hat is in pale blue satin straw, toning turquoise, and is trimmed with pale yellow roses. In choosing straw hats in light colors such as pink, lavender or blue, the satin finished straws retain their color much longer than the rough straws; the latter fading unevenly and quickly. The satin finish is also more becoming as an almost two-toned effect is gained, the shades of any tint being unusually soft and clear. Shirred tulle is used for the facing in most instances, and gives very soft outlines near the face. For autumn coque plumes are to be had and come in every shade, these on the rough straw hats or on the felt hats are very serviceable, lasting in a far more satisfactory manner than the more picturesque ostrich plume, which takes on a very dejected and limp appearance if exposed to dampness, however slight, or even a heavy dew.

White French mull, printed with blue flowers and combined repousse lace is used in the afternoon gown illustrated by Figure No. 5, and over pale blue taffeta. The skirt is in five gores, shirred at the line and is trimmed with three lace ruffles, each over pale blue finished with a tiny quilling. The top ruffle as well as the chiffon beneath is put on with a heading. The yoke and bertha are over chiffon and so are the two sleeve ruffles, the upper part of sleeve consisting of a puff with generous fullness at elbow. Below the yoke the waist is very full, blousing a little all around over the sash girdle of Louisine ribbon, pale blue and two-toned, trimmed across ends with lace ruffles over chiffon. Ribbon outlines yoke finishing in rosette bow at front. Either organdie or mull make exquisitely dainty evening gowns for country wear, and with one or two silk slips, varied effects are had, widely different. By making the frock princess, using either repousse or German Valenciennes insertions in belt and seam outlines, a really beautiful dress can be made at a comparatively small outlay. It is not wise to give too much time or money to the summer evening gown, for it can only last the one season. All that is really necessary, therefore, is pretty coloring and a becoming style, not going to an extreme. It is wise, however, to get a nice quality of lace, for this can always be used again. Valenciennes with the wide mesh in real lace color is known as German Valenciennes and is preferable to either the French or Italian; repousse sometime Margarie, is particularly pretty, when Valenciennes seems unsuitable, and by putting a frill of chiffon beneath the lace it gains in beauty. The design is given greater character, and the frock from being simple, becomes a creation for which the dressmaker charges accordingly. It is these little touches though that gives a finished air to even the simplest dresses, and it is in this that French women excel, so that each dress fashioned is an example of her art.

The "auto" regime has brought out many distinct novelties in feminine attire, chief among them being headgear, veils and wraps. An automobile mackintosh veil is made of tan-colored rubber as thin in texture as chiffon. The veil is shirred under the brim of the hat with a drawstring, and a deep curtain falls to the shoulders in the back. Doubled chiffon, declared to be dust-proof, is used in automobile veils. They come in all colors to match the cap and wrap with which they are worn. The most practical veils are those of chiffon that are arranged closely over the cap, brought around to the back, crossed, and then tied beneath the chin or at the left side.

The smartest stocks and belts show harmony of color. An example is a crdushed belt of Turkish embroidery, bordered with leather and completed with leather straps and harness buckles, and a silk scarf the same color as the leather, to be worn at the neck. Embroidered white grass linen belts, scarcely two inches in width, show a charming blend of soft pink, green and yellow. A gilt or linen-covered buckle fastens them.

Oriental belts are the latest addition to the fashionable girl's already abundant supply. These are of Japanese, Chinese or Bulgarian materials with buckles set with jade, amber, crystal and chrysolite.



Beauty and Hygiene

WRINKLES: THEIR PREVENTION AND REMOVAL.

By ELIZABETH BEVEREDGE.

IT HAS long been the general impression that wrinkles are the chief foe to beauty. Certain wrinkles are undoubtedly so, but if one doubts that wrinkles add character and individual beauty to the face, to recall the characteristics of the faces dearest will refute the belief. There are wrinkles and wrinkles. The face of the youth is usually unwrinkled and no one will question that the faces of most young people are expressionless—at least as compared with the same faces in later years when the joys, struggles and sorrows of life have given to the face its individuality and character.

But there are many wrinkles arising from carelessness that add neither to the beauty of the face nor its expressiveness, and these should be noted and avoided before they are so firmly fixed as to be ineradicable. Often children will be seen with a pronounced pucker in the brow, not from worry or unhappiness, but merely an ugly habit contracted from some associate or, alas too often, the troubled mother of the household. Attention should be called to these habits and an effort made to overcome them betimes. If a child is led to a mirror and shown the countenance it presents and the difference explained between the pleasant and the fretful expressions it will have a most deterrent effect on facial grimaces. A child is very imitative and will copy, many times quite unconsciously, the gestures and grimaces either of elders or young associates. Not that

Use the Hand Firmly to Take Away Wrinkles About the Mouth.

this is in itself to be deprecated—the habitually calm and expressionless face is often a trial to the nerves of the onlooker. Do not discourage individual expression by turn of phrase or glance or gesture—these add piquance to converse and serve to brighten the desert wastes of society. But the play of glance and feature in conversation is far different from an habitual pucker or frown that is allowed to disfigure the face in repose.

The bony structure of the skull and face does not come within individual control, but one can get control of the muscles which are attached to these bones and bring them under the will. The fat that falls in the space between the muscles and is wrapped over them can be increased and diminished by well directed efforts. The texture and color of the skin may be changed, improved and brought to perfection. The features of the face are formed by the union of the bones, muscle and fat. The muscles determine the expression and may be regarded as the strings which are pulled in response to thought. By the majority very little attention is paid to the expression of the face and yet many who have regular features lack charm on account of idiosyncracies or lack of expression, while the face less regularly featured will linger long in memory on account of the elusive charm of its expression. The body may be regarded as a delicate, exquisitely adjusted machine and in order to obtain from this machine its perfect use, one must understand not only the various parts, but the method of their mechanism. All of the muscles of the body with the exception of the heart are under the control of the will—what is called voluntary muscles. Some are actively so, but others unconsciously. If the will acting on one muscle exerts more effort than is necessary, the nerve force overflows and other muscles will contract in response, either unknowingly or sub-consciously. Have you ever noticed a woman using the scissors on a piece of muslin and working the muscles of the face in harmony with the action of the shears? How frequent is the heavy pucker in the brow when tying a knot or driving a nail. There is a consciousness or semi-consciousness of this grimace and it can be discontinued at will. Over each muscle of the body the mind exercises a complete control which is relaxed only in sleep. The effect of this control is more prominently displayed in the face than elsewhere and results in an exceedingly unbecoming wrinkling of the countenance.

The beauty of the face is due largely to the layer of fat which is spread over the muscles as a cushion or interlining for the skin in much the same way as the tailor fits an interlining in a garment. The wear and tear of life, its anxieties and deprivations are destructive to this fatty interlining and when the first bloom of early youth has departed there will be noted a more or less wrinkled appearance of the skin due to its disappearance.

In later life this fatty accumulation beneath the skin will often reappear unevenly beneath the skin occasioning unsightly rolls beneath the chin and filling the eye sockets and destroying the contour of the face. In these conditions much can be done to improve the appearance by self massage and care of the skin. The color of the face depends upon the healthy condition of the tiny blood vessels which carry the blood through the skin. To keep these blood vessels in a healthful condition is the way to preserve the skin. In order to have a fine wrinkleless complexion it is of the greatest necessity that the blood be brought into the minutest of these capillaries. The object of steaming the face, of massaging and the application of electricity all have this end in view—the stimulation the activity of these capillaries. Some faces are naturally rosier than others due principally to the thinness and fineness in texture of the skin.

Water is the most universal and the best of cosmetics—when properly applied. Very few people know how or take the pains to wash either the hands or face properly. The greatest preventive to a good complexion is dirt. Dust, dirt and impurities collecting upon the face choke up the pores of the skin and interfere with the circulation, making the complexion muddy. To wash the face thoroughly the water must be hot—not warm merely. Hot water does not cause wrinkles—as many suppose. On the contrary, it makes the skin soft and pliable. However, care should be used in the selection

A Double Chin Can Be Rubbed Away.

of a soap. Get one free from scent and alkalies. Castile is good, also the physicians and surgeons soap, or an elderflower or glycerine soap—different soaps agree with different skins and the soap should be chosen with regard to its effect on the individual skin. Do not get the impression that soap is injurious or that soap used once a day or once in two days is sufficient for cleanliness. In the city soap might be used three times each day with profit. The skin, however, is often injured by the employment of sponges and face towels. A wash cloth or sponge is not in itself injurious to the skin, but they are rarely properly cleansed and purified. The wash cloth should be washed and rinsed in warm water and hung in the sun and air after it has been used. Nor should the weekly boiling be omitted. The impurities in the soap, particles of scarf skin and dirt accumulate in these wash cloths and sponges and often occasion a rash on the skin to which they are applied. It is much better to accustom yourself to use the hands in washing the face. The touch of skin to skin has something peculiarly tonic and beneficial. Once each day the face should be thoroughly washed in hot water and a slight facial massage used. This will do much to eliminate incipient wrinkles and tone up the skin. Dash the water over the face first. Then using four fingers of each hand pass them from the middle of the forehead outward with a firm pressure. Do this several times, smoothing out the long wrinkles of the brow. Next place the fingers at the roots of the hair and bring them down to the eyebrows using considerable pressure on the downward stroke. When the forehead is wrinkled the muscles are liable to contract from above. These motions, if practiced faithfully, will eradicate the wrinkles in the brow which often come from carelessness.

Another line seen in the face of even the youthful is that about the eyes—often the result of a spasmodic wrinkling of the face in laughter. If the hands are supported by the first fingers on the temples and the second and third fingers are used to rub the circles described by the bones enclosing the eye socket, with a rotary motion, it will have a tendency to smooth out these wrinkles and develop firmness and elasticity in the skin.

The wrinkle that first appears to denote the passing of youth is the deep line from the nostril across the cheek downward. This is ruinous to the beauty of the profile and destroys the beauty of the mouth almost utterly. Loss of flesh will do much to accentuate this wrinkle, but great benefit may be gained by careful massage. Wash the cheeks with the palms of the hands. The hands should be applied to the face with the fingers upward, the lower part of the hand resting on the bones of the jaw. See that the chief pressure is on the upward stroke and very light downward as the tendency of the flesh on the cheeks is to sag. Place the thumbs under the chin and then use the first and second finger to describe a rotary motion about the mouth. This

Removing the Forehead Wrinkles.

will obviate the formation of the fine lines that frequently appear at the corners of the lips. With the thumbs in the same position massage the chin also with a circular effort so that the flesh may retain its springy firmness.

It will not take long to acquire these motions and if used even for a short time each day when the face is washed with hot water, they will produce good results, even better than could be derived from the visit to the professional masseur weekly. Always see that the soap is washed thoroughly from the face and use a soft towel in drying. Apply cold cream or some gentle unguent with the massage motions and having completed the strokes a definite number of times, rub the superfluous grease from the skin with a piece of soft muslin. Frequently in traveling if hot water is not within reach, cold cream taken to the dressing room and applied for five or 10 minutes in this way and then rubbed off with a soft old cloth will produce a sense of refreshment and rest. You may rest assured that the face is perfectly clean and if a light dust of rice powder is applied and a clean collar donned after the hair has been rearranged, the appearance will be freshened and improved to an extent otherwise unattainable except with a hot tub and a night's rest.

De Arma Face Powder

Fine and adhesive; cannot injure the most delicate skin; positively imperceptible to the closest scrutiny. Used with De Arma Apple Blossom Cream to avoid freckles and sunburn.

Superfluous Hair removed by electric needle.

Mme. De Arma, Dermatologist, 223 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

Q. Kindly inform me in next Sunday's Gazette how is the best way to put up preserved peaches. Also give me an address where I can buy a preserve book.—GAZETTE READER.

A. Peel, stone and weigh firm peaches, allowing to each pound of fruit a pound of white sugar. Arrange fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a broad preserving kettle, and set the kettle at the side of the stove where the contents will heat slowly. Stew for about half an hour after the preserves come to a boil, or until the peaches are tender when pierced by a fork. With a perforated skimmer take the peaches from the syrup, and spread them on a platter while you boil the syrup until clear and thick, skimming often. Pack the fruit in jars, fill these to overflowing with the boiling liquid and seal immediately. Stand the jars in a pan of hot water while filling them. Any good cook book has rules for preserving, and you can purchase a cook book at any book store advertised in The Gazette.

Q. Would you please tell me what to do for tetter on the hands? I have had it since last fall. It looks very bad, and I always have to wear gloves when I go out. I have heard people say it comes from being in water, but I am not in water enough for that. You would be very kind to give me a good remedy for a cold in the head. I have it for two weeks and cannot get rid of it.—A. E. B.

A. I can give you no remedy for tetter, but I should advise you to consult a physician at once about it, as the longer you leave it alone the harder it will be to get rid of it. Perhaps your cold in the head is hay fever. If it is not, try snuffing warm salt water through the nostrils at night and morning and several times during the day. This will usually cure a cold. Refined mutton fat rubbed well on the upper part of the nose and between the eyes at night will keep the head clear while you sleep.

Q. I want to ask you a question. I go with a young man and he proposed to me and asked me to marry him when he is 21. He is 19 now and I think I love him. How can I make sure? I am fickle-minded, too. How can I cure myself.—E. L. J.

A. The best thing for you to do, owing to the youth of yourself and your friend would be to tell him that you will not consent to an engagement, but will give him his answer in two years when he is of an age to marry. That will give you plenty of time to be sure of your own mind. Do not be in too great haste to marry. You are young and your ideas and fancies will change with the years. It would be wrong to promise to marry this man unless you are sure that you love him. If you are not sure, it is a good indication that you do not really love him, but that you are simply infatuated with his attention. You can only cease being fickle by keeping in mind how truly precious are the virtues of sincerity and constancy.

Q. As I am a reader of the Gazette Magazine, please tell me how to grow lilies that they will bloom, as my mother is so fond of flowers and has so many Easter lilies. Thanking you for your answer.—TESSIE.

A. Procure six-inch pots, and in the bottom put a few pieces of oyster shell or broken china for drainage. Upon this a lump of charcoal as big as a large marble. Then fill the pot half full and a little over with rich soil, set in your bulbs, fill up with dirt, so that the tip of the bulb just rises above the dirt, and throw on a sprinkling of fine sand. Have large fine bulbs, one in each pot. Set these pots in a dry, dark corner of the cellar, where mice will not get at them, and leave them for four weeks. Then bring them out and set in a shaded window, and keep well watered. They will soon be growing finely. Spray the leaves every day to keep them clean and keep the plants watered. When they are well started they should be put in a sunny window. By planting the bulbs the first of December your flowers ought to be beautiful by Easter, and if you want flowers earlier than that, plant the bulbs earlier. This method will do for any bulbous plant, such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, freesias, jonquils and daffodils.

Q. Would you please tell me where I can obtain a book with sketches like stock companies often give for specialties between the acts? A young lady and myself want to put on a sketch as a specialty for an amateur play. Enclosed are the words of "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You," requested by Anxious Reader.—SKETCH.

A. Write to some good book store, and if they have not such a book as you desire in stock, they will doubtless procure it for you. Many thanks for sending the song.

Q. Can you please give me the address of a physician who practices osteopathy. I have been trying to locate one for a friend of mine, who has no use for medicine, but I have failed so far.—CLARA.

A. The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal cannot furnish addresses of this kind. Insert a small advertisement in the "personal" column of the daily papers and you will get what you want.

Q. I am a subscriber of The Gazette, and I read all the questions and answers and I would like to ask you a question. I am doing light housekeeping, and would like to know what kind of paper would be nice for a bedroom. I use it for a sitting room in winter evenings. I would like to know the style and color. My carpet is red and green. Thanking you in advance.—A TRUE FRIEND.

A. It is hard to answer this, because I do not know whether your room is light and sunny or dark. I think that a light stripe in shaded green, gray and silver, with, perhaps a small floral stripe alternating would be pretty and suitable for both bedroom and sitting room. You should choose something to harmonize with both your furniture and your carpet. Why not get a number of samples? With these you will be able to tell exactly what would be most harmonious. Do not get a gaudy large flowered paper, for you will soon tire of it. If your room is low of ceiling, do not have a border, but let the paper run right up to the ceiling and be finished with a narrow molding.

Q. Can you tell me what to do to reduce my waist? Thanking you in advance.—DUTCH.

A. A severe course of physical culture with especial reference to torso and leg exercise and deep breathing will not only reduce your waist, but it will also broaden your shoulders, strengthen your lungs, and improve your general health. I would suggest a course of this kind in some good gymnasium. Possibly you overeat. This will often cause an over-accumulation of adipose tissue. Some time ago on the page headed Beauty and Hygiene we published an article by Elizabeth Beveridge, which gave both exercises and diet for those desiring to reduce the flesh. If you look up your back numbers of The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal Section you will find this, and it will certainly be of use to you.

Some time ago a correspondent asked for the words of "Just as the Sun Went Down." This song and two others, previously received, were very kindly sent us by J. McC. to whom our thanks is due.

Just As the Sun Went Down.

After the din of the battle's roar, just at the close of day.
Wounded and bleeding upon the field two dying soldiers lay;
One held a ringlet of thin gray hair, one held a lock of brown,
Bidding each other a last farewell just as the sun went down.

REFRAIN.

One thought of mother at home alone, feeble and old and gray,
One of the sweetheart he left in town, happy and young and gay;
One kissed a ringlet of thin gray hair, one kissed a lock of brown,
Bidding farewell to the Stars and Stripes just as the sun went down.

One knew the joy of a mother's love, one of a sweetheart fair,
Thinking of home, they lay side by side, breathing a farewell pray'r;
One for his mother so old and gray, one for his love in town,
They closed their eyes to the earth and skies just as the sun went down.

Q. I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette and I take great interest in your column. Here are a few questions I would like to ask. I am a blonde, 16 years old; what color of coat would you think would be becoming? I am going to go to school, what would be the best for me to learn, bookkeeping or shorthand? What kind of a coat would be best to travel in, as I have about five miles to go on the train? What would be better to wear on my head, a hat or a cap? About six months ago, a brakeman flirted with me, has talked to me several times since and would like to come and see me. Would it be right for him to come? He is about 25 years old. I would like to keep company, do you think I am too young? What age do you think a girl should marry? How can you tell when a fellow thinks a lot of you?—M. A. N.

A. A tan covert jacket would be a nice coat for autumn, but for winter you will need something heavier. A dark blue would be both stylish and becoming, and you could have a blue French sailor hat trimmed with blue velvet ribbon, or a smart little three-cornered hat to wear with it. A hat is preferable to a cap, but for general wear, get a dark felt and have it plainly trimmed. If you intend taking a business course, you might very well study either bookkeeping or shorthand, according to your inclination. In studying shorthand, however, you should also learn typewriting. Your acquaintance with a brakeman started in the manner you speak is very wrong. No girl of refined instinct will meet a man in that way. Never notice him again, and under no circumstances permit him to come and see you. In after years, when you have gained in wisdom you will be heartily ashamed of yourself. You are too young to have company. Wait until school days are over. A girl should not marry until she has a practical knowledge of housekeeping and sewing, and is sure that her fiance is a respectable, industrious man with no bad habits. An age cannot be definitely determined, but from 20 to 25 is the usual time. Your last question is foolish. Put that nonsense out of your head for four years at least, and attend to your education.

Q. I have a very thin face and long chin. Please tell me if there is anything I can do to make my face fat? I have a good appetite, and am healthy. Your advice will greatly oblige.—WILD ROSE.

A. Read the answer to Jane in today's issue. It may help you. One can hardly fatten the face without gaining flesh on the body also. Have any of your jaw teeth been extracted? This often gives the face a very thin appearance, and makes the cheeks hollow, but it may readily be remedied by having artificial teeth made.

Q. I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette and would thank you for an answer to the following questions: I am going to be married in October. I am boarding and would like to have your advice as to whether it would be proper to send out invitations for a church wedding to take place in the morning. The man I am going to marry has a great many relatives, and he feels that they would like to witness the ceremony and then would it be all right to have just my bridesmaid and the best man take breakfast with me at my boarding house? I am boarding with a distant relative, who has a small house. Thanking you for any information you might give me.—E. E.

A. I see no reason why you should not send out the invitations as you are to have a church wedding, and you have these relatives and friends whose presence is desired. Send out the invitations in the name of your parents, of course, or your closest relative, if you are an orphan. Have your bridesmaid and the best man to breakfast by all means—I think it would be a pleasant beginning for your wedding day. Plan a nice little breakfast and have a table to yourselves. If there is anything else in which I can help you, I shall be glad to do so.

Q. I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette and take great interest in your columns. Would you kindly answer a few questions for me. When a gentleman caller comes directly into the parlor with his hat, is it proper to take his hat or allow him to place his hat? Is it the lady's place to offer her hand to a young man who calls on her, or wait till he offers his hand?—E. R.

A. A man always takes care of his own hat and overcoat also. He usually leaves them in the hall. The lady does not offer to take them when he comes or get them for him when he leaves. A lady offers her hand first, for exactly the same reason that she speaks first on the street—that it is her privilege to take the initiative in any form of salutation.

Q. Would you please publish the song called "At the Banquet of Misery Hall."—BESSIE.

A. The song is unfamiliar to us. If some reader will kindly send us the words, we will gladly publish them for you.

Q. I will inform you of a little more of what I asked in last Sunday's Gazette. The wedding is in September, it will be about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Would you please inform me of all particulars. If there was a wedding march played will you tell me how and when it should be played? There will be no bridesmaid. If you were at a funeral of a little girl, is it proper to speak to the mother of the child? What should you say before leaving for home? Is a girl old enough to accept company home from church in the evening at the age of 16?—ANXIOUS READER.

A. For an afternoon wedding such as you intend, the house should be decorated and chairs arranged for the guests, leaving one end of the room clear for the bridal party. The bride's mother and sisters will receive the guests, and at the appointed hour the wedding march should be played on the piano as the bride enters. The pianist might have been playing softly during the arrival of the guests, but the wedding march proper is not played until the bride is ready to enter. Soft music might be played during the ceremony. The minister will have entered about five minutes before the bride, and taken his position. I presume the bride will enter with the groom, unless she desires to have her father give her away. In case of the latter, the groom and best man will enter and take their places before the minister and the bride will enter on her father's arm. After the ceremony a luncheon might be served. It is hardly necessary to speak to any of the mourners at a funeral, unless they are dear friends. A few brief words of sympathy are all that could possibly be said, as people at such a time are not in the mood for conversation. A girl of sixteen might be accompanied home from church by a young man, if her parents are not present. She is decidedly too young to receive men callers. However, there is no harm from her accepting such an ordinary attention from a boy friend of her own age. Boys and girls of sixteen should not make the mistake of considering themselves grown up. There will be plenty of time for that later.

Q. I would ask you kindly to furnish me with the words of two songs. I do not know the titles, but the first lines are something as follows:

"I have seen the old homestead and the faces I loved
I have seen England's valleys and dells,
I listened with joy as I did when a boy
To the sound of the old village bell."

The second is:

"Raise the window higher, mother,
Air can never harm me now;
Let the breeze blow in upon me,
It will cool my fevered brow."

—E. B.

A. The first song is unfamiliar to me, but if any of our contributors know it, we will gladly print it for you. The second one is, I think, an old song called "The Dying Nun." I have not a copy of this song, but perhaps this information will enable some of our friends to find it.

Q. Kindly answer in next Sunday's Gazette. 1. I am very thin; can you tell me anything to make my body fill out? 2. How long should a girl of 17, who is five feet two inches tall, wear her dresses? 3. How should a girl fix her hair in the back? Thanking you in advance.—JANE.

A. If you will eat fattening foods, such as thick soups, salads with oil, bread and butter, potatoes and other heavy vegetables, drink a great deal of pure water between meals, and drink cocoa, chocolate or milk at meals, bathe every day, breathe deeply and practice deep breathing exercises regularly, and take a good bit of exercise, you will gain flesh, and your figure and health will be good. 2. A girl of 17 should wear her dresses two or three inches from the ground. 3. She may either coil her hair in a figure eight, low at the back, and put a bow of ribbon on it, or braid it and wear it in a round knot as so many of the girls do nowadays. Do not be guilty of the bad taste of wearing a huge pompadour. They are not good style. Likewise do not curl the hair on irons. Keep it clean and well brushed, and then use the style most becoming to your face. However, you are too young to wear it on top of your head.

At Story-Telling Time.

Fogies.

MATILDA was a girl of 10 years of age. She had dark hair and dark eyes with a mischievous twinkle in them.

She was—if you wish to know—sometimes very naughty, and sometimes very good. One Saturday in November, Matilda woke, she looked out of the window and saw thick, thick fog (there was nothing else to see). After breakfast Matilda said to nurse, "I want to go for a walk."

"But, Miss Matilda," said nurse, "you cannot, the fog is too thick, and it would be very bad for your sister to go out on a day like this."

(For Matilda had a dear little 5-year-old sister called Rose).

"Then I'll go out alone," remarked Matilda. Nurse did not believe Matilda would care to go out in the fog alone, as she was rather timid, and went quietly on with her work. At last, nurse went down stairs to get some coal; Matilda or Hilda as she was called sometimes, put on her hat and coat and went out into the fog.

Matilda lived in the country, and she soon found herself alone in a lane. For some time it was quite silent; then suddenly, all around her, millions of voices were speaking.

She looked about, the fog was very thick. Slowly she began to realize that the voices came from the fog. They were small voices, but all grave and low.

"Whom is this you have caught?" asked one. "A child" from "Mortal Land," came the answer. "Shall we tell her about 'Fogie Land,' our own dear country?"

"Yes," said a great many voices.

"No," said a few.

Then a dispute arose and Hilda could not hear what they said.

"What a funny feeling," thought Matilda, for she was rising slowly into the fog. She saw that the voices came from a lot of tiny people all quite gray, and very thin. They told her that they were the Fogies. "Now we will show you "Fogie Land," they said.

It was a wonderful place—great gray hills, wide gray fields, tiny gray houses and towns. Hilda saw them all at a glance—she was so big compared to the "Fogies." But it was not like fog; it was a thin, pretty gray atmosphere; you could see right through it. It was not stuffy, in fact, the air was quite fresh.

"Now," said a Fogie, who seemed to be the leader, "we will show you our yellow fog factories."

"What are they?" asked Matilda.

"Wait and see," was the answer.

And she did see. They were great holes dug in the earth, with enormous grinding stones in them; six hundred Fogie horses could hardly make them move. The Fogies put a sort of yellow grain between the stones and it came out in thick yellow mist, and mixing with the gray air, became that sort of yellow fog that you often see in smoky towns.

It all flew out over the country and the Fogies tried to catch it.

"There are gray fog facorties, too, but they're almost the same; you can see them if you like," said the leader.

"Oh, yes, I should like to see them," said Matilda.

So they went to the factories; they were, as the leader had said, much the same as the yellow ones.

Gray grain was put in instead of yellow, and, of course, gray fog was made.

"Why do you make all this fog?" asked Hilda.

"Because," replied the foreman, "that is what we eat; so much is made every day and sent round the country; every one takes what they want, and the rest is sent to earth. Sometimes the Fogies eat it all."

"Oh," said Matilda, thoughtfully. "How does the fog go down to the earth?" she added after a pause.

The foreman said: "Through a big hole—come you shall see it. You came up through it, but we shut your eyes."

So they went to the hole; there was nothing but fog below.

Hilda peered far over to see more—her feet slipped and she fell.

"Good bye," called the Fogies.

The next moment she found herself in the lane again. Matilda ran home. Nurse scolded her for going out in the fog alone, but still Hilda was glad she'd gone.

ESTELLE KING,

19 Highland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, aged 12.

Poor Doggie!

A gentleman left his dog at his sister's house while he went for his holiday, and on his return he himself stayed with his sister for a few days. When he arrived there, Roy was greatly excited and pleased, and when he was heard barking in the night it was thought that he was forgetting his usual good habits through joy at his master's return. As the barking continued, however, Mr. Harris went downstairs to pat Roy's head and tell him to be quiet. As soon as he was in bed the barking began again, and this time when he went down he did not speak so kindly to the dog. He was hardly in bed when the barking began again, and Mr. Harris made the third journey downstairs with the whip in his hand, and I am afraid poor Roy got a beating.

Even this did not end the disturbance, but the gentleman was too sleepy to get out of bed again, though he said to himself that he would sell the dog the next day.

Next morning, at breakfast, however, his sister remarked that she hoped he had not been disturbed by the barking of her new parrot. It was always imitating the dog at night, she said. So instead of selling the dog the next day the gentleman advised his sister to sell the parrot, and at last induced her to do it.

The Bald-Headed Eagle.

A hoary, bald eagle sat up in a tree
Sighing "Me, oh dear me!
The winter is here and my poor, old, bald head
Is like lead, cold as lead,
I've the snuffles, a cough and a deadly sneeze—
I shall freeze, simply freeze."

A kind little girl who heard him, ran home
Feeling quite overcome.
"Oh, mother, dear, give me a scarf and a hood!
In the wood, the bleak wood,
There sits a poor eagle, bald-headed and cold,
And he's old, very old."

"Your grandfather's nightcap the eagle will fit;
Take him it, take him it.
This strip of red flannel about his neck bound,
With salt pork, round and round,
Will take out the hoarseness, the snuffles and cough,
So be off, daughter, off. "

The kind little girl the eagle did hail,
Down he came, nail by nail.
She wrapped him up snug and the nightcap she tied,
On one side, one bald side.

He crept to his perch in the gnarled old tree,
And he sang blissfully:
"Why did bald-headed eagles never find out
All about, just about
Wooly hoods and cravats and nightcaps that tie!
But at last, you bet, I
Have learned what comfort means; now the chill wind,
Shall not find me, ne'er find,
And—kind little girl, with thanks most polite;
May I wish you good-night." —Exchange.

The Magic Shoe.

THERE once lived in the city of No-One-Knows-Where a very poor girl, who mended shoes. She had inherited her trade from her father, who had died when she was a mere child. Her mother also died, leaving Ruth Gretchen to work in the small shop which her father had worked in so many years before. Ruth Gretchen worked away cheerfully in her little shop, mending shoes and thinking about what the grasshoppers sang to her every night at 12 o'clock. In the summer evening, when she had finished her work, she would lie down in a ditch to take her sleep. At 12 o'clock the steeple struck 12 and the crickets jumped out of the grass and chimed in the chorus:

"Although she has to sleep in a ditch, some day she will be very rich."

After this she went to sleep in the usual way, and slept until morning.

One day, after her work was done and she lay down to go to sleep, she saw a great many crickets trying to carry a large black shoe. All at once the shoe tipped over on top of the crickets, and as she was afraid some of them would be hurt she quickly jumped up and lifted the shoe off of them. She found to her surprise that the crickets were no longer crickets but tiny black fairies. As one of them seemed to be hurt, she tore a piece from her calico dress and tied up its bleeding foot. The little fairy thanked her, and said, "Good deeds always deserve a reward." The fairies then picked up the shoe and told her they wanted it mended and brought to them the next night. At 12 o'clock the fairies sang the chorus, "Although she has to sleep in a ditch," etc. Ruth Gretchen looked under her head and found the shoe was red. In gold letters printed on the side it said:

"The Magic Shoe." On the sole of the shoe it said:

"Whenever the mate of this shoe is found,
The person in riches shall abound;
And if that person is a girl,
A prince is in store with many a pearl."

The little fairies then went away. The next night she brought the shoe to them all mended. They told her it was mended nicely, and said: "The shoe is for you, and whatever you do, buy a shoe from an old woman in a day or two." Then each little fairy kissed her hand and disappeared. Not long after this an old woman came into her shop and said she had a strange kind of a shoe she wanted to sell. She said: "This shoe is black by day and red by night, with gold letters on it. I would not part with it, but I am hungry and want something to eat."

The old lady told Ruth Gretchen she would sell the shoe for a penny and a crust of bread. And as Ruth Gretchen thought she was getting a bargain, she is now the owner of both magic shoes. That night Ruth Gretchen went to bed with the shoes under her head. She was awakened at 12 by the steeple clock and found she was in a beautiful castle and everything around her was made of pearls. She was sleeping in a beautiful bed inlaid with pearls. Under her head were the red shoes turned to gold and the lettering was made of pearls. Beside her she noticed there was a beautiful prince with blue eyes and golden curls. The prince was covered over with pearls and looked very beautiful. He looked at her and got up, and when he found the cloth around his foot was the same goods as her dress he told her she had saved his life and he wanted to make her his wife. They had a quiet little wedding. And when the minute papers of the court of this kingdom were read it told how the prince had been turned into a cricket by a wicked witch. The king and queen lived happy, and when either of them had any trouble they would confide with the golden shoes, and thus were made happy.

ESTHER HELEN KURTZ,

2204 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.

The Magic Pin.

ONE time there stood an old tumbled down house, in which lived a very poor boy and girl. They were almost starving. John was the boy's name, and Ella the girls. "Ella," said John, "this won't do, we must have something to eat; you stay here and I will go out and see what I can get." As he walked down the street, he saw a pin lying on the ground, he stooped and picked it up because he had heard,

"See a pin pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck."

As he was pushing it in his coat, he heard a wee voice say: "You're a good boy for picking me up." John wondered who was speaking. "Don't you know who I am," said the voice. "No," said John. "I'll show yop," and then the pin hopped out of his coat, and as it touched the ground it changed into a little Elf. "Sometimes I am a pin, and other times I am something else. I do a whole lot of stunts to find out if girls and boys are good for anything. I guess you are all right, for you know enough to pick up a pin. I know you are poor, how would you like to be rich?" "First rate," said John. "All right," said the Elf, "here is some money, get something to eat. Tomorrow morning go to the woods, and when you come to the big oak tree, with gray moss on it look at the lower limb and you will see a knob; press it and a door will open in the trunk. Go in and walk down the stairs, you will see inside a room; on a shelf you will see a red cap and a box. Be sure and not open the box. Bring both to me at the entrance of the woods." The next morning John did as he was told. "Now," said the Elf, "I will give you the cap, and whatever you wish for you can have, but if you lose the cap, everything you have will disappear." Then the little Elf vanished.

John took the cap home and told Ella of his good fortune. "What had we better wish for?" said John. "Wish for a lovely house, with woods around it and a beautiful lake in front of it," said Ella. John put the cap on and made the wish. In a second they were sitting on the porch of just such a house as they had wished for. The Elf was sitting on the railing of the porch. "Well, John," said he, "now you have your house, and everything in it, is yours, except an apple that lies on the shelf of the closet that has a yellow door. Don't touch it, or you will be sorry." One day John took his pony for a ride in the woods. Ella was roaming through the house discontented; she thought she smelt apples, so, although she searched around she could not find any. When she came to the closet with the yellow door, the smell was very strong. She opened the door, and sure enough, on the shelf was a red apple and it had a delicious smell. She got a step-ladder and a knife, she cut a piece off and tasted it. At first it was fine, then bitter, then like mustard, then like red pepper. She spit it out. Just then the house shook and rocked. Ella tumbled off of the ladder and everything looked black. When it grew clear again the house had disappeared and Ella found herself sitting in a puddle of water in a swamp. All round her were great frogs, with horrible big eyes and mouths. She yelled for John. John was on his way home, when suddenly his hat flew off his head, and his pony changed into a stick, which pulled him along, until he came to the place where Ella was, then the stick gave a spring and threw John head over heels and he landed with a splash into the water beside Ella. Then the frogs laughed at them, and rolled their big eyes. John grew very angry and he scolded Ella, saying: "You naughty girl, you must have meddled with that apple, and I told you not to." Ella cried, and would not answer. So John and Ella went back to the old tumbled down house, and as they were grieving over the good things they lost the door opened, and the Elf stood before them, and then he said:

"See a pin pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck;
But if you make a promise and don't obey,
Then all you're luck will fly away."

BEATRICE WOODS VAN KIRK,

245 Dinwiddie St., Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 11. Eleventh ward school.

The Strength of Bees.

A small girl or boy is showing quite an average amount of strength if he or she can lift and carry a little way a weight a little less than they weigh themselves, but when you see a bee flying quickly through the air, do you know that, if he is laden with honey, he is carrying twice his own weight along with him? This was found out by some scientists—men who were interested in bees and all insects—catching a number of bees just as they returned to the hive laden with honey. They put them in a little box and weighed them carefully. When the bees had unloaded they were again caught, placed in the same box, and weighed a second time, and the result showed that the bees weighed three times as much the first time as the second. It was, therefore, concluded that a bee can carry twice its own weight of honey and fly some distance.

A Curious Bridge.

The Cossacks are famous fighters and rough riders, but among their most remarkable feats is the building of kettle bridges, which they construct very expertly. The materials of which they are made are the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are passed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened together by means of ropes to form a raft. A sufficient number of these rafts, each of which will bear a weight of half a ton, are fastened together, and in the space of an hour a bridge is formed on which an army may cross a river with confidence and safety. The Cossacks, of course, are Russian soldiers, and they are now fighting against Japan.